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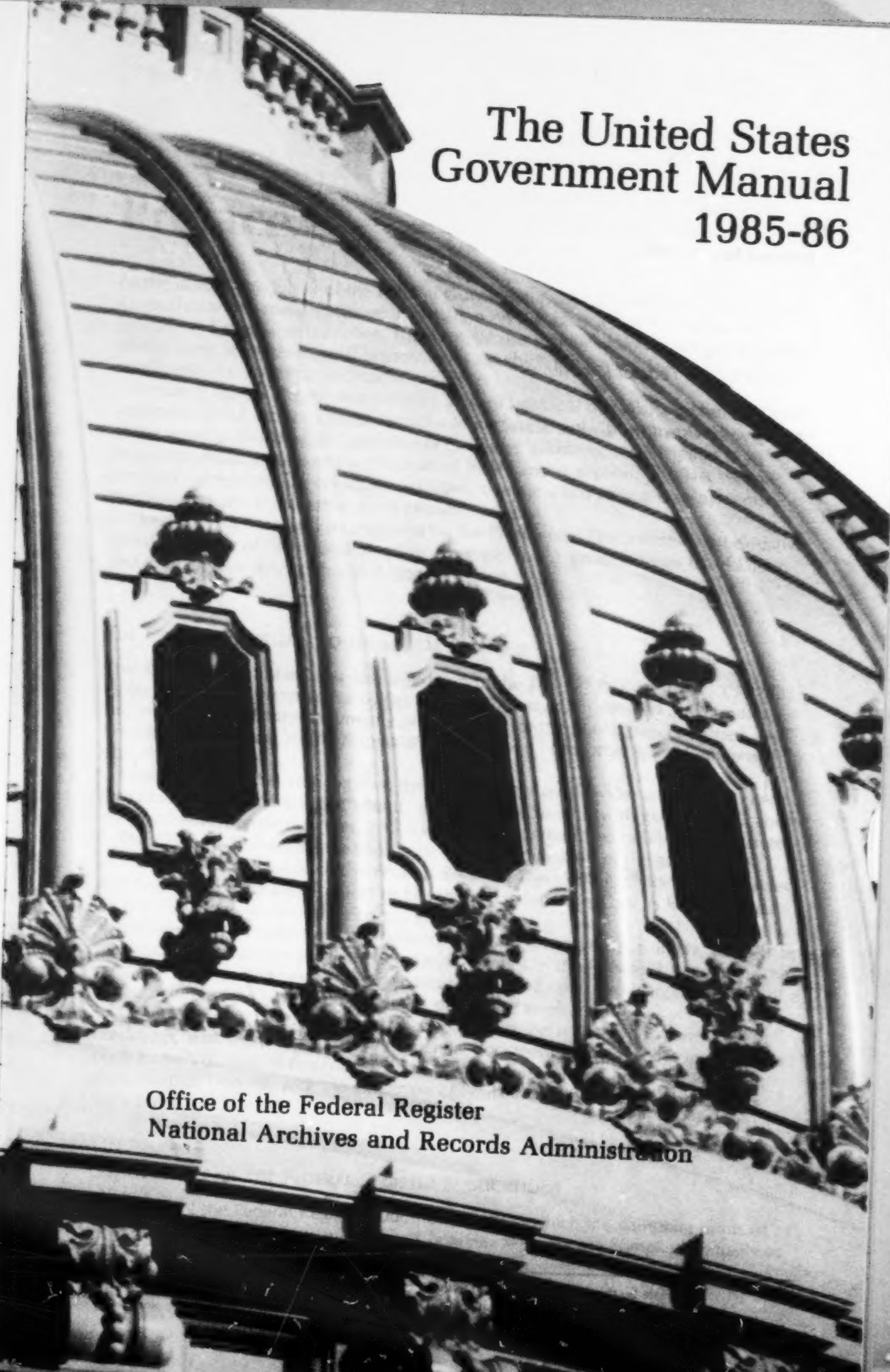

Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records Administration

Revised July 1, 1985

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Preface

As the official handbook of the Federal Government, *The United States Government Manual* provides comprehensive information on the agencies of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. The *Manual* also includes information on quasi-official agencies, international organizations in which the United States participates, and boards, committees, and commissions.

A typical agency description includes a list of principal officials, a summary statement of the agency's purpose and role in the Federal Government, a brief history of the agency, including its legislative or executive authority, a description of its programs and activities, and a "Sources of Information" section. This last section provides information on consumer activities, contracts and grants, employment, publications, and many other areas of public interest.

The 1985/86 *Manual* was prepared by the Presidential Documents and Legislative Division, Office of the Federal Register. Gwendolyn J. Henderson was Chief Editor, and Kimberly M. Ashworth was Associate Editor.

THE FEDERAL REGISTER AND ITS SPECIAL EDITIONS

The *Manual* is published as a special edition of the *Federal Register* (see 1 CFR 9.1). Its focus is on programs and activities. Persons interested in detailed organizational structure, the regulatory documents of an agency, or the public papers of the President should refer to the *Federal Register* or one of its other special editions, described below.

Issued each Federal working day, the *Federal Register* provides a uniform system for publishing Presidential documents, regulatory documents with general applicability and legal effect, proposed rules, and documents required to be published by statute.

The *Code of Federal Regulations* is an annual codification of the general and permanent rules published in the *Federal Register*. The *Code* is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. The *Code* is kept up to date by the individual issues of the *Federal Register*.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* serves as a timely, up-to-date reference source for the public policies and activities of the President. It contains the remarks, news conferences, messages, statements, and other Presidential material of a public nature issued by the White House during the week reported.

A companion publication to the *Weekly Compilation* is the *Public Papers of the Presidents,* which provides public Presidential documents and speeches in convenient book form. Volumes of the *Public Papers* have been published for every President since Herbert Hoover, with the exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose papers were published privately.

OTHER OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATIONS

The Office of the Federal Register publishes slip laws, which are pamphlet prints of each public and private law enacted by Congress. Slip laws are compiled annually as

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the *United States Statutes at Large*. The *Statutes* volumes contain all public and private laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during a session of Congress, reorganization plans, proposed and ratified amendments to the Constitution, and Presidential proclamations. Included with many of these documents are sidenotes, citations, and a guide to their legislative history.

The *Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders* provides in one reference source proclamations and Executive orders with general applicability and continuing legal effect. The *Codification* is divided into 50 chapters representing broad subject areas. Incorporated into each codified document are all amendments that were in effect on the most recent revision date.

PUBLICATION AVAILABILITY

The publications of the Office of the Federal Register are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, and at Government Printing Office bookstores located in several major cities. The *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations* are available in microfiche form as well as bound paper copies. In addition, these publications are available to the public at designated Government depository libraries and many other libraries. For more information, see the "Sources of Information" section of the Government Printing Office's statement in this book.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information on the contents of *The United States Government Manual* and other publications of the Office of the Federal Register may be obtained by writing:

Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC 20408

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The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.—He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.—He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.—He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.—He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.—He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.—He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.—He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.—He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:—For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.—He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.—

We, Therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of

Great Britain, is and ought to be totally disolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo. Walton
Wm. Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn
Edward Rutledge
Thos. Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton
Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson

Benj. Harrison
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton
Robt. Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson
Geo. Ross
Caesar Rodney
Geo. Read
Tho. M: Kean
Wm. Floyd
Phil. Livingston
Frans. Lewis

Lewis Morris
Richd. Stockton
Jno. Witherspoon
Fras. Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra. Clark
Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Saml. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Sam. Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumerations shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square), as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like.Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President: and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal

Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth *In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,*

G^{o} Washington—Presid^{t}
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire	John Langdon Nicholas Gilman
Massachusetts	Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King
Connecticut	W^{m} Sam^{l} Johnson Roger Sherman
New York	Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey	Wil: Livingston David Brearley. W^{m} Paterson. Jona: Dayton
Pennsylvania	B Franklin Thomas Mifflin Rob^{t} Morris Geo. Clymer Tho^{s} FitzSimons Jared Ingersoll James Wilson Gouv Morris

Delaware
Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland
James M^{c}Henry
Dan of S^{t} Tho^{s} Jenifer
Dan^{l} Carroll

Virginia
John Blair—
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina
W^{m} Blount
Rich^{d} Dobbs Spaight.
Hu Williamson

South Carolina
J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler.

Georgia
William Few
Abr Baldwin

Amendments

(The first 10 Amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the "Bill of Rights")

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

(Ratified February 7, 1795)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

(Ratified July 27, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13

(Ratified December 6, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14

(Ratified July 9, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15

(Ratified February 3, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16

(Ratified February 3, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17

(Ratified April 8, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided,* That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18

(Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed December 5, 1933 by Amendment 21)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19

(Ratified August 18, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20

(Ratified January 23, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21

(Ratified December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 22

(Ratified February 27, 1951)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 23

(Ratified March 29, 1961)

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 24

(Ratified January 23, 1964)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 25

(Ratified February 10, 1967)

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

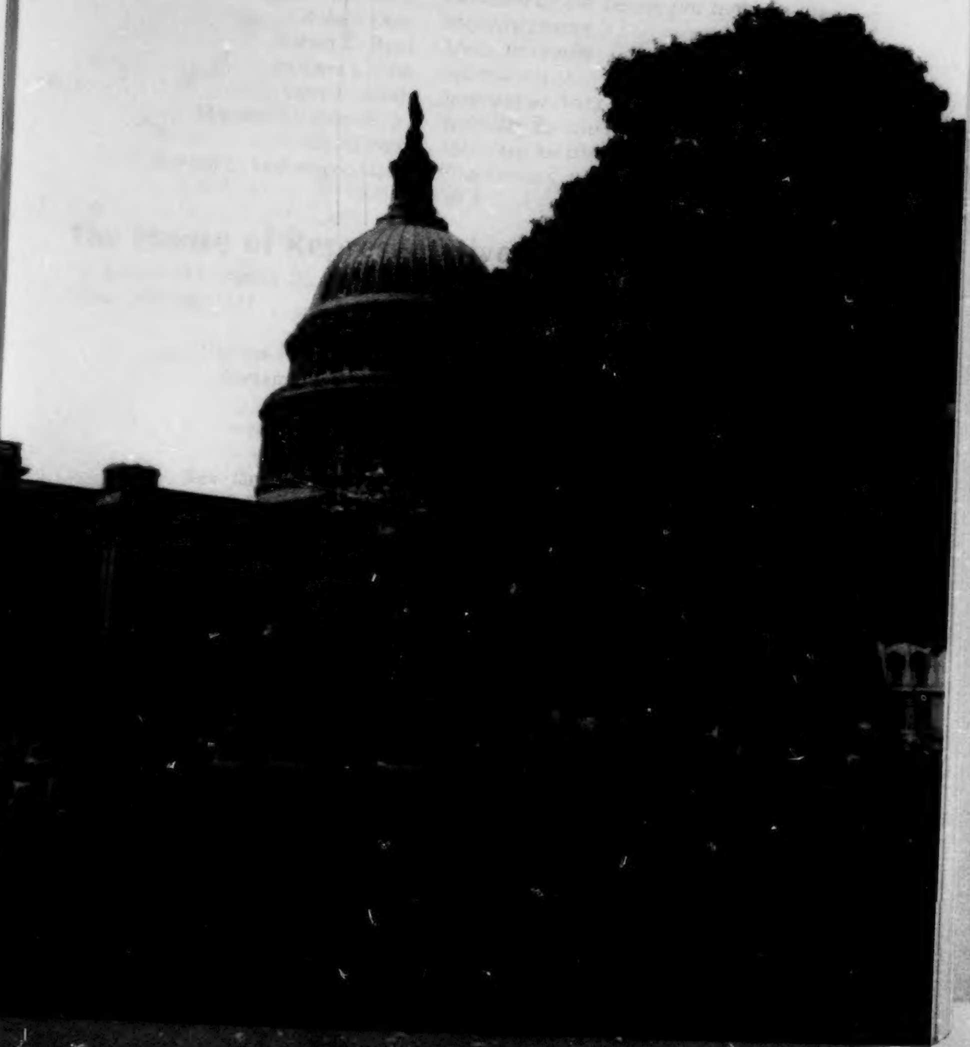
Amendment 26

(Ratified July 1, 1971)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Legislative Branch



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESS

Ninety-ninth Congress, First Session

The Senate

The Capitol, Washington, DC 20510
Phone, 202–224–3121

George Bush	*President of the Senate (Vice President of the United States)*
Strom Thurmond	*President of the Senate pro tempore*
Robert Dole	*Majority Leader*
Robert C. Byrd	*Minority Leader*
Jo-Anne L. Coe	*Secretary*
Larry E. Smith	*Sergeant at Arms*
Howard O. Greene, Jr.	*Secretary for the Majority*
David Pratt	*Secretary for the Minority*
Richard C. Halverson, LL.D.	*Chaplain*

The House of Representatives

The Capitol, Washington, DC 20515
Phone, 202–224–3121

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	*The Speaker*
Benjamin J. Guthrie	*Clerk*
Jack Russ	*Sergeant at Arms*
James T. Molloy	*Doorkeeper*
Robert V. Rota	*Postmaster*
Rev. James David Ford	*Chaplain*

The Congress of the United States was created by Article I, section 1, of the Constitution, adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787, providing that "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The first Congress under the Constitution met on March 4, 1789[1], in the Federal Hall in New York City. The membership then consisted of 20[2] Senators and 59 Representatives.

The Senate is composed of 100 Members, 2 from each State, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures. This procedure was changed by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1913, which made the election of Senators a function of the people. There are three classes of Senators, and a new class is elected every 2 years.

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[1] North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21, 1789; Rhode Island on May 29, 1790.

[2] New York ratified the Constitution on July 26, 1788, but did not elect its Senators until July 15 and 16, 1789.

The House of Representatives comprises 435 Representatives. The number representing each State is determined by population but every State is entitled to at least one Representative. Members are elected by the people for 2-year terms, all terms running for the same period.

Both the Senators and the Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are chosen. In addition, a Senator must be at least 30 years of age and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least 9 years; a Representative must be at least 25 years of age and must have been a citizen for at least 7 years.

A Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (elected for a 4-year term) and Delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands complete the composition of the Congress of the United States. Delegates are elected for a term of 2 years. The Resident Commissioner and Delegates may take part in the floor discussions, but have no vote. They do vote in the committees to which they are assigned.

Officers The Vice President of the United States is the Presiding Officer of the Senate; in his absence the duties are taken over by a President pro tempore, elected by that body, or someone designated by him. The Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House; he may designate any Member of the House to act in his absence.

The positions of Senate majority and minority leader have been in existence only since the early years of the 20th century. Leaders are elected at the beginning of each new Congress by a majority vote of the Senators in their political party. In cooperation with their party organizations, leaders are responsible for the design and achievement of a legislative program. This involves managing the flow of legislation, expediting noncontroversial measures, and keeping Members informed regarding proposed action on pending business. Each leader serves as an *ex officio* member of his party's policymaking and organizational bodies and is aided by an assistant floor leader (whip) and a party secretary.

The Secretary of the Senate, elected by vote of the Senate, performs the duties of the Presiding Officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President pro tempore. He is the custodian of the seal of the Senate, draws requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for moneys appropriated for the compensation of Senators, officers and employees, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, and is empowered to administer oaths to any officer of the Senate and to any witness produced before it. His executive duties include certification of extracts from the Journal of the Senate; the attestation of bills and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions; in impeachment trials, issuance, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, of all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate; and certification to the President of the United States of the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is elected by and serves as the Executive Officer of that body. He directs and supervises the various departments and facilities under his jurisdiction. He is also the Law Enforcement and Protocol Officer. As Law Enforcement Officer, he has statutory power to make arrests; to locate absentee Senators for a quorum; to enforce Senate rules and regulations as they pertain to the Senate Chamber, the Senate wing of the Capitol, and the Senate Office Buildings. He serves as a member of the Capitol Police Board and as its chairman each odd year; and, subject to the Presiding Officer, maintains order in the Senate Chamber. As Protocol Officer, he is responsible for many aspects of ceremonial functions, including the inauguration of the

President of the United States; arranges funerals of Senators who die in office; escorts the President when he addresses a Joint Session of Congress or attends any function in the Senate; and, escorts heads of state when they visit the Senate.

The Clerk of the House is the chief legislative, administrative, and budgetary officer of the U.S. House of Representatives. The Clerk is responsible for directing legislative activities of the House such as keeping the Journal, taking all votes, certifying passage of bills, and processing all legislation. The Clerk also prepares the budget for the House, disburses funds, and serves as the contracting officer of the House. In addition, the Clerk is the purchaser and provider of all furnishings, office equipment, and office supplies.

Committees The work of preparing and considering legislation is done largely by committees of both Houses of Congress. There are 16 standing committees in the Senate and 22 in the House of Representatives. The standing committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives are shown in the list below. In addition, there are special committees in each House, and various congressional commissions and joint committees composed of members of both Houses. Each House may also appoint special investigating committees.

The membership of the standing committees of each House is chosen by a vote of the entire body; members of other committees are appointed under the provisions of the measure establishing them.

Each bill and resolution is usually referred to the appropriate committee, which may report a bill out in its original form, favorably or unfavorably, recommend amendments, or allow the proposed legislation to die in committee without action.

Standing Committees of the Congress

House Committee	Room [1]	Senate Committee	Room [2]
Agriculture	1301	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	SR-328A
Appropriations	H-218	Appropriations	SD-118
Armed Services	2120	Armed Services	SR-222
Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs	2129	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	SD-534
Budget	214[3]	Budget	SD-621
District of Columbia	1310	Commerce, Science, and Transportation	SD-508
Education and Labor	2181	Energy and Natural Resources	SD-360
Energy and Commerce	2125	Environment and Public Works	SD-410
Foreign Affairs	2170	Finance	SD-219
Government Operations	2157	Foreign Relations	SD-440
House Administration	H-326	Governmental Affairs	SD-340
Interior and Insular Affairs	1324	Judiciary	SD-224
Judiciary	2137	Labor and Human Resources	SD-428-A
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	1334	Rules and Administration	SR-305
Post Office and Civil Service	309	Small Business	SR-428A
Public Works and Transportation	2165	Veterans' Affairs	SR-414
Rules	H-312		
Science and Technology	2321		
Small Business	2361		
Standards of Official Conduct	HT-2		
Veterans' Affairs	335		
Ways and Means	1102		

[1] See note on page 29.
[2] See note on page 27.
[3] House Office Building Annex No. 1.

Congressional Record Proceedings of Congress are published in the *Congressional Record,* which is issued when Congress is in session. Publication of the *Record* began March 4, 1873; it was the first series officially reported, printed, and published directly by the Federal Government. The Daily Digest of the *Congressional Record,* printed in the back of each issue of the *Record,* summarizes the proceedings of that day in each House, and before each of their committees and subcommittees, respectively. The Digest also presents the legislative program for each day and, at the end of the week, gives the program for the following week. Its publication was begun March 17, 1947.

Sessions Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution makes it mandatory that "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year." Under this provision, also, the date for convening Congress was designated originally as the first Monday in December, "unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day." Eighteen acts were passed, up to 1820, providing for the meeting of Congress on other days of the year. From 1820 to 1934, however, Congress met regularly on the first Monday in December. In 1934 the Twentieth Amendment changed the convening of Congress to January 3, unless Congress "shall by law appoint a different day." In addition, the President, according to Article II, section 3, of the Constitution "may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper. . . ."

Powers of Congress Article I, section 8, of the Constitution defines the powers of Congress. Included are the powers to assess and collect taxes—called the chief power; to regulate commerce, both interstate and foreign; to coin money; to establish post offices and post roads; to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court; to declare war; to raise and maintain an army and navy. Congress is further empowered "To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;" and "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

Amendments to the Constitution Another power vested in the Congress is the right to propose amendments to the Constitution, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Should two-thirds of the State legislatures demand changes in the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to call a constitutional convention. Proposed amendments shall be valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures or by conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Special Powers of the Senate Under the Constitution, the Senate is granted certain powers not accorded to the House of Representatives. The Senate approves or disapproves certain Presidential appointments by majority vote; and treaties must be concurred in by a two-thirds vote.

Special Powers of the House of Representatives The House of Representatives is granted the power of originating all bills for the raising of revenue.

Both Houses of Congress act in impeachment proceedings, which, according to the Constitution, may be instituted against the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

Prohibitions upon Congress Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution also imposes prohibitions upon Congress: "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it." A bill of attainder or an ex post facto law cannot be passed. No export duty can be imposed. Ports of one State cannot be given preference over those of another State. "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ." No title of nobility may be granted.

Rights of Members According to section 6 of Article I, Members of Congress are granted certain privileges. In no case, except in treason, felony, and breach of the peace, can Members be arrested while attending sessions of Congress "and in going to and returning from the same." Furthermore, the Members cannot be questioned in any other place for remarks made in Congress. Each House may expel a Member of its body by a two-thirds vote.

Enactment of Laws All bills and joint resolutions must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate and must be signed by the President, except those proposing a constitutional amendment, in order to become law, or be passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. Section 7 of Article I states: "If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." When a bill or joint resolution is introduced in the House, the procedure for its enactment into a law is as follows:

Assignment to House committee having jurisdiction;

If favorably considered, it is reported to the House either in its original form or with recommended amendments;

If the bill or resolution is passed by the House, it is messaged to the Senate and referred to the committee having jurisdiction;

In the Senate committee the bill, if favorably considered, may be reported in the form as received from the House, or with recommended amendments;

The approved bill or resolution is reported to the Senate, and if passed by that body, is returned to the House;

If one body does not accept the amendments to a bill by the other body, a conference committee comprised of Members of both bodies is usually appointed to effect a compromise;

When the bill or joint resolution is finally approved by both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker (or Speaker pro tempore) and the Vice President (or President pro tempore or acting President pro tempore) and is presented to the President;

Once the President's signature is affixed, the measure becomes a law. If the President vetoes the bill, it cannot become a law unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

Publications The *Congressional Directory,* 98th Congress, the *Senate Manual,* 98th Congress, and the *House Rules* and *Manual,* 98th Congress, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Senators

[Republicans in roman (53); Democrats in italics (47); total, 100]

NOTE: Room numbers preceded by SR are in the Russell Office Building (Delaware and Constitution Avenues); those preceded by SD are in the Dirksen Office Building (First Street and Constitution Avenue); and those preceded by SH are in the Hart Office Building (Second and C Streets). Members offices may be reached by phone at 202-224-3121.

Name	State	Room
Abdnor, James	South Dakota	SH-309
Andrews, Mark N	North Dakota	SH-724
Armstrong, William L	Colorado	SH-528
Baucus, Max	Montana	SH-706
Bentsen, Lloyd	Texas	SH-703
Biden, Joseph R., Jr	Delaware	SR-489
Bingaman, Jeff	New Mexico	SH-502
Boren, David L	Oklahoma	SR-453
Boschwitz, Rudolph E	Minnesota	SH-506
Bradley, Bill	New Jersey	SH-731
Bumpers, Dale	Arkansas	SD-229
Burdick, Quentin N	North Dakota	SH-511
Byrd, Robert C	West Virginia	SH-311
Chafee, John H	Rhode Island	SD-567

Senators—Continued

Name	State	Room
Chiles, Lawton	Florida	SR-250
Cochran, Thad	Mississippi	SR-326
Cohen, William S	Maine	SH-322
Cranston, Alan	California	SH-112
D'Amato, Alfonse M	New York	SH-520
Danforth, John C	Missouri	SR-497
DeConcini, Dennis	Arizona	SH-328
Denton, Jeremiah A	Alabama	SH-516
Dixon, Alan J	Illinois	SH-316
Dodd, Christopher J	Connecticut	SH-324
Dole, Robert	Kansas	SH-141
Domenici, Pete V	New Mexico	SD-434
Durenberger, David	Minnesota	SR-375
Eagleton, Thomas F	Missouri	SD-197
East, John P	North Carolina	SH-716
Evans, Daniel J	Washington	SH-702
Exon, J. James	Nebraska	SH-330
Ford, Wendell H	Kentucky	SR-173A
Garn, Jake	Utah	SD-505
Glenn, John H., Jr	Ohio	SH-503
Goldwater, Barry	Arizona	SR-363
Gore, Albert, Jr	Tennessee	SR-393
Gorton, Slade	Washington	SH-513
Gramm, Phil	Texas	SR-179
Grassley, Charles E	Iowa	SH-135
Harkin, Tom	Iowa	SH-705
Hart, Gary	Colorado	SR-237
Hatch, Orrin G	Utah	SR-135
Hatfield, Mark O	Oregon	SH-711
Hawkins, Paula	Florida	SH-313
Hecht, Chic	Nevada	SH-302
Heflin, Howell T	Alabama	SH-728
Heinz, John	Pennsylvania	SR-277
Helms, Jesse	North Carolina	SD-402
Hollings, Ernest F	South Carolina	SR-125
Humphrey, Gordon J	New Hampshire	SH-531
Inouye, Daniel K	Hawaii	SH-722
Johnston, J. Bennett	Louisiana	SH-136
Kassebaum, Nancy Landon	Kansas	SR-302
Kasten, Robert W., Jr	Wisconsin	SH-110
Kennedy, Edward M	Massachusetts	SR-113
Kerry, John F	Massachusetts	SR-166
Lautenberg, Frank R	New Jersey	SH-717
Laxalt, Paul	Nevada	SR-323A
Leahy, Patrick J	Vermont	SR-433
Levin, Carl M	Michigan	SR-459
Long, Russell B	Louisiana	SR-225
Lugar, Richard G	Indiana	SH-306
Mathias, Charles McC., Jr	Maryland	SR-387
Matsunaga, Spark M	Hawaii	SH-109
Mattingly, Mack	Georgia	SH-320
McClure, James A	Idaho	SD-361
McConnell, Mitch	Kentucky	SR-120
Melcher, John	Montana	SH-730
Metzenbaum, Howard M	Ohio	SR-140
Mitchell, George J	Maine	SR-364

Senators—Continued

Name	State	Room
Moynihan, Daniel P	New York	SR-464
Murkowski, Frank H	Alaska	SH-317
Nickles, Don	Oklahoma	SH-713
Nunn, Sam	Georgia	SD-303
Packwood, Bob	Oregon	SR-259
Pell, Claiborne	Rhode Island	SR-335
Pressler, Larry	South Dakota	SR-407A
Proxmire, William	Wisconsin	SD-530
Pryor, David	Arkansas	SR-264
Quayle, Dan	Indiana	SH-524
Riegle, Donald W., Jr	Michigan	SD-105
Rockefeller, John D. (Jay) IV	West Virginia	SD-241
Roth, William V., Jr	Delaware	SH-104
Rudman, Warren B	New Hampshire	SH-530
Sarbanes, Paul S	Maryland	SD-332
Sasser, James R	Tennessee	SR-298
Simon, Paul	Illinois	SD-462
Simpson, Alan K	Wyoming	SD-261
Specter, Arlen	Pennsylvania	SH-331
Stafford, Robert T	Vermont	SH-133
Stennis, John C	Mississippi	SR-205
Stevens, Ted	Alaska	SH-522
Symms, Steven D	Idaho	SH-509
Thurmond, Strom	South Carolina	SR-218
Trible, Paul S., Jr	Virginia	SH-517
Wallop, Malcolm	Wyoming	SR-206
Warner, John W	Virginia	SR-421
Weicker, Lowell P., Jr	Connecticut	SH-303
Wilson, Pete	California	SH-720
Zorinsky, Edward	Nebraska	SR-443

Representatives

[Democrats in roman (253); Republicans in italics (182); total, 435]

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon House Office Building (New Jersey and Independence Avenues), four digits beginning with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building (between South Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue on Independence Avenue), and four digits beginning with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building (between First and South Capitol Streets on Independence Avenue). Members offices may be reached by phone at 202-224-3121.

Name	District	State	Room
Ackerman, Gary L	7	New York	1725
Addabbo, Joseph P	6	New York	2365
Akaka, Daniel K	2	Hawaii	2301
Alexander, Bill	1	Arkansas	233
Anderson, Glenn M	32	California	2329
Andrews, Michael A	25	Texas	1039
Annunzio, Frank	11	Illinois	2303
Anthony, Beryl, Jr	4	Arkansas	1117
Applegate, Douglas	18	Ohio	2464
Archer, Bill	7	Texas	1135
Armey, Richard K	26	Texas	514

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Aspin, Les	1	Wisconsin	442
Atkins, Chester G	5	Massachusetts	1429
AuCoin, Les	1	Oregon	2159
Badham, Robert E	40	California	2438
Barnard, Doug, Jr	10	Georgia	236
Barnes, Michael D	8	Maryland	401
Bartlett, Steve	3	Texas	1709
Barton, Joe	6	Texas	1017
Bateman, Herbert H	1	Virginia	1518
Bates, Jim	44	California	1404
Bedell, Berkley	6	Iowa	2459
Beilenson, Anthony C	23	California	1025
Bennett, Charles E	3	Florida	2107
Bentley, Helen Delich	2	Maryland	1610
Bereuter, Doug	1	Nebraska	2446
Berman, Howard L	26	California	1221
Bevill, Tom	4	Alabama	2302
Biaggi, Mario	19	New York	2428
Bilirakis, Michael	9	Florida	1130
Bliley, Thomas J., Jr	3	Virginia	213
Boehlert, Sherwood L	25	New York	1641
Boggs, Lindy (Mrs. Hale)	2	Louisiana	2353
Boland, Edward P	2	Massachusetts	2426
Boner, William Hill	5	Tennessee	107
Bonior, David E	12	Michigan	2242
Bonker, Don	3	Washington	434
Borski, Robert A	3	Pennsylvania	314
Bosco, Douglas H	1	California	408
Boucher, Frederick C	9	Virginia	428
Boulter, Beau	13	Texas	1427
Boxer, Barbara	6	California	315
Breaux, John B	7	Louisiana	2113
Brooks, Jack	9	Texas	2449
Broomfield, Wm. S	18	Michigan	2306
Brown, George E., Jr	36	California	2256
Brown, Hank	4	Colorado	1510
Broyhill, James T	10	North Carolina	2340
Bruce, Terry L	19	Illinois	1009
Bryant, John	5	Texas	412
Burton, Dan	6	Indiana	120
Burton, Sala	5	California	1408
Bustamante, Albert G	23	Texas	1116
Byron, Beverly B	6	Maryland	1216
Callahan, Sonny	1	Alabama	1631
Campbell, Carroll A., Jr	4	South Carolina	106
Carney, William	1	New York	1424
Carper, Thomas R	At L	Delaware	1020
Carr, Bob	6	Michigan	2439
Chandler, Rod	8	Washington	216
Chappell, Bill, Jr	4	Florida	2468
Chappie, Gene	2	California	1730
Cheney, Dick	At L	Wyoming	225
Clay, William (Bill)	1	Missouri	2470
Clinger, William F., Jr	23	Pennsylvania	1122
Coats, Dan	4	Indiana	1417
Cobey, William W., Jr	4	North Carolina	510

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Coble, Howard	6	North Carolina	1338
Coelho, Tony	15	California	403
Coleman, E. Thomas	6	Missouri	2344
Coleman, Ronald D	16	Texas	416
Collins, Cardiss	7	Illinois	2264
Combest, Larry	19	Texas	1529
Conte, Silvio O	1	Massachusetts	2300
Conyers, John, Jr	1	Michigan	2313
Cooper, Jim	4	Tennessee	125
Coughlin, Lawrence	13	Pennsylvania	2467
Courter, Jim	12	New Jersey	2422
Coyne, William J	14	Pennsylvania	424
Craig, Larry E	1	Idaho	1318
Crane, Philip M	12	Illinois	1035
Crockett, George W., Jr	13	Michigan	1531
Daniel, Dan	5	Virginia	2308
Dannemeyer, William E	39	California	1214
Darden, George (Buddy)	7	Georgia	1330
Daschle, Thomas A	1	South Dakota	2455
Daub, Hal	2	Nebraska	1019
Davis, Robert W	11	Michigan	1124
de la Garza, E	15	Texas	1401
DeLay, Thomas D (Tom)	22	Texas	1234
Dellums, Ronald V	8	California	2136
Derrick, Butler	3	South Carolina	201
DeWine, Michael	7	Ohio	1519
Dickinson, William L	2	Alabama	2406
Dicks, Norman D	6	Washington	2429
Dingell, John D	16	Michigan	2221
DioGuardi, Joseph J	20	New York	1630
Dixon, Julian C	28	California	423
Donnelly, Brian J	11	Massachusetts	438
Dorgan, Byron L	At L	North Dakota	238
Dornan, Robert K	38	California	301
Dowdy, Wayne	4	Mississippi	214
Downey, Thomas J	2	New York	2232
Dreier, David	33	California	410
Duncan, John J	2	Tennessee	2206
Durbin, Richard J	20	Illinois	417
Dwyer, Bernard J	6	New Jersey	404
Dymally, Mervyn M	31	California	1717
Dyson, Roy	1	Maryland	224
Early, Joseph D	3	Massachusetts	2349
Eckart, Dennis E	11	Ohio	1224
Eckert, Fred J	30	New York	427
Edgar, Bob	7	Pennsylvania	2352
Edwards, Don	10	California	2307
Edwards, Mickey	5	Oklahoma	2434
Emerson, Bill	8	Missouri	418
English, Glenn	6	Oklahoma	2235
Erdreich, Ben	6	Alabama	439
Evans, Cooper	3	Iowa	127
Evans, Lane	17	Illinois	328
Fascell, Dante B	19	Florida	2354
Fawell, Harris W	13	Illinois	511
Fazio, Vic	4	California	1421

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Feighan, Edward F	19	Ohio	1223
Fiedler, Bobbi	21	California	1607
Fields, Jack	8	Texas	413
Fish, Hamilton, Jr	21	New York	2227
Flippo, Ronnie G	5	Alabama	2334
Florio, James J	1	New Jersey	2162
Foglietta, Thomas M	1	Pennsylvania	1217
Foley, Thomas S	5	Washington	1201
Ford, Harold E	9	Tennessee	2305
Ford, William D	15	Michigan	239
Fowler, Wyche, Jr	5	Georgia	1210
Frank, Barney	4	Massachusetts	1030
Franklin, Webb	2	Mississippi	124
Frenzel, Bill	3	Minnesota	1026
Frost, Martin	24	Texas	1238
Fuqua, Don	2	Florida	2269
Gallo, Dean A	11	New Jersey	1724
Garcia, Robert	18	New York	223
Gaydos, Joseph M	20	Pennsylvania	2186
Gejdenson, Sam	2	Connecticut	1410
Gekas, George W	17	Pennsylvania	1008
Gephardt, Richard A	3	Missouri	1436
Gibbons, Sam	7	Florida	2204
Gilman, Benjamin A	22	New York	2160
Gingrich, Newt	6	Georgia	1005
Glickman, Dan	4	Kansas	2435
Gonzalez, Henry B	20	Texas	2413
Goodling, William F	19	Pennsylvania	2263
Gordon, Bart	6	Tennessee	1517
Gradison, Willis D., Jr	2	Ohio	2311
Gray, Kenneth J	22	Illinois	2109
Gray, William H., III	2	Pennsylvania	204
Green, Bill	15	New York	1110
Gregg, Judd	2	New Hampshire	308
Grotberg, John E	14	Illinois	515
Guarini, Frank J	14	New Jersey	2458
Gunderson, Steve	3	Wisconsin	227
Hall, Ralph M	4	Texas	1728
Hall, Sam B., Jr	1	Texas	2236
Hall, Tony P	3	Ohio	2448
Hamilton, Lee H	9	Indiana	2187
Hammerschmidt, John Paul	3	Arkansas	2207
Hansen, James V	1	Utah	1113
Hartnett, Thomas F	1	South Carolina	228
Hatcher, Charles	2	Georgia	405
Hawkins, Augustus F	29	California	2371
Hayes, Charles A	1	Illinois	1028
Hefner, W.G. (Bill)	8	North Carolina	2161
Heftel, Cecil (Cec)	1	Hawaii	1034
Hendon, Bill	11	North Carolina	115
Henry, Paul B	5	Michigan	502
Hertel, Dennis M	14	Michigan	218
Hiler, John	3	Indiana	407
Hillis, Elwood	5	Indiana	2336
Holt, Marjorie S	4	Maryland	2412
Hopkins, Larry J	6	Kentucky	331

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Horton, Frank	29	New York	2229
Howard, James J	3	New Jersey	2245
Hoyer, Steny H	5	Maryland	1513
Hubbard, Carroll, Jr	1	Kentucky	2182
Huckaby, Jerry	5	Louisiana	2421
Hughes, William J	2	New Jersey	341
Hunter, Duncan	45	California	117
Hutto, Earl	1	Florida	330
Hyde, Henry J	6	Illinois	2104
Ireland, Andy	10	Florida	2416
Jacobs, Andrew, Jr	10	Indiana	1533
Jeffords, James M	At L	Vermont	2431
Jenkins, Ed	9	Georgia	217
Johnson, Nancy L	6	Connecticut	119
Jones, Ed	8	Tennessee	108
Jones, James R	1	Oklahoma	203
Jones, Walter B	1	North Carolina	241
Kanjorski, Paul E	11	Pennsylvania	1711
Kaptur, Marcy	9	Ohio	1228
Kasich, John R	12	Ohio	1133
Kastenmeier, Robert W	2	Wisconsin	2328
Kemp, Jack F	31	New York	2252
Kennelly, Barbara B	1	Connecticut	1230
Kildee, Dale E	7	Michigan	2432
Kindness, Thomas N	8	Ohio	2417
Kleczka, Gerald D	4	Wisconsin	226
Kolbe, Jim	5	Arizona	1222
Kolter, Joe	4	Pennsylvania	212
Kostmayer, Peter H	8	Pennsylvania	123
Kramer, Ken	5	Colorado	240
LaFalce, John J	32	New York	2419
Lagomarsino, Robert J	19	California	2332
Lantos, Tom	11	California	1707
Latta, Delbert L	5	Ohio	2309
Leach, Jim	1	Iowa	1514
Leath, Marvin	11	Texas	336
Lehman, Richard H	18	California	1319
Lehman, William	17	Florida	2347
Leland, Mickey	18	Texas	419
Lent, Norman F	4	New York	2408
Levin, Sander M	17	Michigan	323
Levine, Mel	27	California	132
Lewis, Jerry	35	California	326
Lewis, Tom	12	Florida	1313
Lightfoot, Jim	5	Iowa	1609
Lipinski, William O	5	Illinois	1032
Livingston, Bob	1	Louisiana	2437
Lloyd, Marilyn	3	Tennessee	2266
Loeffler, Tom	21	Texas	1212
Long, Cathy (Mrs. Gillis W.)	8	Louisiana	2185
Lott, Trent	5	Mississippi	2400
Lowery, Bill	41	California	1440
Lowry, Mike	7	Washington	2454
Lujan, Manuel, Jr	1	New Mexico	1323
Luken, Thomas A	1	Ohio	2368
Lundine, Stan	34	New York	2427

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Lungren, Dan	42	California	2440
McCain, John	1	Arizona	1123
McCandless, Alfred A (Al)	37	California	435
McCloskey, Frank	8	Indiana	116
McCollum, Bill	5	Florida	1507
McCurdy, Dave	4	Oklahoma	313
McDade, Joseph M	10	Pennsylvania	2370
McEwen, Bob	6	Ohio	329
McGrath, Raymond J	5	New York	205
McHugh, Matthew F	28	New York	2335
McKernan, John R., Jr	1	Maine	1535
McKinney, Stewart B	4	Connecticut	237
McMillan, J. Alex	9	North Carolina	507
Mack, Connie	13	Florida	504
MacKay, Buddy	6	Florida	503
Madigan, Edward R	15	Illinois	2312
Manton, Thomas J	9	New York	327
Markey, Edward J	7	Massachusetts	2133
Marlenee, Ron	2	Montana	409
Martin, David O'B	26	New York	109
Martin, Lynn	16	Illinois	1208
Martinez, Matthew G	30	California	430
Matsui, Robert T	3	California	231
Mavroules, Nicholas	6	Massachusetts	440
Mazzoli, Romano L	3	Kentucky	2246
Meyers, Jan	3	Kansas	1407
Mica, Dan	14	Florida	131
Michel, Robert H	18	Illinois	2112
Mikulski, Barbara A	3	Maryland	2404
Miller, Clarence E	10	Ohio	2208
Miller, George	7	California	2228
Miller, John R	1	Washington	1723
Mineta, Norman Y	13	California	2350
Mitchell, Parren J	7	Maryland	2367
Moakley, Joe	9	Massachusetts	221
Molinari, Guy V	14	New York	208
Mollohan, Alan B	1	West Virginia	516
Monson, David S	2	Utah	1022
Montgomery, G.V. (Sonny)	3	Mississippi	2184
Moody, Jim	5	Wisconsin	1721
Moore, W. Henson	6	Louisiana	2183
Moorhead, Carlos J	22	California	2346
Morrison, Bruce A	3	Connecticut	437
Morrison, Sid	4	Washington	1434
Mrazek, Robert J	3	New York	306
Murphy, Austin J	22	Pennsylvania	2210
Murtha, John P	12	Pennsylvania	2423
Myers, John T	7	Indiana	2372
Natcher, William H	2	Kentucky	2333
Neal, Stephen L	5	North Carolina	2463
Nelson, Bill	11	Florida	307
Nichols, Bill	3	Alabama	2405
Nielson, Howard C	3	Utah	1229
Nowak, Henry J	33	New York	2240
Oakar, Mary Rose	20	Ohio	2436
Oberstar, James L	8	Minnesota	2351

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Obey, David R	7	Wisconsin	2217
O'Brien, George M	4	Illinois	2369
Olin, James R. (Jim)	6	Virginia	1207
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr	8	Massachusetts	2231
Ortiz, Solomon P	27	Texas	1524
Owens, Major R	12	New York	114
Oxley, Michael G	4	Ohio	1108
Packard, Ron	43	California	316
Panetta, Leon E	16	California	339
Parris, Stan	8	Virginia	1705
Pashayan, Charles, Jr	17	California	129
Pease, Donald J	13	Ohio	1127
Penny, Timothy J	1	Minnesota	501
Pepper, Claude	18	Florida	2239
Perkins, Carl C	7	Kentucky	1004
Petri, Thomas E	6	Wisconsin	1024
Pickle, J.J	10	Texas	242
Porter, John Edward	10	Illinois	1131
Price, Melvin	21	Illinois	2110
Pursell, Carl D	2	Michigan	1414
Quillen, James H. (Jimmy)	1	Tennessee	102
Rahall, Nick Joe, II	4	West Virginia	343
Rangel, Charles B	16	New York	2330
Ray, Richard	3	Georgia	425
Regula, Ralph	16	Ohio	2209
Reid, Harry M	1	Nevada	1530
Richardson, Bill	3	New Mexico	325
Ridge, Thomas J	21	Pennsylvania	1714
Rinaldo, Matthew J	7	New Jersey	2338
Ritter, Don	15	Pennsylvania	2447
Roberts, Pat	1	Kansas	1314
Robinson, Tommy F	2	Arkansas	1541
Rodino, Peter W., Jr	10	New Jersey	2462
Roe, Robert A	8	New Jersey	2243
Roemer, Buddy	4	Louisiana	103
Rogers, Harold	5	Kentucky	206
Rose, Charles	7	North Carolina	2230
Rostenkowski, Dan	8	Illinois	2111
Roth, Toby	8	Wisconsin	215
Roukema, Marge	5	New Jersey	303
Rowland, J. Roy	8	Georgia	513
Rowland, John G	5	Connecticut	512
Roybal, Edward R	25	California	2211
Rudd, Eldon	4	Arizona	2465
Russo, Marty	3	Illinois	2233
Sabo, Martin Olav	5	Minnesota	436
St Germain, Fernand J	1	Rhode Island	2108
Savage, Gus	2	Illinois	1121
Saxton, Jim	13	New Jersey	509
Schaefer, Dan	6	Colorado	1317
Scheuer, James H	8	New York	2402
Schneider, Claudine	2	Rhode Island	1512
Schroeder, Patricia	1	Colorado	2410
Schuette, Bill	10	Michigan	415
Schulze, Richard T	5	Pennsylvania	2201
Schumer, Charles E	10	New York	126

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Seiberling, John F	14	Ohio	1225
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr	9	Wisconsin	2444
Sharp, Philip R	2	Indiana	2452
Shaw, E. Clay, Jr	15	Florida	322
Shelby, Richard C	7	Alabama	2443
Shumway, Norman D	14	California	1203
Shuster, Bud	9	Pennsylvania	2268
Sikorski, Gerry	6	Minnesota	414
Siljander, Mark D	4	Michigan	137
Sisisky, Norman	4	Virginia	426
Skeen, Joe	2	New Mexico	1007
Skelton, Ike	4	Missouri	2453
Slattery, Jim	2	Kansas	1431
Slaughter, D. French, Jr	7	Virginia	319
Smith, Christopher H	4	New Jersey	422
Smith, Denny	5	Oregon	1213
Smith, Lawrence J	16	Florida	113
Smith, Neal	4	Iowa	2373
Smith, Robert C	1	New Hampshire	506
Smith, Robert F. (Bob)	2	Oregon	118
Smith, Virginia	3	Nebraska	2202
Snowe, Olympia J	2	Maine	133
Snyder, Gene	4	Kentucky	2188
Solarz, Stephen J	13	New York	1536
Solomon, Gerald B. H	24	New York	2342
Spence, Floyd	2	South Carolina	2466
Spratt, John M., Jr	5	South Carolina	1118
Staggers, Harley O., Jr	2	West Virginia	1504
Stallings, Richard H	2	Idaho	1233
Stangeland, Arlan	7	Minnesota	1526
Stark, Fortney H. (Pete)	9	California	1125
Stenholm, Charles W	17	Texas	1232
Stokes, Louis	21	Ohio	2304
Strang, Michael L	3	Colorado	1331
Stratton, Samuel S	23	New York	2205
Studds, Gerry E	10	Massachusetts	1501
Stump, Bob	3	Arizona	211
Sundquist, Don	7	Tennessee	230
Sweeney, Mac	14	Texas	1713
Swift, Al	2	Washington	1502
Swindall, Patrick L	4	Georgia	508
Synar, Mike	2	Oklahoma	2441
Tallon, Robin	6	South Carolina	432
Tauke, Thomas J	2	Iowa	2244
Tauzin, W.J. (Billy)	3	Louisiana	222
Taylor, Gene	7	Missouri	2134
Thomas, Robert Lindsay	1	Georgia	431
Thomas, William M	20	California	324
Torres, Esteban Edward	34	California	1740
Torricelli, Robert G	9	New Jersey	317
Towns, Edolphus	11	New York	1726
Traficant, James A., Jr	17	Ohio	128
Traxler, Bob	8	Michigan	2366
Udall, Morris K	2	Arizona	235
Valentine, Tim	2	North Carolina	1107
Vander Jagt, Guy	9	Michigan	2409

Representatives—Continued

Name	District	State	Room
Vento, Bruce F	4	Minnesota	2433
Visclosky, Peter J	1	Indiana	1632
Volkmer, Harold L	9	Missouri	2411
Vucanovich, Barbara F	2	Nevada	312
Walgren, Doug	18	Pennsylvania	2241
Walker, Robert S	16	Pennsylvania	2445
Watkins, Wes	3	Oklahoma	2348
Waxman, Henry A	24	California	2418
Weaver, James	4	Oregon	1226
Weber, Vin	2	Minnesota	318
Weiss, Ted	17	New York	2442
Wheat, Alan	5	Missouri	1204
Whitehurst, G. William	2	Virginia	2469
Whitley, Charles	3	North Carolina	104
Whittaker, Bob	5	Kansas	332
Whitten, Jamie L	1	Mississippi	2314
Williams, Pat	1	Montana	2457
Wilson, Charles	2	Texas	2265
Wirth, Timothy E	2	Colorado	2262
Wise, Robert E., Jr	3	West Virginia	1508
Wolf, Frank R	10	Virginia	130
Wolpe, Howard	3	Michigan	1527
Wortley, George C	27	New York	229
Wright, Jim	12	Texas	1236
Wyden, Ron	3	Oregon	1406
Wylie, Chalmers P	15	Ohio	2310
Yates, Sidney R	9	Illinois	2234
Yatron, Gus	6	Pennsylvania	2267
Young, C.W. Bill	8	Florida	2407
Young, Don	At L	Alaska	2331
Young, Robert A	2	Missouri	2430
Zschau, Ed	12	California	429
Blaz, Ben	Delegate	Guam	1729
de Lugo, Ron	Delegate	Virgin Islands	2238
Fauntroy, Walter E	Delegate	District of Columbia	2135
Fuster, Jaime B	Res. Comm.	Puerto Rico	1428
Sunia, Fofo I.F	Delegate	American Samoa	1206

For further information concerning the United States Senate, contact the Secretary of the Senate, The Capitol, Washington, DC 20510. Phone, 202–224–2115.

For further information concerning the House of Representatives, contact the Clerk, The Capitol, Washington, DC 20515. Phone, 202–225–7000.

Telephone directories for the United States Senate and the House of Representatives are available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515
Phone, 202-225-1200

George M. White *Architect of the Capitol*

The first Architect of the Capitol was appointed in 1793 by the President of the United States. During the period of the construction of the Capitol (1793-1865) appointments were made to the position of Architect at such times and for such periods as the various stages of the construction work required. The office of Architect has, however, been continuous from 1851 to date.

The functions of the office have changed materially through the years in accordance with the increased activities imposed upon it by Congress, due principally to the addition of new buildings and grounds. Originally, the duties of the Architect of the Capitol were to plan and construct the Capitol Building, and later, to supervise its care and maintenance.

Permanent authority for the care and maintenance of the Capitol Building is provided by the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147; 40 U.S.C. 162-163). This act has been amended from time to time to provide for the care and maintenance of the additional buildings and grounds placed under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol by Congress in subsequent years.

The Architect of the Capitol, acting as an agent of Congress, is in charge of the structural and mechanical care of the United States Capitol Building and making arrangements with the proper authorities for ceremonies held in the building and on the grounds; is responsible for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the Capitol Grounds, comprising approximately 208.7 acres of landscaping, parks, streets, and parking; is responsible for the structural and mechanical care of the Library of Congress Buildings and the United States Supreme Court Building, and also for the operation of the United States Senate and House restaurant.

In addition to these activities, the Architect has the following duties and responsibilities:

Under the direction and approval of the House Office Building Commission, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the House Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment, and the care, maintenance, and operation of the Capitol Power Plant, which supplies heat and air-conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, and the United States Supreme Court Building; heat for the United States Botanic Garden and the Senate and House garages; and steam heat for the Government Printing Office, Washington City Post Office, and Union Station, and steam heat and chilled water for the Folger Shakespeare Library;

Subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, the structural, mechanical, and domestic care and maintenance of the Senate Office Buildings, including the maintenance and operation of the mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment;

The jurisdiction and control, including care and maintenance of the Senate garage, subject to such regulations respecting the use thereof as may be promulgated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

The Architect of the Capitol is also charged with the planning and construction of such buildings as may be committed to his care by Congress from time to time. Current projects include extension, reconstruction, alteration, and improvement of the United States Capitol; construction and improvements under the additional House Office

Building projects; and expansion, modification, and enlargement of the facilities of the Capitol Power Plant.

Under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library, he serves as Acting Director of the United States Botanic Garden.

The Architect of the Capitol serves as a member of the Capitol Police Board, the Capitol Guide Board, the House Page Board, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the District of Columbia Zoning Commission, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, the Art Advisory Committee to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and Coordinator of Civil Defense for the Capitol group of buildings.

For further information, contact the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515. Phone, 202–225–1200.

UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

Office of Director, 245 First Street SW., Washington, DC 20024
Phone, 202–225–8333

Conservatory, Maryland Avenue, First to Second Streets SW., Washington, DC 20024
Phone, 202–225–6646

Nursery, Poplar Point, 700 Howard Road SE., Anacostia, DC 20020
Phone, 202–225–6420

George M. White (Architect of the Capitol)	*Acting Director*
David Scheid	*Assistant Director*

The purpose of the United States Botanic Garden is to collect, cultivate, and grow the various vegetable productions of this and other countries for exhibition and display to the public and for study material for students, scientists, and garden clubs.

The Botanic Garden contains a large variety of palms, cycads, ferns, cacti, orchids, and other miscellaneous tropical and subtropical plants, many of which are rare species. There are special displays during most of the months of the year, and in their proper seasons banana, papaya, orange, lemon, tangerine, kumquat, averrhoa, coffee, and surinam cherry are to be seen in luxuriant fruiting. The entire collection of the Garden includes over 10,000 species and varieties of plant growth. The collection attracts many visitors annually, including botanists, horticulturists, students, and garden club members.

The Garden, though not operated as a scientific institution, offers educational facilities in that it makes available for study to students, botanists, and floriculturists many rare and interesting botanical specimens. Every year botanical specimens are received from all over the world with requests for identification, and one of the services rendered by the Garden to the public is the identification of such specimens and the furnishing of information relating to the proper methods of growing them.

The United States Botanic Garden was founded in 1820 under the auspices of the Columbia Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, an organization which was the outgrowth of an association known as the Metropolitan Society and which received its charter from Congress on April 20, 1818. The Garden continued under the direction of this Institute until 1837, when the

Institute ceased to exist as an active organization.

It remained abandoned until 1842 when it became necessary for the Government to provide accommodations for the botanical collections brought to Washington, DC, from the South Seas by the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838–42, under the leadership of Capt. Charles Wilkes. The collections were placed temporarily on exhibition at the Patent Office upon return of the expedition in June 1842. The first greenhouse for this purpose was constructed in 1842 on a lot behind the Patent Office Building under the direction and control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, from funds appropriated by Congress.

The act of May 15, 1850 (9 Stat. 427), provided for the relocation of the Botanic Garden under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The site selected by the Joint Committee on the Library for the relocation of the Botanic Garden was on the Mall at the west end of the Capitol Grounds, practically the same site the Botanic Garden occupied during the period it functioned under the Columbia Institute.

This site was later enlarged, and the main area continued to serve as the principal Botanic Garden site from 1850 to 1933, when the Garden was relocated to its present site.

Although the Botanic Garden began functioning as a Government-owned institution in 1842, the records indicate that it was not until 1856 that the maintenance of the Garden was specifically placed under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, and a regular, annual appropriation was provided by Congress (11 Stat. 104).

At the present time the Joint Committee exercises its supervision through the Architect of the Capitol, who has been serving as Acting Director since 1934.

For further information concerning the United States Botanic Garden, contact the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515. Phone, 202–225–1200.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20548
Phone, 202–275–5067

Charles A. Bowsher	*Comptroller General of the United States*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Comptroller General of the United States*
Milton J. Socolar	*Special Assistant to the Comptroller General*
Henry Eschwege	*Assistant Comptroller General for Planning and Reporting*
Francis X. Fee	*Assistant Comptroller General for Operations*
Gregory J. Ahart	*Assistant Comptroller General for Human Resources*
Harry S. Havens	*Assistant Comptroller General*
Harry R. Van Cleve	*General Counsel*
M. Thomas Hagenstad	*Director, Office of Congressional Relations*
Patricia Kielty Moran	*Director, Office of Public Information*
Lawrence H. Thompson	*Chief Economist*
Mollie H. Bowers	*Chair, Personnel Appeals Board*
Werner Grosshans	*Director, Office of Program Planning*
Neal P. Curtin	*Director, Office of Quality Assurance*
Donald J. Horan	*Director, Office of Policy*

Elaine L. Orr	*Director, Office of International Audit Organization Liaison*
Alexander A. Silva	*Director, Civil Rights Office*
William D. Martin, Jr.	*Director, Office of Internal Evaluation*
David Schwandt	*Director, Office of Organization and Human Development*
Felix R. Brandon II	*Director, Personnel*
David C. Thompson	*Director, Personnel Systems Development Project*
Richard L. Brown	*Director, General Services and Controller*
Frederick D. Wolf	*Director, Accounting and Financial Management Division*
William J. Anderson	*Director, General Government Division*
Richard L. Fogel	*Director, Human Resources Division*
Warren G. Reed	*Director, Information Management and Technology Division*
Frank C. Conahan	*Director, National Security and International Affairs Division*
Eleanor Chelimsky	*Director, Program Evaluation and Methodology Division*
J. Dexter Peach	*Director, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division*

The General Accounting Office (GAO) was established by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (96 Stat. 887; 31 U.S.C. 702), as an agency of Government independent of the executive departments for the purpose of providing an independent audit of Government agencies. Over the years, the Congress has expanded GAO's audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and taken steps to increase GAO's ability to perform independently through the adoption of the Government Corporation Control Act (96 Stat. 1041; 31 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.), the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (96 Stat. 889; 31 U.S.C. 711 et seq.), the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (96 Stat. 958; 31 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (96 Stat. 913; 31 U.S.C. 1112), the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 298; 2 U.S.C. 621 note), the General Accounting Office Act of 1974 (96 Stat. 896; 31 U.S.C. 731), and other legislation.

The General Accounting Office is under the control and direction of the Comptroller General of the United States, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 15 years.

The General Accounting Office has the following basic purposes: to assist the Congress, its committees, and its Members in carrying out their legislative and oversight responsibilities, consistent with its role as an independent nonpolitical agency in the legislative branch; to carry out legal, accounting, auditing, and claims settlement functions with respect to Federal Government programs and operations as assigned by the Congress; and to make recommendations designed to provide for more efficient and effective Government operations.

Special Assistance to the Congress
The General Accounting Office directly assists the Congress, its committees, Members, and officers on request. This assistance can be in any of the following forms:

Legislation may be enacted directing GAO to examine a specific matter; special audits, surveys, and reviews may be performed for the committees, Members, or officers of Congress; professional staff members may be assigned to assist committees in conducting studies and investigations; the

Comptroller General or his representatives may testify before committees on matters considered to be within the special competence of GAO; and committees or Members may request comments on or assistance in drafting proposed legislation or other advice in legal and legislative matters.

Further, GAO responds to numerous requests from congressional sources for information relating to or resulting from its work and provides advice on congressional, administrative, and financial operations.

In addition, GAO assists congressional committees in developing statements of legislative objectives and goals and methods for assessing and reporting actual program performance; assists such committees in analyzing and assessing Federal agency program reviews and evaluation studies; develops and recommends methods for review and evaluation of Government programs; conducts a continuing program to identify needs of committees and Members of Congress for fiscal, budgetary, and program-related information; assists congressional committees in developing their information needs; monitors recurring reporting requirements of the Congress; assists committees and Members to obtain information from such sources and to appraise and analyze it; reviews and reports to the Congress on deferrals and rescissions of budget authority proposed by the President; and brings suit, where necessary, to ensure the availability for obligation of budget authority.

Energy Data Verification Under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), approved December 22, 1975, the Comptroller General is empowered to conduct verification examinations of energy-related information developed by private business concerns if asked by any committee having legislative or oversight responsibilities for energy matters. For the purpose of carrying out this authority, the Comptroller General may issue subpoenas, require written answers to interrogatories, administer oaths, inspect business premises, and inspect and copy specified books and records. Certain enforcement powers are provided, including for some types of noncompliance the power to assess civil penalties and to collect such penalties through civil action.

Auditing The audit authority of the General Accounting Office generally extends to all Federal departments and agencies. Exceptions to this audit authority relate principally to funds relating to certain intelligence activities.

Where audit authority exists, GAO has the right of access to, and examination of, any books, documents, papers, or records of the departments and agencies. The law provides that departments and agencies furnish to the Comptroller General such information as he may require including that related to their powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions, and methods of business.

The General Accounting Office has statutory authority to investigate all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds. In addition, GAO's audit authority covers wholly and partially owned Government corporations and certain nonappropriated-fund activities. By law, it is authorized and directed to make expenditure analyses of executive agencies to enable the Congress to determine whether public funds are efficiently and economically administered and expended; and to review and evaluate the results of existing Government programs and activities.

The scope of the audit work of GAO extends not only to the programs and activities which the Federal Government conducts but also to the activities of State and local governments, quasi-governmental bodies, and private organizations in their capacity as recipients under, or administrators for Federal aid programs financed by loans, advances, grants, and contributions. The interest of GAO also extends to certain activities of those having negotiated contracts with the Government.

GAO's audit activities also include examining and settling accounts of the Federal Government's certifying, disbursing, and collection officers, including determinations involving accountability for improper or illegal expenditures of public funds. Balances certified by the Comptroller General are binding on the executive branch; however, any settled account can be reviewed on motion by the Comptroller General or other interested party.

In its audit work, GAO makes recommendations for greater economy and efficiency in Government operations and for improving the effectiveness of Government programs. Within this audit authority is a responsibility to report significant matters to the Congress for information and use in carrying out its legislative and executive branch surveillance functions.

Accounting The Comptroller General has the following responsibilities with respect to the accounting systems of Federal agencies:

Prescribes accounting principles, standards, and related requirements to be followed by the agencies;

Cooperates with Federal agencies in developing their accounting systems;

Approves agency accounting systems when they are deemed adequate and meet prescribed principles, standards, and related requirements;

Reviews from time to time agency accounting systems in operation;

Conducts, jointly with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury, a continuous program to improve accounting and financial reporting in the Federal Government and monitors and reports on implementation of the Financial Integrity Act.

By law, the Comptroller General cooperates with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in developing for use by all Federal agencies standardized information and data processing systems and also standard terminology, definitions, classifications, and codes for Federal fiscal, budgetary, and program-related data and information.

Legal Services and Decisions The legal work of the General Accounting Office is centered at the headquarters office in its Office of the General Counsel.

So far as most Federal departments and agencies are concerned, the Comptroller General makes final determinations as to the legality of actions taken by them with regard to accounting for the use of public funds. These determinations are made in connection with actions already taken and on an advance basis upon request by certain responsible officers of the Government. Decisions of the Comptroller General concerning the legality of payments may arise from the audit work of GAO or may be applied for by the heads of departments or agencies, by certifying and disbursing officers with regard to payments to be made, or as a result of congressional inquiries.

The Comptroller General also considers questions which arise in connection with the award of Government contracts and certain contracts under Government grants. Statutory and regulatory procedures precisely define the manner in which these Government awards are to be made, and those competing for such awards who believe that requirements have not been met in any particular instance may apply to the Comptroller General for a determination.

The legal work of GAO also covers a wide range of advisory services to the Congress, its committees, and Members with respect to the legal effect of statutory provisions and implications of proposed legislation as well as assistance in drafting legislation; to the Department of Justice primarily in the form of litigation reports on court cases generated by or related to the work of GAO; and to the courts in connection with cases involving the award of Government contracts. In addition, there is daily coordination between the staff of the Office of the General Counsel and the audit and operating staffs with regard to the legal consequences of issues raised in the course of reviews of Government activities.

Claims Settlement and Debt Collection The General Accounting

Office settles claims by and against the United States as required by law. Claims may involve individuals; business entities; or foreign, State, and municipal governments as claimant or debtor. Settlement of these claims by GAO is binding upon executive agencies. However, the Comptroller General may review any settled claim on his own initiative or at the request of an interested party. Claimants and debtors have further recourse to the Congress or to the courts.

Where an administrative agency has been unable to collect a debt owed the Government (or has not been successful in compromising it if under $20,000), the debt is certified to GAO as uncollectable. After determining the amount due the United States, GAO superintends its recovery and ultimately makes final settlement and adjustment.

Rules, Regulations, and Decisions The Comptroller General makes such rules and regulations as deemed necessary for carrying on the work of the General Accounting Office, including those for the admission of attorneys to practice before it.

The Comptroller General is required by law (96 Stat. 897; 31 U.S.C. 732) to establish an independent personnel management system for employees of GAO. The system is not subject to the regulation or oversight of executive agencies. Employee rights, such as appeals from adverse actions, are protected by a GAO Personnel Appeals Board.

GAO's "Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies" is the official medium through which the Comptroller General promulgates principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be observed by the Federal agencies; uniform procedures for use by Federal agencies; and regulations governing the relationships of GAO with other Federal agencies and with individuals and private concerns doing business with the Government.

All decisions of the Comptroller General of general import are published in monthly pamphlets and in annual volumes.

GAO Reports As required by law a list of GAO reports issued or released during the previous month is furnished monthly to Congress, its committees, and its Members.

Copies of GAO reports are provided without charge to Members of Congress and congressional committee staff members; officials of Federal, State, local, and foreign governments; members of the press; college libraries, faculty members, and students; and nonprofit organizations.

Copies of unclassified reports are available from the General Accounting Office, Document Handling and Information Services Facility, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Phone, 202-275-6241.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Information, General Accounting Office, 441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20548. Phone, 202-275-2812.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

North Capitol and H Streets NW., Washington, DC 20401
Phone, 202-275-2051

Ralph E. Kennickell, Jr.	*Acting Public Printer*
J. Emory Crandall	*Special Assistant to the Public Printer*
Robert J. McKendry	*Deputy Public Printer (Operations)*
Michael F. DiMario	*Administrative Law Judge*

W. Scott Sonntag III	*Director, Congressional Printing Managment Staff*
John D. Livsey	*Director, Customer Service Staff*
Joseph J. Jenifer	*Executive Advisor to the Public Printer*
William F. Klugh	*Executive Information Systems Director*
Mark C. Cramer	*General Counsel*
Joyce Blalock	*Inspector General*
Peggy M. Venable	*Director of Legislative and Public Affairs*
John R. Woolley	*Congressional Relations Officer*
Burkey W. Boggs	*Assistant Public Printer (Administration)*
Raymond J. Pluto	*Director of Data Systems*
Michael J. Cannon	*Comptroller*
Raymond J. Garvey	*Director of Support Services*
Manuel M. Brito	*Director of Security Service*
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Neal Fine	*Acting Director of Labor-Management Relations*
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Patricia R. Havey	*Printing Procurement Manager*
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Glenn H. Rottmann	*Production Manager*
George J. Collins	*Manager, Quality Control and Technical Department*
Joseph A. Palank	*Director of Industrial Services Department*
Donald E. Fossedal	*Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents)*
Earl G. Clement	*Deputy Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents)*
James D. Young	*Director of Documents Sales*
Mark F. Scully	*Director fo Library Programs*
Charles B. McKeown	*Director of Marketing*

The Government Printing Office (GPO) began operations in accordance with Congressional Joint Resolution 25 of June 23, 1860. The activities of the Government Printing Office are outlined and defined in the act of October 22, 1968, as amended (82 Stat. 1238; 44 U.S.C. 101 et seq.).

The congressional Joint Committee on Printing serves in an oversight capacity for the Government Printing Office. The Public Printer, who serves as the head of the agency, is required by law to be a practical printer versed in the art of bookbinding and is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Activities

The Government Printing Office executes orders for printing and binding placed by Congress and the departments and establishments of the Federal Government. It furnishes blank paper, inks, and similar supplies to all governmental activities on order. It prepares catalogs and distributes and sells Government publications.

GPO invites bids from commercial suppliers on a wide variety of printing and binding services, awards and administers contracts, and maintains liaison between ordering agencies and contractors.

Printing and binding processes used are electronic photocomposition;

linotype and hand composition; letterpress printing and photopolymer platemaking; offset photography, stripping, platemaking, and press; and manual and machine bookbinding.

GPO sells through mail orders and Government bookstores approximately 16,000 different publications which originate in various Government agencies and administers the depository library program through which selected Government publications are made available in libraries throughout the country.

Sources of Information

Contracts Printing and binding enterprises should direct inquiries to the Manager, Printing Procurement Department, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401 (phone, 202-275-2265), or contact the GPO Regional Printing Procurement Office in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Hampton, VA, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, or Seattle.

Suppliers of paper and kindred products; printing and binding equipment, related parts, and supplies; purchasers of scrap or surplus printing and binding equipment, waste, and salvage materials; and freight carriers should contact the Director of Materials Management, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. Phone, 202-275-2701.

A booklet, *How To Do Business with the Government Printing Office, A Guide for Contractors,* is available on request from any of the regional procurement offices mentioned.

Employment Office of Personnel Management registers are used in filling administrative, technical, and clerical positions. Inquiries should be directed to the Chief, Employment Branch, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. Phone, 202-275-2951.

Publications Orders and inquiries concerning publications for sale by the Government Printing Office should be directed to the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents), Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

To keep abreast of Government publications, the public is offered listings of varying scope.

The *GPO Sales Publications Reference File (PRF)* provides author, title, and subject access to Government publications available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents. Issued in bimonthly microfiche editions, it is available through subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

The *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* is the most comprehensive listing of Government publications issued by Federal departments and agencies. It is available through subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

There also are two free catalogs of new or popular publications available: *U.S. Government Books,* which lists nearly 1,000 bestselling titles, and *New Books,* a bimonthly list of all Government publications placed on sale in the preceding 2 months. These publications can be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Remittance for all publications ordered from the Superintendent of Documents must be received in advance of shipment by check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Orders also may be charged to MasterCard or VISA accounts.

A list of depository libraries is available from the Superintendent of Documents.

Popular Government publications may be purchased at the GPO Bookstores listed below:

Washington, DC, area:
Main Bookstore, 710 N. Capitol St. Phone, 202-275-2091.
Commerce Department, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. South, NW. Phone, 202-377-3527.
Farragut West, 1717 H St. NW. Phone, 202-653-5075.

Washington, DC, area—Continued:
Retail Sales Branch, 8660 Cherry Lane, Laurel, MD. Phone, 301-953-7974.
Pentagon Bldg., Main Concourse. Phone, 703-557-1821.
Atlanta, GA, 275 Peachtree St. NE. Phone, 404-221-6947.
Birmingham, AL, 9220-B Parkway East. Phone, 205-254-1056.
Boston, MA, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Sudbury St. Phone, 617-223-6071.
Chicago, IL, 219 S. Dearborn St. Phone, 312-353-5133.
Cleveland, OH, 1240 E. 9th St. Phone, 216-522-4922.
Columbus, OH, 200 N. High St. Phone, 614-469-6956.
Dallas, TX, 1100 Commerce St. Phone, 214-767-0076.
Denver, CO, 1961 Stout St. Phone, 303-844-3964.
Detroit, MI, 477 Michigan Ave. Phone, 313-226-7816.
Houston, TX, 45 College Center, 9319 Gulf Freeway. Phone, 713-229-3515.
Jacksonville, FL, 400 W. Bay St. Phone, 904-791-3801.
Kansas City, MO, 5600 E. Bannister Rd. Phone, 816-765-2256.
Los Angeles, CA, ARCO Plaza, 505 S. Flower St. Phone, 213-688-5841.
Milwaukee, WI, 519 E. Wisconsin Ave. Phone, 414-291-1304.
New York, NY, 26 Federal Plaza. Phone, 212-264-3825.
Philadelphia, PA, 600 Arch St. Phone, 215-597-0677.
Pittsburgh, PA, 1000 Liberty Ave. Phone, 412-644-2721.
Pueblo, CO, 720 N. Main St. Phone, 303-544-3142.
San Francisco, CA, 450 Golden Gate Ave. Phone, 415-556-0643.
Seattle, WA, 915 Second Ave. Phone, 206-442-4270.

For further information, contact the Legislative and Public Affairs Officer, Government Printing Office, North Capitol and H Streets NW., Washington, DC 20401. Phone, 202-275-3204.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540
Phone, 202-287-5000

Daniel J. Boorstin	*Librarian of Congress*
William J. Welsh	*Deputy Librarian of Congress*
Donald C. Curran	*Associate Librarian of Congress*
Glen A. Zimmerman	*Associate Librarian for Management*
Carol A. Nemeyer	*Associate Librarian for National Programs*
John J. Kominski	*General Counsel*
Adoreen M. McCormick	*Legislative Liaison Officer*
John W. Rensbarger	*Chief Internal Auditor*
James R. Trew	*Director, Library Environment Resources Office*
Gilbert Gude	*Director, Congressional Research Service*
Carleton W. Kenyon	*Law Librarian*
John C. Broderick	*Assistant Librarian for Research Services*
Henriette D. Avram	*Assistant Librarian for Processing Services*
Donald C. Curran	*Acting Register of Copyrights (Acting Assistant Librarian for Copyright Services)*
Olive C. James	*Chief, Loan Division*

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

	Ex Officio:
James A. Baker III	*Secretary of the Treasury*
Daniel J. Boorstin, Chairman	*Librarian of Congress*
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., U.S. Senator from Maryland	*Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library*
	Appointive:
Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard	
Flora Laney Thornton	

[For the Library of Congress statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Aug. 19, 1981, 46 FR 42223]

The Library of Congress was established under the law approved April 24, 1800, appropriating $5,000 "for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress" (2 Stat. 56). The Library's scope of responsibility has been widened by subsequent legislation (2 U.S.C. 131–168d). The Librarian, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, directs the Library.

Supported mainly by the appropriations of Congress, the Library also has the use of the income from funds received from foundations and other private sources and administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; it has the use also of gifts of money presented for direct application (2 U.S.C. 154–163).

Under the organic law, the Library's first responsibility is service to Congress. One department, the Congressional Research Service, functions exclusively for the legislative branch of the Government. As the Library has developed, its range of service has come to include the entire governmental establishment in all its branches and the public at large, so that it has become a national library for the United States.

Functions and Activities

Collections The Library's extensive collections are universal in scope. They include books and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages. Among them are the most comprehensive collections of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian language books outside Asia and the Soviet Union; volumes relating to science and legal materials outstanding for American and foreign law; the world's largest collection of published aeronautical literature; and the most extensive collection of books printed before 1501 A.D. in the Western Hemisphere.

The manuscript collections relate to manifold aspects of American history and civilization and include the personal papers of most of the Presidents from George Washington through Calvin Coolidge. The music collections contain volumes and pieces—manuscript and published—from classic works to the newest popular compositions. Other materials available for research include maps and views; photographic records from the daguerreotype to the latest news photo; recordings, including folksongs and other music, speeches, and poetry readings; prints, drawings, and posters; government documents, newspapers, and periodicals from all over the world; and motion pictures, microforms, and audio and video tapes.

Reference Resources Admission to the various research facilities of the Library is free. No introduction or credentials are required for persons over high school age who wish to read in the general reading rooms; however, certain collections, like those of the Manuscript, Rare Book and Special Collections, and Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Divisions, can be used only by those with a serious purpose for doing so. As demands for service to Congress and Federal Goverment agencies permit, limited reference service is available through correspondence. The Library must, however, decline some requests with the suggestion that a library within the correspondent's area can provide satisfactory assistance. While priority is given to inquiries pertaining to its holdings of special materials or to subjects in which its resources are unique, the Library does attempt to provide helpful responses to all inquirers.

Copyrights Since 1870 the Library has been responsible for copyrights, which are now registered by the Copyright Office (acts of July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 212–217), February 19, 1897 (29 Stat. 545), March 4, 1909, as codified and amended, and October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2541)). All copyrightable works, whether published or unpublished, are subject to a system of statutory protection which gives the copyright owner certain exclusive rights, including the right to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords and distribute them to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending. Works of authorship include books, periodicals, and other literary works, musical compositions, song lyrics, dramas and dramatico-musical compositions, pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works, pantomimes and choreographic works, motion pictures and other audiovisual works, and sound recordings.

Extension of Service The Library extends its service through an interlibrary loan system; the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, subject to conditions of law, copyright, and deposit of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections; the sale of sound recordings, which are released by its Recording Laboratory; the exchange of duplicates with other institutions; the sale of printed catalog cards and magnetic tapes and the publication in book format or microform of cumulative catalogs, which make available the results of the expert bibliographical and cataloging work of its technical personnel; a centralized cataloging program whereby the Library of Congress acquires material published all over the world, catalogs it promptly, and distributes cataloging information in machine-readable form as well as by printed cards and other means to the Nation's libraries; a cooperative cataloging program (NACO) whereby cataloging of data by name authority and bibliographic records, prepared by other libraries, becomes part of the Library of Congress data base and is distributed through the MARC Distribution Service; a cataloging-in-publication program in cooperation with American publishers for printing cataloging information in current books; the National Serials Data Program, the national center that maintains a record of serial titles to which International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) have been assigned and serves, with this file, as the United States Register; and the development of scientific schemes of classification (Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal), subject headings, and cataloging, embracing the entire field of printed matter.

Furthermore, the Library provides for the preparation of bibliographical lists responsive to the needs of Government and research; the maintenance and the publication of *The National Union Catalogs* and other cooperative publications; the publication of catalogs, bibliographical guides, and lists, and of texts of original manuscripts and rare books in the Library of Congress; the circulation in traveling exhibits of items from the Library's collections; and the provision of books in raised type and "talking book" records, as well as books on tape, for the blind and the physically handicapped through 159 cooperating libraries throughout the United States.

American Folklife Center The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress, established by the American Folklife Preservation Act (89 Stat. 1129; 20 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), approved January 2, 1976, has a coordinative function both in and outside the Federal Establishment to carry out appropriate programs to support, preserve, and present American folklife through such activities as the collection and maintenance of archives, scholarly research, field projects, performances, exhibitions, festivals, workshops, publications, and audiovisual presentations. The Center is directed by a Board of Trustees consisting of four members appointed by the President from Federal agencies, four each appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the

House from private life, and five *ex officio* members: the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairmen of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Director of the Center.

The Center has conducted a number of projects, such as the ethnic communities of Chicago, IL; southern Georgia; a ranching community in northern Nevada; the Blue Ridge Parkway in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina; the State of Rhode Island; and a survey of folklife resources in Montana. The projects have provided large collections of recordings and photographs which are being incorporated into the Library's collections. The Center administers the Federal Cylinder Project, which is charged with preserving and disseminating music and oral traditions recorded on wax cylinders dating from the late 1800's to the early 1940's. The Cultural Conservation Study was developed at the Center, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, pursuant to a congressional mandate. Various conferences, workshops, and symposiums are given throughout the year. A series of outdoor concerts of traditional music are scheduled monthly at the Library, April through September.

The *Folklife Center News,* a quarterly newsletter, and other informational publications are available upon request. Phone, 202-287-6590.

Archive of Folk Culture, a subdivision of the American Folklife Center, maintains and administers an extensive collection of folk music and lore in published and unpublished forms. It is a national repository for folk-related recordings, manuscripts, and raw materials. The Archive reading room contains over 3,500 books and periodicals; a sizable collection of magazines, newsletters, unpublished theses, and dissertations; field notes; and many textual and some musical transcriptions and recordings.

For further information, call 202-287-6590.

Center for the Book The Center for the Book was established in the Library of Congress by an act of Congress approved October 17, 1977 (91 Stat. 1151, 2 U.S.C. 171 et seq.), to provide a program for investigating the transmission of human knowledge and to heighten public interest in the role of books and printing in the diffusion of knowledge. Drawing on the resources of the Library of Congress, the Center works closely with other organizations to explore important issues in the book and educational communities, to encourage reading, and to encourage research about books and about reading. Its goal is to serve as a useful catalyst by bringing together authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers, educators, scholars, and readers to discuss common concerns and work toward the solution of common problems.

Except for basic administrative support provided by the Library of Congress, the Center and its activities are privately funded. Over 130 citizens serve on its National Advisory Board. Three committees reflect its primary concerns: the book in contemporary society, nationally and internationally; reading and book promotion; and the history of books. Major Center for the Book conferences have dealt with "Television, the Book, and the Classroom," "Reading in America," "The Textbook in American Education," and "Public Lending Rights."

For further information, call 202-287-5221.

National Preservation Program The Library provides technical information related to the preservation and restoration of library and archival material. A series of leaflets on various preservation and conservation topics has been prepared by the Preservation Office. Information and publications are available from the Preservation Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5213.

Sources of Information

Contracts Persons seeking to do business with the Library of Congress should contact the Procurement and

Supply Division, Library of Congress, Landover Center Annex, 1701 Brightseat Road, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-287-8605.

Publications A list of *Library of Congress Publications in Print,* many of which are of interest to the general public, is available free upon application to the Central Services Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. A monthly *Calendar of Events,* listing programs and exhibits at the Library of Congress, can be mailed regularly to persons requesting it from the same office.

Employment Employment inquiries and applications (on Standard Form 171, Application for Federal Employment) should be directed to the Recruitment and Placement Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Potential applicants are encouraged to visit the Employment Office, Room LM-107, 101 Independence Avenue SE., where current vacancy announcements and application forms are available. A recorded announcement on 202-287-5295 provides general information on the employment process.

Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Talking and braille books and magazines are distributed through 159 regional and subregional libraries to blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States and its territories. Information is available at public libraries throughout the United States and from the headquarters office, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW., Washington, DC 20542. Phone, 202-287-5100.

Copyright Service Information about the copyright law (title 17 of the United States Code), the method of securing copyright, and registration procedures may be obtained by writing to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20559. Phone, 202-287-8700. Registration application forms may be ordered by calling the forms hotline at 202-287-9100. Reports on copyright facts found in the records of the Copyright Office may be obtained for a fee of $10 an hour; any member of the public, however, may use without charge the Copyright Card Catalog in the Copyright Office. The Copyright Office is located in Room LM-401, James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540.

Cataloging Data Distribution Cataloging and bibliographic information in the form of printed catalog cards, microfiche catalogs, book catalogs, magnetic tapes, bibliographies, and other technical publications is distributed to libraries and other institutions. Kits describing the procedure for ordering materials are available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541. Phone, 202-287-6171. (Library of Congress card numbers for new publications are now assigned by the Cataloging in Publication Division. Direct inquiries to CIP Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-6372.)

National Referral Center The National Referral Center directs those who have questions concerning any subject to organizations that can provide the answers. A special subject-indexed referral data base is maintained for this purpose. Requests for referral service should be directed to Research Services, National Referral Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5670.

Photoduplication Service Copies of manuscripts, prints, photographs, maps, and book material not subject to copyright and other restrictions are available for a fee. Order forms for photoreproduction and price schedules are available from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5640.

Reference and Bibliographic Services Guidance is offered to readers in the identification and use of the material in the Library's collections, and reference service in answer to inquiries is offered to those who have exhausted local, State, and regional resources. Persons requiring services which cannot be performed by the Library staff can be supplied with names of private researchers who work on a fee basis. Requests for information should be directed to the General Reading Rooms Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5522.

Research and Reference Services in Science and Technology Reference specialists in the Science and Technology Division answer without charge brief technical inquiries entailing a bibliographic response. Of special interest is a technical report collection exceeding 3 million titles; most of these are in microform and are readily accessible for viewing in the Science Reading Room. Requests for reference service should be directed to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5639.

An informal series of reference guides is issued by the Science and Technology Division under the general title *LC Science Tracer Bullet*. These guides are designed to help a reader begin to locate published material on a subject about which he or she has only general knowledge. For a list of available titles, write to the Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5580.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5108.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20510
Phone, 202-224-8713 (Personnel Locator); 202-224-9241 (Congressional and Public Affairs); 202-226-2115 (Press); 202-224-8996 (Publications)

John H. Gibbons	*Director*
Sue Bachtel	*Executive Assistant to the Director*
Mary Procter	*Director, Congressional and Public Affairs*
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The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) was created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 797; 2 U.S.C. 471 note) to help the Congress anticipate and plan for the consequences of uses of technology. The Office provides an independent and objective source of information about the impacts, both beneficial and adverse, of technological applications and identifies policy alternatives for technology-related issues. The Office began operations in January 1974.

The Technology Assessment Act specifies that OTA shall consist of a Technology Assessment Board, a Director and Deputy Director, a Technology Assessment Advisory Council, and such other employees and consultants as may be necessary in the conduct of OTA's work. The Congressional Board sets the policies of the Office. The Director, who is appointed by the Board for a 6-year term, is the chief executive officer and is responsible solely to the Board, of which he is a member. The function of the Advisory Council is to advise on such technology assessment matters as may be requested by the Technology Assessment Board.

The bipartisan 13-member Board includes six Senators appointed by the President pro tempore, six Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and the Director of OTA, who is a nonvoting member. The Board selects a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members at the beginning of each Congress. The Chairmanship and Vice Chairmanship alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress.

The basic function of OTA is to provide congressional committees with assessments or studies that identify the broad range of consequences, social as well as physical, which can be expected to accompany various policy choices affecting the uses of technologies. More specifically, the functions of OTA are to: identify existing or probable impacts of technology or technological programs, and, where possible, ascertain cause-and-effect relationships; identify alternative technological methods of implementing specific programs; identify alternative programs for achieving requisite goals; make estimates and comparisons of the impacts of alternative methods and programs; present findings of completed analyses to the appropriate legislative authorities; identify areas where additional research or data collection is required to provide support for assessments; and undertake such additional associated activities as may be directed.

Requests for OTA assessments may be initiated by the chairman of any standing, special, select, or joint committee of the Congress, acting for himself or at the request of the ranking minority member or a majority of the committee members; the Technology Assessment Board; or the OTA Director, in consultation with the Board.

In carrying out the provisions of the Technology Assessment Act, the Office cannot operate laboratories, pilot plants, or test facilities. It is authorized to secure directly from any executive department or agency information, suggestions, estimates, statistics, and technical assistance for the purpose of carrying out its functions. According to statute, if certain expertise is required, OTA may request, and the head of any executive department or agency may detail, with or without reimbursement, any of its personnel to assist the Office.

The Librarian of Congress is authorized to make available to OTA such services and assistance of the Congressional Research Service as may be appropriate and feasible and that are similar to the services provided to the Congress. Much in the same manner, the General Accounting Office may be utilized by the Office, and it is authorized to provide to OTA the same kind of assistance that it gives to the Congress.

The Congressional Budget Act (88 Stat. 297) requires OTA to assist the Congressional Budget Office on matters concerning Federal science and technology programs.

For further information, contact the Press Officer, Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, DC 20510. Phone, 202-226-2115.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Second and D Streets SW., Washington, DC 20515
Phone, 202-226-2621

Rudolph G. Penner	*Director*
Eric A. Hanushek	*Deputy Director*
Alfred B. Fitt	*General Counsel*
Stanley L. Greigg	*Director, Office of Intergovernmental Relations*
James L. Blum	*Assistant Director for Budget Analysis*
William J. Beeman	*Assistant Director for Fiscal Analysis*

Rosemary Marcuss	*Assistant Director for Tax Analysis*
David L. Bodde	*Assistant Director for Natural Resources and Commerce*
Nancy M. Gordon	*Assistant Director for Human Resources and Community Development*
Robert F. Hale	*Assistant Director for National Security*

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) was established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 302; 2 U.S.C. 601), approved July 12, 1974, which also created a procedure by which the United States Congress considers and acts upon the annual Federal budget. This process enables the Congress to have an overview of the Federal budget and to make overall decisions regarding spending and taxing levels and the deficit or surplus these levels incur. Congress is provided with a mechanism through which it can weigh the priorities for national resource allocation and explicitly address issues of fiscal policy.

The Congressional Budget Office provides Congress with basic budget data and with analyses of alternative fiscal, budgetary, and programmatic policy issues. CBO has specific responsibility for the following functions and activities:

Economic Forecasting and Fiscal Policy Analysis The Federal budget both affects and is affected by the national economy. The Congress considers the Federal budget in the context of the current and projected state of the national economy. CBO therefore provides periodic forecasts and analyses of economic trends and alternative fiscal policies.

Scorekeeping Under the budget process the Congress establishes, by concurrent resolutions, targets (or ceilings) for overall expenditures, budget authority and budget outlays, and for broad functional categories. The Congress also establishes targets (or ceilings) for the levels of revenues, the deficit, and the public debt. CBO "keeps score" for the Congress by monitoring the results of congressional action on individual authorization, appropriation, and revenue bills against the targets (or ceilings) specified in the concurrent resolutions.

Cost Projections The Congressional Budget Office prepares 5-year cost estimates for carrying out any public bill or resolution reported by congressional committees. As soon as practicable after the beginning of each fiscal year, CBO also provides 5-year projections on the costs of continuing current Federal spending and taxation policies.

Annual Report on the Budget The Congressional Budget Office is responsible for furnishing the House and Senate Budget Committees by April 1 of each year with a report which includes a discussion of alternative spending and revenue levels and alternative allocations among major programs and functional categories, all in the light of major national needs and the effect on the balanced growth and development of the United States.

Special Studies The Congressional Budget Office undertakes studies requested by the Congress on budget-related areas. As required by the establishing act, such service is provided in the following order of priority to: the House and Senate Budget Committees; the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees; all other congressional committees.

For further information, contact the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Congressional Budget Office, Second and D Streets SW., Washington, DC 20515. Phone, 202–226–2600.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL

Suite 450, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036
Phone, 202–653–5175

Edward W. Ray	*Acting Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Edward W. Ray	
Mario F. Aguero	
(3 Vacancies)	

[For the Copyright Royalty Tribunal statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 37, Part 301]

The Copyright Royalty Tribunal was established by act of October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2594; 17 U.S.C. 801).

The Tribunal sets copyright royalty rates for records, jukeboxes, and certain cable television retransmissions under the compulsory licensing provisions of the act. Royalty fees are deposited with the Register of Copyrights and are distributed by the Tribunal. In addition, the Tribunal makes decisions regarding rates and terms of royalty payments for the use of published, nondramatic compositions and pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works by noncommercial broadcasting stations. Cost-of-living adjustments are made to these noncommercial broadcasting rates in December of each year.

In making its determinations, the Tribunal considers the relative harm and benefits to the copyright owners and users, respectively, the availability of creative works to the public, and the economic impact on the industries involved.

For further information, contact the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, Suite 450, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202–653–5175.

Judicial Branch

JUDICIAL BRANCH

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

United States Supreme Court Building
1 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20543
Phone, 202–479–3000

	Members:
Warren E. Burger	*Chief Justice of the United States*
	Associate Justices:
William J. Brennan, Jr.	
Byron R. White	
Thurgood Marshall	
Harry A. Blackmun	
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	
William H. Rehnquist	
John Paul Stevens	
Sandra Day O'Connor	
	Officers:
Alexander L. Stevas	*Clerk*
Henry C. Lind	*Reporter of Decisions*
Penny A. Hazelton	*Acting Librarian*
Alfred Wong	*Marshal*

Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court of the United States was created in accordance with this provision and by authority of the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73). It was organized on February 2, 1790.

The Supreme Court comprises the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. Under that authority, and by virtue of the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 869; 28 U.S.C. 1), the number of Associate Justices is eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Article III, section 1, of the Constitution further provides that "the Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office." A Justice may, if he so desires, retire at the age of 70, after serving for 10 years as a Federal judge or at age 65 after 15 years of service.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Clerk, the Reporter of Decisions, the Marshal, and the Librarian, who are appointed by the Court to assist in the performance of its functions. The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress. Only members of the bar of the Court may practice before the Supreme Court.

The term of the Court begins, by law, the first Monday in October of each year and continues as long as the business before the Court requires, usually until about the end of June. Six members constitute a quorum. Approximately 5,000 cases are passed upon in the course of a term. In addition, some 1,200 applications of various kinds are filed each year that can be acted upon by a single Justice.

Jurisdiction According to the Constitution (art. III, sec. 2), "the judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

"In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make."

Appellate jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Supreme Court by various statutes, under the authority given Congress by the Constitution. The basic statute effective at this time in conferring and controlling jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be found in 28 U.S.C. 1251–1258 and various special statutes. Congress has no authority to change the original jurisdiction of this Court.

Rulemaking Power Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States. Pursuant to these statutes there are now in force rules promulgated by the Court to govern civil and criminal cases in the district courts, bankruptcy proceedings, admiralty cases, copyright cases, appellate proceedings, and criminal minor offense proceedings before U.S. magistrates.

For further information concerning the Supreme Court, contact the Clerk, United States Supreme Court Building, 1 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20543. Phone, 202–479–3011.

Lower Courts

United States Courts of Appeals The courts of appeals are intermediate appellate courts created by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 826; 28 U.S.C. ch. 3), to relieve the Supreme Court of considering all appeals in cases originally decided by the Federal trial courts. They are empowered to review all final decisions and certain interlocutory decisions (28 U.S.C. 1291, 1292) of district courts, except in those very few situations where the law provides for a direct review by the Supreme Court (*see below*). They also are empowered to review and enforce orders of many Federal administrative bodies, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Board (*see* list in Reviser's Notes to 28 U.S.C. 1291). The decisions of the courts of appeals are final except as they are subject to discretionary review or appeal in the Supreme Court.

The United States is divided geographically into 12 judicial circuits, including the District of Columbia as a circuit (28 U.S.C. 41, 1294), in each of which there is a United States court of appeals. Each of the 50 States is assigned to one of the circuits, and the Territories are assigned variously to the first, third, and ninth circuits. There is also a Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which has nationwide jurisdiction defined by subject matter. At present each United States court of appeals has from 6 to 28 permanent circuit judgeships (168 in all), depending upon the amount of judicial work in the circuit. United States circuit judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. The judge senior in commission who is under 65 years of age, has been in office at least 1 year and has not previously been chief judge, serves as the chief judge of the circuit for a 7-year term. One of the justices of the Supreme Court is assigned as circuit justice for each of the 12 geographical circuits. Each court of appeals normally hears cases in panels consisting of three judges but may sit *en banc* with all judges present.

The United States circuit judges of each circuit by majority vote determine the composition of the judicial council for the circuit, which must include both circuit and district judges. The council meets at least twice a year to consider the state of Federal judicial business in the circuit and to "make all necessary and appropriate orders for [its] effective and expeditious administration * * *" (28 U.S.C. 332). In 1971 the Congress provided for appointment of a Circuit Executive for each circuit by the circuit council. The function of the Circuit Executive is to exercise, among other duties, administrative control of nonjudicial activities of the court of appeals of the circuit in which he is appointed (84 Stat. 1907; 28 U.S.C. 332). The chief judge of each circuit summons annually a judicial conference of all circuit and district judges in his circuit, and sometimes members of the bar, to discuss the business of the Federal courts of the circuit (28 U.S.C. 333). The chief judge of each circuit and a district judge from each of the 12 geographical circuits, elected by the circuit and district judges of the circuit at their annual judicial conference for a term of 3 years, serve as members of the Judicial Conference of the United States, of which the Chief Justice of the United States is chairman. This is the governing body for the administration of the Federal judicial system as a whole (28 U.S.C. 331).

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	District of Columbia Circuit	
(Clerk: George A. Fisher; Circuit Executive: Charles E. Nelson; Washington, DC)	*Circuit Justice* The Chief Justice	
	Circuit Judges	
	Spottswood W. Robinson III, *Chief Judge*	Washington, DC
	J. Skelly Wright	
	Edward Allen Tamm	
	Patricia M. Wald	
	Abner J. Mikva	
	Harry T. Edwards	
	Ruth B. Ginsburg	
	Robert H. Bork	
	Antonin Scalia	
	Kenneth W. Starr	
	(1 Vacancy)	
	First Circuit	
Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico. (Clerk: Francis P. Scigliano; Circuit Executive: Dana Huling Gallup; Boston, MA)	*Circuit Justice* Justice Brennan	
	Circuit Judges	
	Levin H. Campbell, *Chief Judge*	Boston, MA
	Frank M. Coffin	Portland, ME
	Hugh H. Bownes	Concord, NH
	Stephen Breyer	Boston, MA
	Juan R. Torruella	San Juan, PR
	Second Circuit	
Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, northern New York, southern New York, eastern New York, and western New York. (Clerk:	*Circuit Justice* Justice Marshall	
	Circuit Judges	
	Wilfred Feinberg, *Chief Judge*	New York, NY

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	Second Circuit—Continued	
Elaine Goldsmith; Circuit Executive: Steven Flanders; New York, NY)	Irving R. Kaufman	New York, NY
	James L. Oakes	Brattleboro, VT
	Ellsworth A. Van Graafeiland	Rochester, NY
	Thomas J. Meskill	New Britain, CT
	Jon O. Newman	Hartford, CT
	Amalya Lyle Kearse	New York, NY
	Richard J. Cardamone	Utica, NY
	Lawrence W. Pierce	New York, NY
	Ralph K. Winter, Jr.	New Haven, CT
	George C. Pratt	Uniondale, NY
	Third Circuit	
Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands. (Clerk: Sally Mrvos; Circuit Executive: William K. Slate II; Philadelphia, PA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Brennan	
	Circuit Judges	
	Collins J. Seitz	Wilmington, DE
	Ruggero J. Aldisert, *Chief Judge*	Pittsburgh, PA
	Arlin M. Adams	Philadelphia, PA
	John J. Gibbons	Newark, NJ
	James Hunter III	Camden, NJ
	Joseph F. Weis, Jr.	Pittsburgh, PA
	Leonard I. Garth	Newark, NJ
	A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.	Philadelphia, PA
	Dolores Korman Sloviter	Philadelphia, PA
	Edward R. Becker	Philadelphia, PA
	Carol Los Mansmann	Pittsburgh, PA
	Walter K. Stapleton	Wilmington, DE
	Fourth Circuit	
Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, middle North Carolina, western North Carolina, and South Carolina. (Clerk: John Greacen; Circuit Executive: Samuel W. Phillips; Richmond, VA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	The Chief Justice	
	Circuit Judges	
	Harrison L. Winter, *Chief Judge*	Baltimore, MD
	Donald S. Russell	Spartanburg, SC
	H. Emory Widener, Jr.	Abingdon, VA
	Kenneth K. Hall	Charleston, WV
	James Dickson Phillips, Jr.	Durham, NC
	Francis D. Murnaghan	Baltimore, MD
	James M. Sprouse	Lewisburg, WV
	Sam J. Ervin III	Morganton, NC
	Robert F. Chapman	Columbia, SC
	James Harvie Wilkinson III	Charlottesville, VA
	Emory M. Sneeden	Columbia, SC
	Fifth Circuit	
Districts of northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, western Louisiana, northern Texas, southern Texas, eastern Texas western Texas, and Canal Zone. (Clerk: Gilbert Ganucheau; Circuit Executive: Lydia Comberrel; New Orleans, LA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice White	
	Circuit Judges	
	Charles Clark, *Chief Judge*	Jackson, MS
	Thomas G. Gee	Austin, TX
	Alvin B. Rubin	Baton Rouge, LA
	Thomas M. Reavley	Austin, TX
	Henry A. Politz	Shreveport, LA
	Carolyn Dineen Randall	Houston, TX
	Albert Tate, Jr.	New Orleans, LA
	Samuel D. Johnson, Jr.	Austin, TX
	Jerre S. Williams	Austin, TX
	William L. Garwood	Austin, TX
	E. Grady Jolly	Jackson, MS
	Patrick E. Higginbotham	Dallas, TX
	W. Eugene Davis	Lafayette, LA
	Robert Madden Hill	Dallas, TX
	Edith H. Jones	Houston, TX

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	Sixth Circuit	
Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee. (Clerk: John P. Hehman; Circuit Executive: James A. Higgins; Cincinnati, OH)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice O'Connor	
	Circuit Judges	
	Pierce Lively, *Chief Judge*	Danville, KY
	Albert J. Engel	Grand Rapids, MI
	Damon J. Keith	Detroit, MI
	Gilbert S. Merritt	Nashville, TN
	Cornelia G. Kennedy	Detroit, MI
	Boyce F. Martin, Jr.	Louisville, KY
	Nathaniel R. Jones	Cleveland, OH
	Leroy J. Contie, Jr.	Akron, OH
	Robert B. Krupansky	Cincinnati, OH
	Harry W. Wellford	Memphis, TN
	H. Ted Milborn	Chattanooga, TN
	(1 Vacancy)	
	Seventh Circuit	
Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin. (Clerk: Thomas F. Strubbe; Circuit Executive: Collins T. Fitzpatrick; Chicago, IL)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Stevens	
	Circuit Judges	
	Walter J. Cummings, *Chief Judge*	Chicago, IL
	William J. Bauer	Chicago, IL
	Harlington Wood, Jr.	Springfield, IL
	Richard D. Cudahy	Chicago, IL
	Jesse E. Eschbach	Chicago, IL
	Richard A. Posner	Chicago, IL
	John L. Coffey	Milwaukee, WI
	Joel M. Flaum	Chicago, IL
	Kenneth F. Ripple	South Bend, IN
	Frank H. Easterbrook	Chicago, IL
	Eighth Circuit	
Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. (Clerk: Robert D. St. Vrain, St. Louis, MO; Circuit Executive: Lester Goodchild; St. Louis, MO)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Blackmun	
	Circuit Judges	
	Donald P. Lay, *Chief Judge*	St. Paul, MN
	Gerald W. Heaney	Duluth, MN
	Myron H. Bright	Fargo, ND
	Donald R. Ross	Omaha, NE
	Theodore McMillian	St. Louis, MO
	Richard S. Arnold	Little Rock, AR
	John R. Gibson	Kansas City, MO
	George G. Fagg	Des Moines, IA
	Pasco M. Bowman II	Kansas City, MO
	Ninth Circuit	
Districts of northern California, eastern California, central California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii, Territory of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands. (Clerk: Phillip Winberry; Circuit Executive: William Davis; San Francisco, CA)	*Circuit Justice*	
	Justice Rehnquist	
	Circuit Judges	
	James R. Browning, *Chief Judge*	San Francisco, CA
	Alfred T. Goodwin	Pasadena, CA
	J. Clifford Wallace	San Diego, CA
	Joseph T. Sneed	San Francisco, CA
	Anthony M. Kennedy	Sacramento, CA
	J. Blaine Anderson	Boise, ID
	Proctor Hug, Jr.	Reno, NV
	Thomas Tang	Phoenix, AZ
	Otto R. Skopil, Jr.	Portland, OR
	Mary M. Schroeder	Phoenix, AZ
	Betty B. Fletcher	Seattle, WA
	Jerome Farris	Seattle, WA
	Harry Pregerson	Los Angeles, CA
	Arthur L. Alarcon	Los Angeles, CA
	Cecil F. Poole	San Francisco, CA
	Warren J. Ferguson	Santa Ana, CA
	Dorothy W. Nelson	Los Angeles, CA
	William C. Canby, Jr.	Phoenix, AZ

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
	Ninth Circuit—Continued	
	Robert Boochever	Juneau, AK
	William A. Norris	Los Angeles, CA
	Stephen Reinhardt	Los Angeles, CA
	Robert R. Beezer	Seattle, WA
	Cynthia Holcomb Hall	Pasadena, CA
	Charles E. Wiggins	San Francisco, CA
	Melvin Brunetti	Reno, NV
	William E. Doyle	Denver, CO
	Oliver Seth	Santa Fe, NM
	Tenth Circuit	
Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico. (Clerk: Howard K. Phillips; Circuit Executive: Emory G. Hatcher; Denver, CO)	*Circuit Justice* Justice White	
	Circuit Judges	
	William J. Holloway, Jr., *Chief Judge*	Oklahoma City, OK
	James E. Barrett	Cheyenne, WY
	Monroe G. McKay	Salt Lake City, UT
	James K. Logan	Olathe, KS
	Stephanie K. Seymour	Tulsa, OK
	John P. Moore	Denver, CO
	(2 Vacancies)	
	Eleventh Circuit	
Districts of northern Georgia, middle Georgia, southern Georgia, northern Florida, middle Florida, northern Alabama, middle Alabama, southern Alabama. (Clerk: Spencer Mercer; Circuit Executive: Norman E. Zoller; Atlanta, GA)	*Circuit Justice* Justice Powell	
	Circuit Judges	
	John C. Godbold, *Chief Judge*	Montgomery, AL
	Paul H. Roney	St. Petersburg, FL
	Gerald B. Tjoflat	Jacksonville, FL
	James C. Hill	Atlanta, GA
	Peter T. Fay	Miami, FL
	Robert S. Vance	Birmingham, AL
	Phyllis A. Kravitch	Savannah, GA
	Frank M. Johnson, Jr.	Montgomery, AL
	Albert J. Henderson, Jr.	Atlanta, GA
	Joseph Woodrow Hatchett	Tallahassee, FL
	R. Lanier Anderson III	Macon, GA
	Thomas A. Clark	Atlanta, GA

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit This court was established under Article III of the Constitution pursuant to the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 25; 28 U.S.C. 41) as the successor to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the Court of Claims. The jurisdiction of the court is nationwide and includes appeals from the United States district and territorial courts in patent, trademark, and copyright cases (28 U.S.C. 1338); appeals from the United States district and territorial courts in contract, internal revenue, and other cases in which the United States is a defendant; appeals from final decisions of the United States Claims Court; appeals from final decisions of the United States Court of International Trade; and review of administrative rulings by the Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. International Trade Commission, Secretary of Commerce, agency boards of contract appeals, and the Merit Systems Protection Board.

The court consists of 12 circuit judges of whom the judge senior in commission, who is under 65 years of age, has been in office for at least 1 year and has not previously been chief judge, shall serve as chief judge for a 7-year term. The court sits in panels of three or more on each case and may also hear or rehear a case *en banc*. The court sits principally in Washington, DC, and may hold court wherever a United States court of appeals sits (28 U.S.C. 48). Like the other courts of appeals, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has a clerk, staff attorneys, technical assistants, librarian, and supporting staff.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, 717 Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20439. Phone, 202–633–6550.

Federal Circuit—United States Court of Appeals

Circuit	Judges	Official Station
(Clerk: George E. Hutchinson)	*Circuit Justice* *The Chief Justice* Howard T. Markey, *Chief Judge* Daniel M. Friedman Giles S. Rich Oscar H. Davis Phillip B. Baldwin Shiro Kashiwa Marion T. Bennett Jack R. Miller Edward S. Smith Helen W. Nies Pauline Newman Jean Galloway Bissell	Washington, DC

United States District Courts The district courts are the trial courts of general Federal jurisdiction. Each State has at least one district court, while some of the larger States have as many as four. Altogether there are 89 district courts in the 50 States, plus the one in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has a United States district court with jurisdiction corresponding to that of district courts in the various States.

At present, each district court has from 1 to 27 Federal district judgeships, depending upon the amount of judicial work within its territory. Only one judge is usually required to hear and decide a case in a district court, but in some limited cases it is required that three judges be called together to comprise the court (28 U.S.C. 2284). The judge senior in commission who is under 65 years of age, has been in office for at least 1 year and has not previously been chief judge serves as chief judge for a 7-year term. There are altogether 541 permanent district judgeships in the 50 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There are 7 district judgeships in Puerto Rico. United States district judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. However, Congress may create temporary judgeships for a court with the provision that when a vacancy occurs in that district, such vacancy shall not be filled. Each district court has a clerk, a United States attorney, a United States marshal, one or more United States magistrates, bankruptcy judges, probation officers, court reporters, and their staffs. The jurisdiction of the district courts is set forth in title 28, chapter 85, of the United States Code.

Cases from the district courts are reviewable on appeal by the applicable United States court of appeals, except that injunction orders of special three-judge district courts and certain decisions holding acts of Congress unconstitutional may be appealed directly to the Supreme Court (28 U.S.C. 1252). Appeals in certain kinds of actions are taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (28 U.S.C. 1295).

Territorial Courts Pursuant to its authority to govern the Territories (art. IV, sec. 3, clause 2, of the Constitution), Congress has established district courts in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and in the territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands. The District Court of the Canal Zone was abolished on April 1, 1982, pursuant to the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 452; 22 U.S.C. 3601 note). Congress has also established a district court in the Northern Mariana

Islands, which presently are administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. Except in Puerto Rico, these Territorial courts have jurisdiction not only of the subjects described in the judicial article of the Constitution but also of many local matters which, within the States, are decided in State courts. The district court of Puerto Rico, however, is classified like other "district courts" and is called a "court of the United States" (28 U.S.C. 451). It has the same jurisdiction as the 90 district courts in the States and the District of Columbia. There are seven judges in Puerto Rico, one each in the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, and two in the Virgin Islands. The judges in these courts are appointed for terms of 10 years, except in Puerto Rico, where the judges hold their offices during good behavior.

For further information concerning the lower courts, contact the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544. Phone, 202–633–6097.

Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation The Panel, created by act of April 29, 1968 (82 Stat. 109; 28 U.S.C. 1407), and consisting of seven Federal judges, is authorized to temporarily transfer to a single district, for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings, civil actions pending in different districts which involve one or more common questions of fact.

For further information, contact the Clerk, Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Suite 1002, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202–653–6090.

National Courts

In addition to the Supreme Court, the United States courts of appeals, and the United States district courts, there have been created by the Congress from time to time special courts to deal with particular types of cases. Appeals from the decisions of these courts may ultimately be reviewed in the Supreme Court.

There have also been created two courts of local jurisdiction for the District of Columbia: the Superior Court and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals The Economic Stabilization Act Amendments of 1971 (85 Stat. 743) created a special court known as the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals of the United States. The court has exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from the district courts of the United States in cases and controversies arising under the economic stabilization laws, and consists of eight district and circuit judges designated by the Chief Justice. The court has been in operation since February 1972, and its principal location is at the United States Courthouse in the District of Columbia.

The court operates under its own rules (6 CFR app. A) and the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. Under the rules, the hearing divisions sit when necessary at Washington, DC; St. Paul, MN; Atlanta, GA; Houston, TX; and San Francisco, CA; and at such other places and times as the Chief Judge may designate.

For further information, contact the Clerk, Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals, United States Courthouse, Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202–426–7666.

United States Claims Court This court was established on October 1, 1982 (96 Stat. 27; 28 U.S.C. 171), and succeeds to all the original jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Court of Claims, as now provided for in 28 U.S.C. 1491–1508. The court has jurisdiction to render money judgments upon any claim against the United States founded either upon the Constitution, or any act of Congress or any regulation of an executive department, or upon any express or implied in fact contract with the United States or for liquidated or unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort. As collateral to any such judgment, the court may issue orders directing the restoration to office or status and the correction of applicable records. Examples of these, among others, are claims for just compensation for the taking of property, claims arising under construction and supply contracts, claims by both civilian and military personnel for back pay and retired pay, and claims for the refund of Federal income and excise taxes. As part of its jurisdiction over contract claims, the court has the authority, if the claim is filed before a contract is awarded, to grant declaratory judgments and such equitable relief including but not limited to injunctive relief. In addition to its authority to entertain money judgment claims under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), it also has jurisdiction to render judgment upon any claim by or against, or dispute with, a contractor arising under that act.

The court also has jurisdiction over other specific types of claims against the United States, among which is jurisdiction to render judgment for reasonable and entire compensation in cases where the United States in its governmental capacity had manufactured or used an invention covered by a patent or had infringed any work protected by copyright without license of its owner. The court also entertains jurisdiction under special legislation enacted from time to time by the Congress.

Judgments of the court are final and conclusive on both the claimant and the United States subject to an appeal as of right to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Authority also rests with the court to furnish reports on any bill that may be referred by either House of Congress.

Geographically the jurisdiction of the court is nationwide, and jurisdiction over the parties is obtained when suit is filed and process is served on the United States through the Attorney General. The court exercises its powers by appropriate process, including the power of subpoena served anywhere within the erritory over which the Federal Government exercises domain. Trials for he purpose of taking testimony and eceiving exhibits are conducted before he judges of the court, and the trials are onducted at locations most convenient or the claimants and their witnesses.

The court is composed of 16 judges ppointed by the President and onfirmed by the Senate for 15 years, ne of whom is designated as the chief dge by the President.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Claims Court, 717 Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-633-7257.

United States Court of International Trade This court was originally established as the Board of United States General Appraisers by act of June 10, 1890, which conferred upon it jurisdiction theretofore held by the U.S. district and circuit courts in actions arising under the tariff acts (26 Stat. 136; 19 U.S.C. ch. 4). The act of May 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 669; 19 U.S.C. 405a), created the United States Customs Court to supersede the Board; by acts of August 7, 1939 and June 25, 1948 (53 Stat. 1223, 62 Stat. 943; 28 U.S.C. 1582, 1583), the court was integrated into the United States courts structure, organization, and procedure. The act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 532; 28 U.S.C. 251), established the court as a court of record of the United States under Article III of the Constitution of the United States.

The Customs Court Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1727; 28 U.S.C. 1) constituted the court as the United States Court of International Trade and revised provisions relating to its jurisdiction. The United States Court of International Trade has all the powers in law and equity of a district court.

The United States Court of International Trade has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from Federal laws governing import transactions. This includes classification and valuation cases as well as authority to review certain agency determinations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144; 19 U.S.C. 2501) involving antidumping and countervailing duty matters. In addition, it has exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions to review determinations as to the eligibility of workers, firms, and communities for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978; 19 U.S.C. 2101). Civil actions commenced by the United States to recover customs duties, to recover on a customs bond or for certain civil penalties, alleging fraud or negligence, are also within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court.

The court is composed of a chief judge and eight judges, not more than five of whom may belong to any one political party. Any of its judges may be temporarily designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States to sit as a court of appeals or district court judge in any circuit or district. The court has a clerk and deputy clerks, a marshal and deputy marshals, a librarian, court reporters, and other supporting personnel. Cases before the court may be tried before a jury. Under the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 25; 28 U.S.C. 1295), appeals are taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and ultimately review may be sought in appropriate cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The principal offices are located in New York, NY, but the court is empowered to hear and determine cases arising at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of International Trade, 1 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007. Phone, 212–264–2814.

United States Court of Military Appeals The United States Court of Military Appeals was established under Article I of the Constitution of the United States pursuant to the act approved May 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 129; 10 U.S.C. 867), as amended. Subject only to certiorari review by the Supreme Court of the United States in a limited number of cases, the court serves as the final appellate tribunal to review court-martial convictions of all the armed services. It is exclusively an appellate criminal court, consisting of three civilian judges appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 15-year terms. The court is called upon to exercise jurisdiction to review the record in all cases:

Extending to death;

Certified to the court by a Judge Advocate General of an armed service or by the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, acting for the Coast Guard; or

Petitioned by accused who have received a sentence of confinement for 1 year or more, and/or a punitive discharge.

The court also exercises authority under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. 1651(a)).

In addition, the judges of the court are required by law to work jointly with the senior uniformed lawyer from each Armed Force, the Chief Counsel of the Coast Guard, and two members of the public appointed by the Secretary of Defense, to make an annual comprehensive survey and to report annually to the Congress on the operation and progress of the military justice system under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and to recommend improvements wherever necessary.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Military Appeals, 450 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20442–0001. Phone, 202–272–1448.

United States Tax Court The United States Tax Court is a court of record under Article I of the Constitution of the United States (*see* section 7441, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by 83 Stat. 730). The court was originally created as the United States Board of Tax Appeals by the Revenue Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 336), an independent agency in the executive branch, and continued by the Revenue Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 105), the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The name was changed to the Tax Court of the United States by the Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 957), and the Article I status and change in name to United States Tax Court were effected by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 730).

The Tax Court tries and adjudicates controversies involving the existence of deficiencies or overpayments in income, estate, gift, and personal holding company surtaxes in cases where deficiencies have been determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 101 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 524) gave the Tax Court jurisdiction to redetermine excise taxes and penalties imposed on private foundations.

Sec. 957 of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 733), as amended, provided for simplified procedures for the trials of small tax cases, at the option of the individual taxpayer, and also provided that in a case conducted under these procedures the decision of the court would be final and not subject to review by any other court. Under sec. 461 of the Tax Reform Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 823), the jurisdictional maximum for such cases was raised to $10,000 for any disputed year.

Sec. 1201 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1660) conferred jurisdiction on the Tax Court, in disputes relating to public inspection of written determinations by the Internal Revenue Service, to restrain disclosure or to obtain additional disclosure of written determinations or background file documents, and, at the request of any person, to order disclosure of the identity of any person to whom the written determination pertains, if there has been a third party contact noted on the determination made public.

Sec. 1041 of the Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 949) conferred jurisdiction on the court to render declaratory judgments relating to the qualification of retirement plans, including pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, and bond purchase plans.

Jurisdiction to render declaratory judgments was conferred on the Tax Court by sec. 1306 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1717), with respect to the tax-exempt status of charitable organizations, a qualified charitable donee, a private foundation, or a private operating foundation. By sec. 336 of the Revenue Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2841), the declaratory judgment jurisdiction was extended to determinations regarding the status of interest on certain Government obligations.

All decisions other than small tax cases are subject to review by the United States Courts of Appeals, and thereafter by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the granting of a writ of certiorari.

The offices of the court and all of its judges are located in Washington, DC, with the exception of a field office located in Los Angeles, CA. The court conducts trial sessions at various places within the United States as reasonably convenient to taxpayers as practicable. Each trial session is conducted by a single judge or special trial judge. All proceedings are public and are conducted judicially in accordance with the court's Rules of Practice and the rules of evidence applicable in trials without a jury in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. A fee of $60 is prescribed for the filing of a petition. Practice before the court is limited to practitioners admitted under the court's Rules.

The court is composed of 19 judges. Its strength is augmented by senior judges who may be recalled by the chief judge to perform further judicial duties and by 17 special trial judges who are appointed by the chief judge and serve at the pleasure of the court. The chief judge is elected biennially from among the 19 judges of the court.

For further information, contact the Administrative Office, United States Tax Court, 400 Second Street NW., Washington, DC 20217. Phone, 202-376-2751.

Business of the Federal Courts

The business of all the Federal courts described here, except the United States Court of Military Appeals and the United States Tax Court, is discussed in detail in the text and tables of the *Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (1940–84).*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Washington, DC 20544
Phone, 202–633–6097

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(Vacancy)	*Deputy Director*
James E. Macklin, Jr.	*Executive Assistant Director*
William R. Burchill, Jr.	*General Counsel*
William J. Weller	*Legislative Affairs Officer*
Deborah Holt Kirk	*Inspector General*
Edward V. Garabedian	*Assistant Director, Personnel and Financial Management*
Edwin L. Stoorza	*Assistant Director, Management Systems and Services*
Peter G. McCabe	*Assistant Director, Program Management*
William A. Cohan, Jr.	*Chief, Office of Court Security*
Robert H. Hartzell	*Chief, Administrative Services Division*
(Vacancy)	*Chief, Bankruptcy Division*
Robert J. Pellicoro	*Chief, Clerks Division*
Theodore J. Lidz	*Chief, Criminal Justice Act Division*
Dewey R. Heising	*Chief, Financial Management Division*
Duane R. Lee	*Chief, Magistrates Division*
R. Glenn Johnson	*Chief, Personnel Division*
Donald L. Chamlee	*Chief, Probation Division*
James A. McCafferty	*Chief, Statistical Analysis and Reports Division*
Charles F. McBride	*Chief, Systems Services Division*
R. Townsend Robinson	*Director, Equal Employment Opportunity and Special Projects*

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts was created by act of Congress approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223; 28 U.S.C. 601). The Office was established November 6, 1939. The Director and the Deputy Director are appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Administering the Courts The Director is the administrative officer of the United States courts (except the Supreme Court). Under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States he is required, among other things, to:

Supervise all administrative matters relating to the offices of clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts;

Examine the state of the dockets of the courts; secure information as to the courts' need of assistance; prepare and transmit quarterly to the chief judges of the circuits statistical data and reports as to the business of the courts;

Submit to the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, at least 2 weeks prior thereto, a report of the activities of the Administrative Office and the state of the business of the courts, together with the required statistical data submitted to the chief judges of the circuits, and the Director's recommendations, which report, data, and recommendations shall be public documents;

Submit to Congress and the Attorney General copies of the report, data, and recommendations, as required;

Fix the compensation of employees of the courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law;

Regulate and pay annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges;

Disburse moneys appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the courts;

Examine accounts of court officers;

Regulate travel of judicial personnel;

Provide accommodations and supplies for the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel;

Establish and maintain programs for the certification and utilization of court interpreters and the provision of special interpretation services in the courts; and

Perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Supreme Court or the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Director is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, except the budget of the Supreme Court.

Probation Officers The Administrative Office, through its Probation Division, exercises general supervision of the accounts and practices of the Federal probation offices, subject to the primary control by the respective district courts which they serve. The Office publishes quarterly, in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a magazine entitled "Federal Probation," which is a journal "of correctional philosophy and practice."

The Division also has responsibility with respect to the establishment of pretrial services in the United States district courts under the Pretrial Services Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1136; 18 U.S.C. 3152). These agencies report to their respective courts information concerning pretrial release of persons charged with Federal offenses and supervise such persons who are released to their custody.

Bankruptcy The Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 333; 28 U.S.C. 151) provided that the bankruptcy judges for each judicial district shall constitute a unit of the district court to be known as the bankruptcy court. Bankruptcy judges shall be appointed by the United States courts of appeals in such numbers as authorized by Congress and shall serve for a term of 14 years as judicial officers of the district court.

This act placed jurisdiction in the United States district courts over all cases under title 11, United States Code, and all proceedings arising in or related to cases under that title (28 U.S.C. 1334). The district court may provide for such cases and proceedings to be referred to its bankruptcy judges, who may hear and determine all title 11 cases and all "core proceedings" arising under title 11 or arising in a case under that title. Bankruptcy judges may hear proceedings that are not core proceedings but otherwise relate to a case under title 11 and in this event shall submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to the district court, where the final order or judgment shall be entered by a district judge (28 U.S.C. 157).

The Director of the Administrative Office recommends to the Judicial Conference the official duty stations and places of holding court of bankruptcy judges, surveys the need for additional bankruptcy judgeships to be recommended to Congress, and determines the staff needs of bankruptcy judges and, where applicable, of the clerks of the bankruptcy courts.

Federal Magistrates Under the Federal Magistrates Act approved October 17, 1968 (82 Stat. 1107; 28 U.S.C. 631), as amended by the act of October 17, 1976 (90 Stat. 2458), and the Federal Magistrate Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 643), the Director of the Administrative Office, under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference, exercises general supervision of the administrative matters of offices of United States magistrates, compiles and evaluates statistical and other information relating to such offices, and submits reports thereon to the Conference. The Director reports annually to Congress on the business which has come before United States magistrates and also prepares legal and administrative manuals for the use of the magistrates. The act provides for surveys to be conducted by the Administrative Office, at such time as the Judicial

Conference deems expedient, of the conditions in the judicial districts in order to make recommendations as to the number, location, and salaries of magistrates. The Director exercises this responsibility through the Magistrates Division of the Administrative Office.

Federal Defenders The Criminal Justice Act (84 Stat. 916; 18 U.S.C. 3006A) establishes the procedure for the appointment of counsel in criminal cases for individuals who are unable to afford adequate representation under plans adopted by each United States district court. The act also permits the establishment of Federal public defender or Federal community defender organizations by the district courts in districts where at least 200 persons annually require the appointment of counsel. Two adjacent districts may be combined to reach this total.

Each defender organization submits to the Director of the Administrative Office an annual report of its activities along with a proposed budget or, in the case of community defender organizations, a proposed grant for the coming year. The Director is responsible for the submission of the proposed budgets and grants to the Judicial Conference of the United States for approval. The Director also makes payments to the defender organizations out of appropriations in accordance with the approved budgets and grants, as well as compensating private counsel appointed to defend criminal cases in the U.S. courts.

For further information, contact the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544. Phone, 202-633-6097.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

Dolley Madison House,
1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005
Phone, 202-633-6011

A. Leo Levin	*Director*
Charles W. Nihan	*Deputy Director*
William B. Eldridge	*Director of Research*
Gordon Bermant	*Director of Innovations and Systems Development*
Kenneth C. Crawford	*Director of Continuing Education and Training*
Alice L. O'Donnell	*Director of Inter-Judicial Affairs and Information Services*
Leonard E. Klein	*Information Specialist*

The Federal Judicial Center is the judicial branch's agency for policy research, systems development, and continuing education. It was created by an act of Congress, approved December 20, 1967 (81 Stat. 664; 28 U.S.C. 620), to serve the goal of improved judicial administration in the United States courts.

The Center's basic policies and activities are determined by its Board, which is composed of the Chief Justice of the United States, who is, by statute, permanent Chairman of the Board, two judges of the United States courts of appeals, three judges of the United States district courts, and one bankruptcy judge, who are elected for 4-year terms by the Judicial Conference of the United States. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts also is a permanent member of the Board.

Congress assigned the Center the following basic functions:

To conduct research on the operation of the United States courts, and to stimulate and coordinate such research on the part of other public and private persons and agencies;

To stimulate, create, develop, and conduct programs of continuing education and training for judges and support personnel of the judicial branch;

To study and determine ways in which automatic data processing and systems procedures may be applied to the administration of the courts;

To provide staff, research, and planning assistance to the Judicial Conference and its committees, consistent with the performance of the other functions set forth above; and

To develop recommendations for improvement in the administration and management of the courts.

For further information, contact the Information Specialist, Federal Judicial Center, Dolley Madison House, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202–633–6011.

Executive Branch

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

RONALD REAGAN *THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES*

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that "the executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, * * * together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term * * *." In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters (United States Code Index).

The President is the administrative head of the executive branch of the Government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the 13 executive departments.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet, a creation of custom and tradition dating back to George Washington's administration, functions at the pleasure of the President. Its purpose is to advise the President upon any subject on which he requests information (pursuant to Article II, section 2, of the Constitution).

The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the 13 executive departments—the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury, and the Attorney General—and certain other executive branch officials to whom the President accords Cabinet rank. The Vice President also participates in Cabinet meetings, and from time to time, other individuals are invited to participate in discussions of particular subjects. A Secretary to the Cabinet is designated to provide for the orderly handling and followup of matters brought before the Cabinet.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U.S.C. 133–133r, 133t note), various agencies were transferred to the Executive Office of the President by the President's Reorganization Plans I and II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, established the divisions of the Executive Office and defined their functions. Subsequently, Presidents have used Executive orders, reorganization plans, and legislative initiatives to reorganize the Executive Office to make its composition compatible with the goals of their administrations.

The White House Office

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20500
Phone, 202–456–1414

Donald T. Regan	*Chief of Staff to the President*
James Scott Brady	*Assistant to the President and Press Secretary*
Patrick J. Buchanan	*Assistant to the President and Director of Communications*
Fred F. Fielding	*Counsel to the President*
Max L. Friedersdorf	*Assistant to the President and Legislative Strategy Coordinator*
Edward V. Hickey, Jr.	*Assistant to the President and Director of Special Support Services*
Robert C. McFarlane	*Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
M.B. Oglesby	*Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
Edward J. Rollins	*Assistant to the President for Political and Governmental Affairs*
Larry M. Speakes	*Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary*
John A. Svahn	*Assistant to the President for Policy Development*
Bruce Chapman	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Planning and Evaluation*
Linda Chavez	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison*
David L. Chew	*Staff Secretary and Deputy Assistant to the President*
Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs*
Thomas C. Dawson	*Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff and Deputy Assistant to the President*
Bently T. Elliott	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Speechwriting*
Donald R. Fortier	*Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Richard A. Hauser	*Deputy Counsel to the President*
William Henkel	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Presidential Advance Office*
Christopher Hicks	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Administration*
Charles D. Hobbs	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development*
Alfred H. Kingon	*Cabinet Secretary and Deputy Assistant to the President*
Alan M. Kranowitz	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (House)*
William B. Lacy	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Political Affairs*
Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter	*Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*

Roger B. Porter	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Director of the Office of Policy Development*
James S. Rosebush	*Deputy Assistant to the President*
Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant to the President*
Karna Small	*Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Public Affairs, National Security Council*
Carlton E. Turner	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy*
Pamela J. Turner	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (Senate)*
Robert H. Tuttle	*Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel*
Ronald L. Alvarado	*Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs*
Linda L. Arey	*Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Public Liaison*
Haley Barbour	*Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs*
Ralph C. Bledsoe	*Special Assistant to the President and Executive Secretary of the Cabinet Council on Management and Administration*
Melvin L. Bradley	*Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development*
Albert R. Brashear	*Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs*
Marshall J. Breger	*Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison*
Helen R. Cameron	*Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs*
Andrew H. Card, Jr.	*Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs*
Sherrie M. Cooksey	*Associate Counsel to the President*
James P. Covey	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Kenneth E. DeGraffenreid	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Anthony Dolan	*Special Assistant to the President and Chief Speechwriter*
Thomas Donnelly, Jr.	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
Michael A. Driggs	*Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development*
Henry M. Gandy	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
H. Lawrence Garrett III	*Associate Counsel to the President*
Bryce L. Harlow	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
Anne Higgins	*Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence*
John M. Hudson	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*

Mary Jo Jacobi	*Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison*
Nancy M. Kennedy	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
James F. Kuhn	*Special Assistant to the President*
Christopher M. Lehman	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Ronald F. Lehman	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Frederick D. McClure	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
William F. Martin	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
John F. Matlock, Jr.	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Constantine C. Menges	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Margaret Noonan	*Special Assistant to the President for Presidential Speechwriting*
Deborah K. Owen	*Associate Counsel to the President*
Richard Prendergast	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
Walier Raymond, Jr.	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Robert R. Reilly	*Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison*
Nancy J. Risque	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
John G. Roberts, Jr.	*Associate Counsel to the President*
William L. Roper	*Special Assistant to the President for Health Policy*
Peter H. Roussel	*Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary*
Gaston J. Sigur, Jr.	*Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs*
Paul B. Simmons	*Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Policy Development*
Robert B. Sims	*Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs*
T. Burton Smith, M.D.	*Physician to the President*
Catalina Villalpando	*Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison*
David B. Waller	*Senior Associate Counsel to the President*
Lyn M. Withey	*Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs*
James L. Hooley	*Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance*

The White House Office serves the President in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

The staff of the President facilitates and maintains communication with the Congress, the individual Members of the Congress, the heads of executive agencies, the press and other information media, and the general public.

The various Assistants to the President are personal aides and assist the President in such matters as he may direct.

Office of Management and Budget

Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503
Phone, 202–395–3080

David A. Stockman	*Director*
Joseph R. Wright	*Deputy Director*
Maryann Ferko	*Executive Assistant to the Deputy Director*
Donald W. Moran	*Executive Associate Director, Budget and Legislation*
William E. Mathis	*Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy*
Michael J. Horowitz	*Counsel*
Kathryn Eickhoff	*Associate Director for Economic Policy*
Edwin Dale	*Assistant Director for Public Affairs*
Frederick S. Upton	*Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs*
James M. Frey	*Assistant Director for Legislative Reference*
Carey P. Modlin	*Assistant Director for Budget Review*
Darrell A. Johnson	*Deputy Associate Director for Administration*
Alton G. Keel, Jr.	*Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs*
David Sitrin	*Deputy Associate Director, National Security Division*
Philip Dusault	*Deputy Associate Director, International Affairs Division*
Daniel H. Taft	*Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for National Security and International Affairs*
John F. Cogan	*Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor*
David Kleinberg	*Deputy Associate Director, Health and Income Maintenance Division*
Bernard Martin	*Deputy Associate Director, Labor, Veterans and Education Division*
Barbara S. Selfridge	*Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor*
Constance J. Horner	*Associate Director for Economics and Government*
Joyce J. Walker	*Deputy Associate Director, Transportation, Commerce and Housing Division*
Roger Adkins	*Deputy Associate Director, Justice, Treasury and General Management*
Kenneth F. Ryder, Jr.	*Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for Economics and Government*
Randall E. Davis	*Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science*
Donald E. Crabill	*Deputy Associate Director, Natural Resources Division*

Hugh F. Loweth	*Deputy Associate Director, Energy and Science Division*
Kenneth G. Glozer	*Deputy Associate Director, Special Studies Division for Natural Resources, Energy and Science*
Douglas Ginsburg	*Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs*
Robert P. Bedell	*Deputy Administrator for Information and Regulatory Management*
Thomas D. Hopkins	*Deputy Administrator for Regulatory and Statistical Analysis*
Arlene Triplett	*Associate Director for Management*
Melissa J. Allen	*Deputy Associate Director, Interagency Activities Division*
John W. Merck	*Deputy Associate Director, Management Reform Division*
John J. Lordan	*Deputy Associate Director, Finance and Accounting Division*

The Office of Management and Budget was established in the Executive Office of the President pursuant to Reorganization Plan 2 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App.), effective July 1, 1970.

By Executive Order 11541 of July 1, 1970 (31 U.S.C. 16 note), all functions transferred to the President of the United States by part I of Reorganization Plan 2 of 1970 were delegated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Such functions are to be carried out by the Director under the direction of the President. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1633; 5 U.S.C. App.) and Executive orders issued pursuant to that plan amended further the functions of the Office. The Office's functions include the following:

To assist the President in his program to develop and maintain effective government by reviewing the organizational structure and management procedures of the executive branch to ensure that they produce the intended results;

To assist in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms to implement Government activities and to expand interagency cooperation;

To assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the Government;

To supervise and control the administration of the budget;

To assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice;

To assist in the development of regulatory reform proposals and in programs for paperwork reduction, especially reporting burdens of the public;

To assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations;

To plan and develop information systems to provide the President with program performance data;

To plan, conduct, and promote evaluation efforts to assist the President in the assessment of program objectives, performance, and efficiency; and

To keep the President informed of the progress of activities by Government agencies with respect to work proposed, initiated, and completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the Government, all to the end that the work programs of the several agencies of the executive branch of the Government may be coordinated and that the moneys appropriated by the Congress may be expended in the most economical manner with the least possible overlapping and duplication of effort.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (88 Stat. 796; 41 U.S.C. 401) established the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) within the Office of Management and Budget to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the procurement processes by providing overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms. The establishment of OFPP implemented the first recommendation made by the Commission on Government Procurement (COGP) in its report to Congress in December 1972. OFPP authority applies to procurement by executive agencies and recipients of Federal grants or assistance of property, other than real property in being; services, including research and development; and construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance of real property.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, New Executive Office Building, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-5802.

Sources of Information

Contacts Contact the Assistant Director for Public Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-3080.

Publications *The Budget of the U.S. Government; The Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix; The U.S. Budget in Brief; Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government; Major Themes and Additional Budget Details;* and *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Employment Various civil service examinations and registers are used for filling positions, such as economist, budget examiner, and management analyst. Inquiries on employment should be directed to the Personnel Division, Office of Administration, Washington, DC 20500. Phone, 202-395-3765.

Council of Economic Advisers

Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20500
Phone, 202-395-5084

Beryl W. Sprinkel	*Chairman*
	Members:
Thomas Gale Moore	
(1 Vacancy)	
Margot E. Machol	*Special Assistant to the Chairman*

The Council of Economic Advisers was established in the Executive Office of the President by the Employment Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 24; 15 U.S.C. 1023). It now functions under that statute and Reorganization Plan 9 of 1953, effective August 1, 1953.

The Council consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as Chairman.

The Council analyzes the national economy and its various segments; advises the President on economic developments; appraises the economic programs and policies of the Federal Government; recommends to the President policies for economic growth and stability; and assists in the preparation of the economic reports of the President to the Congress.

For further information, contact the Council of Economic Advisers, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20500. Phone, 202-395-5084.

National Security Council

Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202-395-4974

Members:	
Ronald Reagan *(The President)*	
George Bush *(The Vice President)*	
George P. Shultz *(Secretary of State)*	
Caspar W. Weinberger *(Secretary of Defense)*	
Statutory Advisers:	
William J. Casey *(Director of Central Intelligence)*	
Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., USA *(Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff)*	
Officials:	
Robert C. McFarlane *(Assistant to the President)*	
John M. Poindexter *(Deputy Assistant to the President)*	
Robert M. Kimmitt (Executive Secretary)	

The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 496; 50 U.S.C. 402), amended by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 579; 50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.). By the Reorganization Plan of 1949, the Council was placed in the Executive Office of the President.

The National Security Council is chaired by the President. Its statutory members, in addition to the President, are the Vice President and the Secretaries of State and Defense. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military adviser to the Council and the Director of Central Intelligence is its intelligence adviser.

The statutory function of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security.

Office of Policy Development

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20500
Phone, 202–456–1414

John A. Svahn	*Assistant to the President for Policy Development*
Roger B. Porter	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Director of the Office of Policy Development*
Ralph C. Bledsoe	*Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Assistant Director for Management and Administration*
Michael A. Driggs	*Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Assistant Director for Commerce and Trade*
Eugene McAllister	*Deputy Assistant Director for Economic Affairs*
Martin Smith	*Deputy Assistant Director for Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources*
	Office of Drug Abuse Policy
Carlton E. Turner	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy*
	Office of Policy Information
Paul B. Simmons	*Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development and Director of the Office of Policy Information*
Harold C. Gordon	*Deputy Director of the Office of Policy Information*
Charles A. Hobbs	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development*

The Office of Policy Development (OPD), formerly the Domestic Policy Staff, was redesignated as such in 1981 to replace the Domestic Policy Staff, which was established in the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective March 26, 1978, pursuant to Executive Order 12045 of March 27, 1978.

The Office of Policy Development assists the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic and domestic policy. In addition, OPD serves as the policy staff for the President's Cabinet Councils.

The Office of Policy Development is responsible to the Assistant to the President for Policy Development. The Office operates under a Director.

Office of the United States Trade Representative

600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202–395–4647

Clayton Yeutter	*United States Trade Representative*
(Vacancy)	*Executive Assistant to the U.S. Trade Representative*

(Vacancy)	*Director, Public and Intergovernmental Affairs and Special Assistant to the U.S. Trade Representative*
Michael B. Smith	*Acting U.S. Trade Representative and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative*
Robert E. Lighthizer	*Deputy U.S. Trade Representative*
Peter Murphy	*Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, Geneva*
Warren Lavorel	*Deputy Chief of Mission, Geneva*
Claud Gingrich	*General Counsel*
C. Michael Hathaway	*Deputy General Counsel*
Geza Feketekuty	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Services and Policy Planning)*
Harvey Bale	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Investment)*
James Murphy	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Europe and Japan)*
Doral Cooper	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Pacific, Asia, Least Developing Countries, Generalized System of Preferences)*
William Krist	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Industry)*
Donald Nelson	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Agriculture and Commodity Policy)*
Douglas Newkirk	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)*
Jon Rosenbaum	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Americas)*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant U.S. Trade Representative (Congressional Affairs)*
John Giacomini	*Director, Management*
Phyllis Bonanno	*Director, Office of Private Sector Liaison*
Don Phillips	*Director, Interagency Affairs*

The Office of the United States Trade Representative was created as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963. Congress, as part of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1999; 19 U.S.C. 2171), established the office as an agency of the Executive Office of the President charged with administering the trade agreements program under the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1351), the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1801), and the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171). Other powers and responsibilities for coordinating trade policy were assigned to the Office by the Trade Act of 1974 and by the President in Executive Order 11846 of March 27, 1975, as amended.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 (44 FR 69273), implemented by Executive Order 12188 of January 4, 1980, charged the Office with responsibility for setting and administering overall trade policy. It also provides that the United States Trade Representative shall be chief representative of the United States for all activities of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; for discussions, meetings, and negotiations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development when such activities deal primarily with trade and commodity issues; for negotiations in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other multilateral institutions when such negotiations deal primarily with trade and commodity issues; for other bilateral and multilateral negotiations when trade, including East-West trade, or commodities is the primary issue; for negotiations under sections 704 and 734 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and for negotiations concerning direct investment incentives and disincentives and bilateral investment issues concerning barriers to investment.

The Office is headed by the United States Trade Representative, a Cabinet-level official with the rank of Ambassador, who is directly responsible to the President. There are three Deputy United States Trade Representatives, who also hold the rank of Ambassador, two located in Washington and one in Geneva. The Office is supported by a small professional staff.

The United States Trade Representative chairs the Cabinet-level Trade Policy Committee. Established by, and under the chairmanship of, the Office of United States Trade Representative are three other interagency committees: the Trade Policy Review Group, the Trade Negotiations Committee, and the Trade Policy Staff Committee.

The Trade Representative serves as an *ex officio* member of the Boards of Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and serves on the National Advisory Council for International Monetary and Financial Policy.

The United States Trade Representative is responsible for the direction of all trade negotiations of the United States and for the formulation of trade policy for the United States.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202–395–4647.

Council on Environmental Quality

722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20006
Phone, 202–395–5700

A. Alan Hill	*Chairman*
	Members:
William L. Mills	
Jacqueline E. Schafer	
Dinah Bear	*General Counsel*

The Council on Environmental Quality was established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment. Additional responsibilities were provided by the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 114; 42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.).

The Council consists of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as Chairman. The Council is located within the Executive Office of the President.

The Council develops and recommends to the President national policies which further environmental quality; performs a continuing analysis of changes or trends in the national environment; reviews and appraises programs of the Federal Government to determine their contributions to sound environmental policy; conducts studies, research, and analyses relating to ecological systems and environmental quality; and assists the President in the preparation of the annual environmental quality report to the Congress.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-395-5700.

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202-395-4692

G.A. Keyworth II	*Science Adviser to the President and Director*
Bernadine H. Bulkley	*Deputy Director*
John P. McTague	*Deputy Director*
Jerry D. Jennings	*Executive Director*
Mario P. Fiori	*Military Assistant to the Director*
Bruce R. Abell	*Assistant Director for Public Affairs*
Bernadine H. Bulkley	*Assistant Director for Life Sciences*
Ralph M. DeVries	*Assistant Director for General Science*
Richard G. Johnson	*Assistant Director for Space Science and Technology*
Wallace R. Kornack	*Assistant Director for Energy, Natural Resources, and International Affairs*
James G. Ling	*Assistant Director for Institutional Relations*
Maurice A. Roesch III	*Assistant Director for Defense Technology and Systems*
Jerry D. Jennings	*Executive Director, White House Science Council*

The Office of Science and Technology Policy was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 463; 42 U.S.C. 6611), approved May 11, 1976.

The Office serves as a source of scientific, engineering, and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out this mission, the act provides that the Office shall advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern, including the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, and the environment; evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology; provide advice and assistance to the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and Federal agencies throughout the Federal budget development process; and assist the President in providing leadership and coordination of the research and development programs in the Federal Government.

For further information, contact the Executive Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-395-4692.

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Office of Administration

Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20500
Phone, 202–456–7052

Christopher Hicks	*Deputy Assistant to the President for Administration and Director of the Office of Administration*
W. Jean Lamb	*Acting Director, Administrative Operations Division*
Raymond Kogut	*Director, Personnel*
Ursula Pearson	*Director, Financial Management Division*
Kent L. Anderson	*Acting Director, Automated Systems Division*
Adrienne Kosciusko	*Director, Library and Information Services*

The Office of Administration was established within the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1633; 5 U.S.C. App.). The Office was activated, effective December 4, 1977, by Executive Order 12028 of December 12, 1977 (3 U.S.C. note prec. 101).

The Office of Administration, headed by the Director, provides administrative support services to all units within the Executive Office of the President, except those services which are in direct support of the President. The services provided by the Office of Administration include information, personnel, and financial management; data processing; library services; records maintenance; and general office operations, such as non-Presidential mail, messenger, printing, procurement, and supply services.

For further information, contact the Director of Personnel, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202–395–3765.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20501
Phone, 202–456–2326

GEORGE BUSH	*THE VICE PRESIDENT*
Craig L. Fuller	*Chief of Staff*
Frederick Khedouri	*Assistant to the Vice President for Policy and Deputy Chief of Staff*
Jennifer A. Fitzgerald	*Executive Assistant and Assistant to the Vice President for Legislative Affairs*
Joan M. McEntee	*Assistant to the Vice President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff*
Donald Gregg	*Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs*
C. Boyden Gray	*Counsellor to the Vice President*
Marlin Fitzwater	*Assistant to the Vice President and Press Secretary*
David J. Ryder	*Deputy Assistant to the Vice President for Advance*

Andrea Fischer	*Deputy Assistant to the Vice President for Scheduling*
Thomas J. Collamore	*Deputy Assistant to the Vice President and Staff Secretary*
Susan Porter Rose	*Deputy Assistant to the Vice President and Chief of Staff to Mrs. Bush*

Article II, section I, of the Constitution provides that the President "shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years * * * together with the Vice President * * *." In addition to his role as President of the Senate, the Vice President is empowered to succeed to the Presidency, pursuant to Article II and the 20th and 25th amendments to the Constitution.

The executive functions of the Vice President include participation in Cabinet meetings and, by statute, membership in the National Security Council and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Departments

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250
Phone, 202–447–2791

JOHN R. BLOCK	*SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE*
John R. Norton III	*Deputy Secretary*
Randall Russell	*Executive Assistant to the Secretary*
Nancy Foster	*Confidential Assistant to the Executive Assistant to the Secretary*
Michael Masterson	*Special Assistant to the Secretary*
John D. Ochs	*Special Assistant to the Secretary*
Vivian Culp-Mann	*Special Assistant to the Secretary*
Gale Norton	*Confidential Assistant to the Deputy Secretary*
Terry Stark	*Assistant to the Deputy Secretary*
Bonnie Mersinger	*Private Secretary to the Deputy Secretary*
Daniel Oliver	*General Counsel*
W. Scott Burke	*Deputy General Counsel*
John E. Noakes	*Deputy General Counsel*
John Graziano	*Inspector General*
Anthony J. Gabriel	*Deputy Inspector General*
Donald Adkisson	*Assistant Inspector General, Auditing*
Thomas J. Burke	*Assistant Inspector General, Investigations*
Donald A. Campbell	*Judicial Officer*
Stephen Dewhurst	*Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Director*
Lawrence Wachs	*Associate Director*
Daniel Amstutz	*International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Under Secretary*
Richard W. Goldberg	*Deputy Under Secretary*
Thomas O. Kay	*Deputy Under Secretary*
Joan S. Wallace	*Office of International Cooperation and Development, Administrator*
Howard S. Marks	*Associate Administrator*
Daniel Amstutz	*Commodity Credit Corporation, President*
Everett G. Rank	*Executive Vice President*
Richard Ashworth	*Secretary*
George Ripple	*Deputy Secretary*
Brenda King	*Assistant Secetary*
Angelina Bracht	*Comptroller*
Theodore Langlois	*Treasurer*
Dwight Tayman	*Chief Accountant*
Everett G. Rank	*Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Administrator*
Milton J. Hertz	*Associate Administrator*
Roger K. Bottrell	*Deputy Administrator, Management*
Richard A. Smith	*Foreign Agricultural Service, Administrator*
Leo V. Mayer	*Associate Administrator*

Melvin Sims	*Associate Administrator and General Sales Manager*
Louis G. Davis	*Assistant Administrator, Management*
Frank W. Naylor, Jr.	*Small Community and Rural Development, Under Secretary*
Kathleen Lawrence	*Deputy Under Secretary*
(Vacancy)	*Farmers Home Administration, Administrator*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Administrator*
Charles A. Jewell	*Deputy Administrator, Financial and Administrative Operations*
Harold V. Hunter	*Rural Electrification Administration, Administrator*
Jack Van Mark	*Deputy Administrator*
Blaine D. Stockton	*Assistant Administrator, Management*
Merritt Sprague	*Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Manager*
Edward Hews	*Deputy Manager*
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(Vacancy)	*Marketing and Inspection Services, Assistant Secretary*
Karen Darling	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Alan T. Tracy	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
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Jack H. Armstrong	*Deputy Administrator*
James C. Handley	*Agricultural Marketing Service, Administrator*
John T. Reeves	*Deputy Administrator, Management*
B.H. Jones	*Packers and Stockyards Administration, Administrator*
James L. Smith	*Deputy Administrator*
Bert W. Hawkins	*Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Administrator*
James O. Lee	*Associate Administrator*
Larry B. Slagle	*Deputy Administrator, Administrative Management*
Kenneth A. Gilles	*Federal Grain Inspection Service, Administrator*
David R. Galliart	*Deputy Administrator*
Donald L. Houston	*Food Safety and Inspection Service, Administrator*
Luverne Gast	*Associate Administrator*
Joseph A. Powers	*Deputy Administrator, Administrative Management*
Martin F. Fitzpatrick, Jr.	*Office of Transportation, Director*
Richard G. Warren	*Deputy Director*
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Robert Leard	*Food and Nutrition Service, Administrator*
Sonia F. Crow	*Associate Administrator*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Administrator, Management*
Suzanne Harris	*Human Nutrition Information Service, Administrator*

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Richard D. Siegel	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Douglas W. MacCleery	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
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F. Dale Robertson	*Associate Chief*
Jerome A. Miles	*Deputy Chief, Administration*
Wilson Scaling	*Soil Conservation Service, Chief*
Thomas Rockenbaugh	*Associate Chief*
Galen S. Bridge	*Deputy Chief, Administration*
Wilmer Mizell	*Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Assistant Secretary*
John E. Ford	*Deputy Assistant Secretary and Director for Congressional Affairs*
(Vacancy)	*Director for Intergovernmental Affairs*
(Vacancy)	*Director for Information*
John J. Franke, Jr.	*Administration, Assistant Secretary*
Charles L. Grizzle	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
George Marienthal	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Ernie Matthias	*Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Administration*
Jewel F. Lewis	*Board of Contract Appeals, Chairman*
John A. Campbell	*Chief Administrative Law Judge*
Samuel J. Cornelius	*Office of Advocacy and Enterprise, Director*
Lawrence Bembry	*Associate Director, Equal Opportunity*
Preston A. Davis	*Associate Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Glenn Haney	*Office of Information Resources Management, Director*
Frank Gearde	*Office of Operations, Director*
John E. Carson	*Office of Finance and Management, Director*
Clyde McShan	*National Finance Center, Director*
William J. Riley, Jr.	*Office of Personnel, Director*
Earl C. Hadlock	*Deputy Director*
Robert L. Thompson	*Economics, Assistant Secretary*
Ewen Wilson	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Terry N. Barr	*Economic Analysis Staff, Director*
James R. Donald	*World Agricultural Outlook Board, Chairperson*
Gerald A. Bange	*Deputy Chairperson*
William Kibler	*Statistical Reporting Service, Administrator*
Raymond Hancock	*Acting Deputy Administrator*
John E. Lee, Jr.	*Economic Research Service, Administrator*
George Hoffman	*Deputy Administrator*
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Allan S. Johnson	*Economics Management Staff, Director*
Orville G. Bentley	*Science and Education, Assistant Secretary*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Mary Nell Greenwood	*Extension Service, Administrator*
John P. Jordan	*Cooperative State Research Service, Administrator*
Terry B. Kinney	*Agricultural Research Service, Administrator*
Joseph Howard	*National Agricultural Library, Administrator*
(Vacancy)	*Office of Grants and Program Systems, Administrator*

[For the Department of Agriculture statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 2]

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) serves all Americans daily. It works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain our production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. USDA research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

The act of Congress, approved May 15, 1862, created the Department of Agriculture, which was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture until 1889 (12 Stat. 387; 5 U.S.C. 511, 514, 516). By act of February 9, 1889, the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged. The Department was made the eighth executive department in the Federal Government, and the Commissioner became the Secretary of Agriculture.

Staff Offices

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on all administrative management and related matters. Six departmental staff offices report to the Assistant Secretary and assist in providing staff support to top policy officials and program agencies to ensure the efficient and effective management and operation of the Department. These are the Office of Personnel, the Office of Finance and Management, the Office of Information Resources Management, the Office of Advocacy and Enterprise, and the Office of Operations. These offices coordinate the Department's personnel management program; equal opportunity and civil rights activities; safety and health activities; management improvement programs; accounting, fiscal, and financial activities; automated data processing administration; procurement and contracts; and management of real and personal property.

In addition, two quasi-judicial agencies, the Office of Administrative Law Judges and the Board of Contract Appeals, report to the Assistant Secretary. Both organizations operate autonomously when adjudicating cases and deciding contract disputes.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration serves as the Department's Director of Equal Employment Opportunity and oversees all equal opportunity and civil rights programs within USDA.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and is responsible for providing all legal advice and representation in the Department.

Inspector General The Office of Inspector General was established administratively by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1962. The Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.) created statutory inspectors general in the Department of Agriculture and a number of other Federal executive departments and independent agencies. The Inspector General conducts and supervises all audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The Office also is responsible for coordinating, conducting, or supervising all other activities carried out by the Department for the purpose of promoting program economy and efficiency and preventing and detecting fraud. The investigation of employee complaints, physical security of the Secretary, review of legislation and regulations for their impact on program efficiency and susceptibility to abuse, and relations with governmental and nongovernmental units concerning program efficiency and prevention of fraud also are responsibilities of the Office. The Office is headed by an Inspector General who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

For further information, call 202-447-8001.

Office of Budget and Program Analysis The Office of Budget and Program Analysis coordinates the preparation of departmental budget estimates and legislative reports; administers systems for the management and control of funds; provides policy, program, and budgetary analysis of USDA proposals; and provides staff assistance to USDA agencies in meeting their responsibilities for the development and review of regulations.

Office of Governmental and Public Affairs The Office of Governmental and Public Affairs (GPA) provides policy direction, review, and coordination of all information programs of the Department. The Office is assigned responsibility for maintaining the flow of information and providing liaison between the Department of Agriculture and the Congress, the mass communication media, State and local governments, and the public.

Judicial Officer The Judicial Officer serves as the final deciding officer, in the place of the Secretary, in regulatory proceedings and appeals of a quasi-judicial nature where a hearing is statutorily required.

Small Community and Rural Development

Farmers Home Administration

[For the Farmers Home Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 1800]

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), an agency within the Department of Agriculture, provides credit for those in rural America who are unable to get credit from other sources at reasonable rates and terms.

The Agency operates principally under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921) and title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471).

Applications for loans are made at the Agency's 2,200 local county and district offices, generally located in county seats. A county or area committee of three individuals, at least two of whom are farmers, certifies or recommends as to eligibility of individual farm loan applicants and reviews borrowers' progress.

The Farmers Home Administration makes loans from three revolving funds (Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, Rural Housing Insurance Fund, Rural Development Insurance Fund) and with funds derived from sales to the Federal Financing Bank of Certificates of Beneficial Ownership, which represent actual loans made by the agency.

FmHA provides financial and management assistance through the following types of loans:

Operating Loans Operating loans enable operators of not larger than family farms, who cannot get the credit they need from conventional sources, to acquire needed resources, to make improved use of their land and labor resources, and to make adjustments necessary for successful farming and nonfarm enterprises. Funds may be advanced to pay for equipment, livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, other farm and home operating needs; refinance chattel debts; provide operating credit to fish farmers; carry out forestry purposes; and develop income-producing, nonfarm enterprises.

For loans made directly by FmHA, the interest rate is set periodically, based on the Federal Government's cost of borrowing. For loans made by other lenders and guaranteed by FmHA, the interest rate is negotiated between the lender and the borrower. The limit on farm operating loans made by FmHA is

$200,000, and on guaranteed loans the limit is $400,000. Loans may be repaid over 1 to 7 years. Other reliable agricultural credit sources are encouraged to furnish as much as possible of the essential needs of loan applicants with the balance being supplied with operating loan funds from the Farmers Home Administration. Operating loan borrowers are expected to refinance their operating loans and return to conventional credit when able to do so.

Youth Project Loans FmHA makes loans to individual rural residents between 10 and 21 years of age to establish and operate income-producing enterprises of modest size, either on the farm or in other locations. The interest rate is determined by formula periodically. Repayment terms depend upon the type of project for which the loan is made.

Emergency Loans FmHA emergency loans are made to eligible farmers, ranchers, and aquaculture operators for losses arising from natural disasters.

Each loan is scheduled for repayment as rapidly as feasible, in annual installments, consistent with the borrower's reasonable ability to pay. The schedule varies according to the purpose of the loan.

The interest rate for emergency loans offsetting actual losses is 5 percent on the first $100,000 loaned and 8 percent on the remainder. Loans are limited to $500,000 or 80 percent of actual losses.

Farm Ownership Loans Farm ownership loans enable farmers and ranchers to buy farms and owners of inadequate or underimproved farms to enlarge or develop farms. Loans are limited to farms that are not larger than family size farms. Loans may include funds to construct or repair farm homes and service buildings and facilities; improve land; develop water, forestry, and fish farming resources; establish nonfarm enterprises to supplement farm income; and refinance debts.

Repayment is scheduled according to the borrower's ability to repay, but the maximum term is 40 years. The interest rate is set periodically, based on the cost of Government borrowing. The maximum for insured loans is $200,000 and for guaranteed loans $300,000. The loan may not exceed the market value of the farm or other security.

Loans to Limited-Resource Farmers FmHA makes loans to help low-income farmers and ranchers improve their farming and earn a better living. These loans are made on easier terms than ordinary farm loans and are intended to give the limited-resource farmer a chance to become more successful in farming.

Limited-resource farmers are owners or tenants of small farms yielding low production and low income due to factors such as lack of land, equipment, or opportunity to get necessary financing, or limited education in farming or management.

Loans to limited-resource farmers may be made for farm purchases or operating expenses. Loans for the purchase of farm real estate are made at lower interest rates. Production loans also are made at lower interest rates and evaluated every 2 years. The borrower pays an interest rate that he or she can afford as long as it is not less than the initial rate charged or more than the full rate ordinarily charged for FmHA farm loans. Repayment terms vary according to the purposes of the loan. While the needs of limited-resource farmers are usually well below FmHA's limits, the Agency can make a real estate loan and a production loan of up to $200,000 under this program.

Soil and Water Conservation Loans Loans are made to owners or operators of farms and ranches, including farming partnerships and domestic corporations to assist them in developing, conserving, and making proper use of their land and other resources. Loans are repayable in not more than 40 years. Loans may be made by FmHA or by other lenders with a FmHA guarantee.

Loans to Indian Tribes Loans to Indian tribes and tribal corporations are made for the acquisition of lands, including interests therein within the reservation or community. Loans are made for up to 40 years. The interest rate is set periodically, based on the cost of Government borrowing.

Loans to Associations Loans may be made to eligible groups of farmers and ranchers to carry out soil conservation measures and for shifts in land use to develop grazing areas and forest lands.

Rural Housing Loans Loans are made to families of low and moderate incomes for housing located in open country and small rural communities with populations of not more than 10,000 and in rural towns of 10,000 to 20,000 where there is a lack of housing mortgage credit. Loans are made to build, buy, and repair needed homes and to buy and improve building sites. The maximum term is 33 years. The basic interest rate is determined periodically. Cosigners on promissory notes are permitted in the case of applicants who are deficient in repayment ability.

Builders may obtain from the Agency "conditional commitments" that are assurances to a builder or seller that if their houses meet FmHA lending, design, and construction requirements, then the Agency will make loans to qualified borrowers to buy them.

An owner-occupant who cannot qualify for a regular rural housing loan may obtain a loan or, in the case of senior citizens, a grant of up to $5,000 to remove hazards to the health and safety of the family. These loans, available only to very low-income families, are made at 1-percent interest.

Loans are made to private, nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, State or local public agencies, and individuals or organizations operating on a profit or limited profit basis to provide rental or cooperative housing in rural areas for persons of low and moderate income. Maximum term is 50 years. Rental assistance may be given to help defray rent paid by low-income families.

Loans and grants are authorized for housing for farm laborers.

Loans repayable in 2 years are authorized to nonprofit organizations to purchase and develop land for resale as homesites for persons of low-to-moderate income.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Loans These loans enable local organizations approved by the Soil Conservation Service to finance projects that protect and develop land and water resources in small watersheds.

Loans may be repaid over 50 years at an interest rate based on the average rate paid by the U.S. Treasury on obligations of similar maturity. Total loans outstanding on any one watershed project may not exceed $5 million. Authority for these loans is contained in section 8 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1006a).

Resource Conservation and Development Loans These loans enable sponsors of projects approved for operation by the Soil Conservation Service to finance projects for natural resource conservation and development in designated areas. Such loans may be made for periods up to 30 years with repayment of principal and interest deferred up to 5 years, if necessary. Authority for these loans is contained in section 32(e) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1011(e)) and subtitle A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921).

Community Facility Loans Loans are authorized to public and quasi-public bodies and nonprofit associations and to certain Indian tribes for essential community facilities, such as water and waste disposal systems and other facilities useful to the entire community. Necessary related equipment may also be purchased.

The interest rate is set periodically and is based on yields of municipal bonds. Water and waste disposal projects may serve residents of open country and rural towns of not more than 10,000 population. Community facility loans may be made in towns of up to 20,000.

Grants may be made for up to 75 percent of the cost for water and waste disposal projects when necessary to bring user costs to a reasonable level.

Business and Industry Loans The Agency is authorized to make or guarantee loans to public, private, or cooperative associations organized for profit or nonprofit; to certain Indian tribes or tribal groups; or to individuals for the purpose of improving, developing, or financing business, industry, and employment and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities.

The purpose is to develop business enterprises in rural areas and cities of up to 50,000 population, with priority to applications for projects in open country, rural communities and towns of 25,000 and smaller.

Private lenders initiate, process, close, service, and supervise guaranteed loans; the Farmers Home Administration guarantees a lender against loss on up to 90 percent of principal and interest. Interest rates are determined between borrower and lender.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-4323.

Rural Electrification Administration

[For the Rural Electrification Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Nov. 28, 1970, 35 FR 18211]

The Rural Electrification Administration (REA) is a credit agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which assists rural electric and telephone utilities to obtain financing. This assistance may include loans from REA, guarantees of loans made by others, and REA approval of security arrangements which permit the borrower to obtain financing from other lenders without a guarantee. About 1,100 rural electric and more than 1,000 rural telephone utilities in 46 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Rota, Saipan, and Tinian have received REA loans, loan guarantees, or other assistance from REA in obtaining financing to construct rural electric and telephone utility systems.

REA was established by Executive Order No. 7037 of May 11, 1935, as part of a general program of unemployment relief. REA was given statutory authority by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901-950b), as amended by an act of May 11, 1973, to permit REA to guarantee loans made by non-REA lenders. Presently these loan guarantees account for most of the loan funds obtained by electrification borrowers.

The REA Administrator is appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation.

Electric Program The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901-950b), as amended, established REA as a lending agency with responsibility for developing a program for rural electrification.

The act requires that preference be given to nonprofit and cooperative associations and to public bodies. With REA's assistance, rural electric utilities have obtained financing to construct electric generating plants and transmission and distribution lines to provide initial and continued adequate electric service to persons in rural areas.

Telephone Program In 1949 REA was authorized to make loans to improve and extend telephone service in rural areas. Congress directed that the rural telephone program be conducted to "assure the availability of adequate telephone service to the widest practicable number of rural users of such service." About two-thirds of the telephone systems financed by REA are commercial companies, and about one-third are subscriber-owned cooperatives.

REA Loans REA loans are made from the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund (RETRF), established in 1973 in the U.S. Treasury. REA loans are made at a 5-percent interest rate. The REA Administrator may approve loans at interest rates as low as 2 percent where there is a finding of hardship.

Since 1973 REA has advanced more loan funds to its borrowers than it has received in payments on loans. The RETRF obtains the additional funds necessary to meet its interest expenses and advances on loans to borrowers through the U.S. Treasury, either from direct borrowing or through sales of beneficial ownership in borrowers' notes held in trust by REA. The interest rates on funds obtained from the Treasury are several points higher than interest rates charged to borrowers.

REA Loan Guarantees REA also guarantees loans made by other lenders, mainly for large-scale electric and telephone facilities. Guarantees are considered if such loans could have been made by REA under the Rural Electrification Act, and may be obtained from any legally organized lending agency qualified to make, hold, and service the loan. All policies and procedures of REA are applicable to a guaranteed loan. In 1974 REA entered into an agreement with the Federal Financing Bank (FFB), whereby FFB agreed to purchase obligations guaranteed by the REA Administrator. REA acts as the agent for the FFB and all borrower dealings are with REA. In 1981 the Rural Electrification Act was amended to require FFB to make loans under an REA guarantee if requested to do so by a borrower with such a guarantee. Most loans received by REA borrowers under guarantee are provided by FFB.

Supplemental Financing A 1973 amendment of the Rural Electrification Act states that it is the policy of Congress that "rural electric and telephone systems should be encouraged and assisted to develop their resources and ability to achieve the financial strength needed to enable them to satisfy their credit needs from their own financial organizations and other sources."

When REA approves electric loans it requires most borrowers to obtain 30 percent of their loan needs from non-REA sources without an REA guarantee. These non-REA sources include the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC), which was formed by and is owned by electric cooperatives, the Bank for Cooperatives, and other sources.

Telephone borrowers obtain supplemental financing from the Rural Telephone Bank (RTB), an agency of the United States which was established in 1971. RTB loans are made in preference to REA loans to telephone systems able to meet RTB's requirements. Bank loans are made for the same purposes as loans made by REA but bear interest at a rate consistent with the Bank's cost of money.

The Rural Telephone Bank is managed by a 13-member board of directors. The Administrator of REA serves as Governor of the Bank until conversion to private ownership, control, and operation. This will take place when 51 percent of the Class A stock issued to the United States and outstanding at any time after September 30, 1995, has been fully redeemed and retired. The Bank board holds at least four regularly scheduled meetings a year. Activities of the Bank are carried out by REA employees and the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-382-1255.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) was created within the Department of Agriculture under title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, cited as the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 72; 7 U.S.C. 1501), as amended.

The primary goal of FCIC is to improve the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance.

All capital stock of FCIC is owned by the United States. The management of FCIC is vested in the Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. A manager, appointed by the Secretary, is charged with running the day-to-day operations of the Corporation and providing policy leadership to achieve the Corporation's goals.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1312; 7 U.S.C. 1501) lifted many of the previous limitations that restricted the growth of the crop insurance program. The most significant areas affected by the act of 1980 are the expansion of crop insurance availability and the number of crops eligible, and changes in the delivery system.

For 1985, crop insurance is available for 35 crops in over 3,000 counties in 49 States. Crop insurance is available in all of the counties formerly covered by the Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation Service (ASCS) low-yield disaster payments.

The program delivery system has been shifted largely to the private sector to comply with the mandate in the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980. The act requires that, to the maximum extent possible, the Corporation contract with private insurance companies and encourage the sale through licensed agents and brokers. In response to the congressional mandate, the Corporation now offers insurance through two basic delivery systems: Sales and Service Agencies (Master Marketers) and private insurance companies that it reinsures. Compensation rates are different under each sales agreement because the amount of risk assumed and service provided under each delivery system is different. Master Marketers provide management, supervision of at least 25 or more agents, and contract servicing, with the exception of loss adjustment. All loss adjustment and claims functions on policies sold by Master Marketers are carried out by FCIC, as well as many other activities, including agent and loss adjuster training, marketing services, and quality control. Reinsured companies offer crop insurance under their own brand names and provide marketing, distribution, servicing, training, quality control, premium collection, and loss adjustment functions. The Corporation reinsures these companies against extraordinary operational and actuarial losses. In certain areas of the country where an adequate private sales and service force is not available, FCIC will utilize the services of ASCS county offices.

Federal Crop Insurance covers unavoidable production losses due to any adverse weather conditions including drought, excessive rain, hail, wind, hurricanes, tornadoes, and lightning. It also covers unavoidable losses due to insect infestation, plant disease, floods, fires, and earthquakes.

Crop insurance does not cover losses due to neglect, poor farming practices, or theft. Nor does it cover financial losses resulting from low prices received for farm products. Participation in the program is voluntary and the producer must pay a premium for the protection.

The flexibility of crop insurance policies offers choices of guaranteed yield amounts and prices to be paid on each bushel or pound of loss. The cost of insurance, which is a fully deductible business expense, depends on the level of protection selected. Farmers can insure their crops for 50, 65, or 75 percent of yield. If their harvest is less than the insured level because of natural conditions, the insurance pays the difference. Farmers select their own rate of payment by electing one of the three levels of payment when they buy the insurance. Growers get special low-cost premium rates because the Government pays 30 percent of the premium cost up to the 65-percent coverage level.

Crop insurance is now more specifically tailored to the individual farmer's needs by the Actual Production History (APH) Program. APH allows yield guarantees based upon the individual's verifiable production history.

APH is being extended to all basic crops and gives greater credit for higher yields, thus making it more attractive for productive farmers to elect crop insurance coverage.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980 directs the Corporation to develop an actuarially sound system of insurance so that the premiums will cover indemnities paid and build a reasonable premium reserve.

Administrative and other costs are financed by annual appropriations. Premium rates vary throughout the Nation and even within counties reflecting differences in productivity and the risk of loss.

Field Operations Offices—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Office	Address	Director	Telephone
BILLINGS, MT (Montana, Wyoming)	4th Floor, 2401 Grand Ave., Billings, MT 59102.	E. Burdette Lortz	406-657-6196
BISMARCK, ND (North Dakota)	Rm. 234, 220 E. Rosser Ave., Bismarck, ND 58501.	Harold G. Schonberger	701-255-4011
COLLEGE STATION, TX (New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	USDA Bldg., College Station, TX 77840.	F.W. Crouch, Jr.	713-846-8821
COLUMBIA, MO (Missouri)	Rm. 201, 700 E. Cherry, Columbia, MO 65201.	Howard H. Sjogren	314-875-5287
COLUMBIA, SC (Florida, Georgia, South Carolina)	Rm. 1065, 1835 Assembly St., Columbia, SC 29201.	J. Porter Bull	803-765-5766
DAVIS, CA (Arizona, California, Nevada)	Suite A, 133 D St., Davis, CA 95616.	Max Cain, Acting	916-753-7880
DES MOINES, IA (Iowa)	Rm. 509, 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, IA 50309.	Thomas E. Hawks	515-284-4316
HARRISBURG, PA (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont)	3555 N. Progress Ave., Harrisburg, PA 17110.	John J. Gartside, Acting	717-782-4803
HURON, SD (South Dakota)	Rm. 210, 200 4th St. SW., Huron, SD 57350.	Walter R. Barth	605-352-8651, ext. 385
INDIANAPOLIS, IN (Indiana, Michigan, Ohio)	Suite 1501, 5610 Crawfordsville Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46224.	Aubrey T. Mullberry	317-248-4141
JACKSON, MS (Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi)	Suite 1201, 100 W. Capitol, Jackson, MS 39201.	Max Dutcher	601-960-4328
LINCOLN, NE (Nebraska)	Rm. 443, 100 Centennial Mall, Lincoln, NE 68508.	Leo Holthaus	402-471-5531
MANHATTAN, KS (Colorado, Kansas)	2601 Anderson Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502.	Thomas V. Link, Acting	913-537-4980
NASHVILLE, TN (Kentucky, Tennessee)	Rm 508, U.S. Courthouse, Nashville, TN 37203.	Larry Whitford, Acting	615-251-5591
RALEIGH, NC (North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia)	Rm. 608, 310 New Bern Ave., Raleigh, NC 27601.	R.T. Forrest	919-755-4470
SPOKANE, WA (Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington)	Rm. 294, W. 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, WA 99201.	O.D. Christiansen	509-456-3763
SPRINGFIELD, IL (Illinois)	Rm. 607, 320 W. Washington St., Springfield, IL 62701.	Leo F. Crawford	217-492-4280
ST. PAUL, MN (Minnesota, Wisconsin)	Rm. 222, 316 Robert St., St. Paul, MN 55101.	Kenneth F. Krefting	612-725-5871

Field Actuarial Offices—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Office	Address	Director	Telephone
BILLINGS, MT (Montana, North Dakota, half of Wyoming)	4th Floor, 2401 Grand Ave., Billings, MT 59102.	Richard E. Dyrness	406-657-6447
HARRISBURG, PA (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania)	3555 N. Progress Ave., Harrisburg, PA 17110.	Richard E. Moore	717-657-1480
JACKSON, MS (half of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee)	Suite 401, 656 N. State St., Jackson, MS 39201.	Thomas J. Smith	601-969-4771
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	Suite 210, 5701 N. Shartel, Oklahoma City, OK 73116.	John B. Blankenship	405-231-5057
RALEIGH, NC (North Carolina, Virginia)	Rm. 121, 300 Fayetteville St. Mall, Raleigh, NC 27601.	C. Dewey Botts	919-755-4040
SPOKANE, WA (Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington)	Suite 200, N. 112 University Rd., Spokane, WA 99206.	Leroy F. Knox	509-456-2147
SPRINGFIELD, IL (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio)	Suite 675, 524 S. 2d St., Springfield, IL 62701.	Dave Trout	217-492-4186
ST. PAUL, MN (Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin)	Rm. 827, 180 E. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul, MN 55101.	William R. Archer	612-725-5804
TOPEKA, KS (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, half of Wyoming)	Rm. 310, 444 SE. Quincy, Topeka, KS 66603.	Paul W. Mecham	913-295-2570
VALDOSTA, GA (half of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina)	Rm. M-113, 401 N. Patterson St., Valdosta, GA 31601.	Jerry D. Scheuerman	8-912-242-3044
DAVIS, CA (Arizona, California, Nevada)	Suite 101, 1340 Covel Blvd., Davis, CA 95616.	Larry Dell	8-916-753-1006

For further information, contact the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-4603.

Office of Rural Development Policy

The Office of Rural Development Policy (ORDP), formerly the Office of Rural Development Policy Management and Coordination, within the Farmers Home Administration, was established by Secretarial Memorandum 1020–3 of October 26, 1981. The Office assists the Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities for rural development leadership, coordination, and strategy preparation and implementation.

The Office operates under the Rural Development Act of 1972 as amended by the Rural Development Policy Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 2204b; 7 U.S.C. 1926(a) (11)).

Rural Development Strategy Formulation The Office assists the Secretary and the Under Secretary in meeting the national rural development strategy requirements specified by the Rural Development Policy Act of 1980. The Office formulates the strategy for the Secretary's final decisions and then oversees implementation and provides for annual strategy updates. In carrying out this responsibility, the Office uses input from the National Advisory Council on Rural Development; local and State governments; local, State, and regional public and private interest groups; local citizens; and other Federal agencies and departments.

Rural Development Coordination The Office provides liaison with other rural development agencies and offices within the Department, other Federal departments and agencies, and selected public and private interest groups; fosters cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies and departments, intergovernmental cooperation, and joint efforts of the Government and the private sector; stimulates more efficient and effective Federal attention toward rural areas and involvement by the private sector and State and local governments in rural development.

Rural Development Policy Research The Office identifies major rural issues and needs to assist in the development of rural policy and program guidelines. The Office prepares or assembles syntheses of available research and analyses on major rural issues and programs, encourages research on rural issues, and helps disseminate research information to appropriate rural interests. The Office also analyzes selected Federal programs to identify any rural-urban inequities in program administration or allocations and develops recommendations to address the problems.

Secretariat Functions The Office serves as the Executive Secretariat for the National Advisory Council on Rural Development and as secretariat or staff for a range of interagency coordination structures, including the Rural Development Committee of the Secretary's Policy and Coordination Council. The Office also provides staff assistance to the Under Secretary in connection with rural development matters brought before the President's Cabinet Council on Food and Agriculture and with the rural development committees of the USDA Food and Agriculture Councils in each State.

Area Development Assistance The Office is responsible for maintaining and monitoring the remaining Area Development Assistance Planning grant program.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Rural Development Policy, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–382–0044.

Marketing and Inspection Services

Agricultural Cooperative Service

The Agricultural Cooperative Service helps farmers to help themselves through the use of cooperative organizations. Studies are conducted to support cooperatives that market farm products, purchase production supplies, and perform related business services. These studies concentrate on the financial, organizational, legal, social, and economic aspects of cooperative activity in U.S. agriculture. The Service provides technical assistance and research to improve cooperative performance in organizing new cooperatives, the merits of merging cooperatives, the changing business structure, and developing strategies for growth. Applied research is conducted to give farmers relevant and expert assistance pertaining to their cooperatives.

The Service also collects and publishes basic statistics regarding the role and scope of cooperative activity in U.S. agriculture. Its monthly magazine, *Farmer Cooperatives,* reports current developments and research for cooperative management.

For further information, contact the Agricultural Cooperative Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–8870.

Agricultural Marketing Service

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (67 Stat. 633) and other authorities. AMS administers standardization, grading, inspection, market news, marketing orders, and research and regulatory programs.

Market News This Service provides current, unbiased information to producers, processors, distributors, and others to assist them in the orderly marketing and distribution of farm commodities. Information is collected and disseminated on supplies, demand, prices, movement, location, quality, condition, and other market data on farm products in specific markets and marketing areas.

Standardization, Grading, Classing, and Testing AMS develops grade standards for agricultural commodities to help buyers and sellers trade on agreed-upon quality levels. U.S. grade standards have been established for more than 300 agricultural products. Standards are developed with the benefit of views from those in the industries directly affected and others interested. Grading and classing services also are provided to certify the grade and quality of products. These services are provided to buyers and sellers of live cattle, swine, sheep, meat, poultry, eggs, rabbits, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, tobacco, wool, and mohair. Classing and testing services are provided to buyers and sellers of cotton and cotton products. These services are mainly voluntary and are provided upon request and for a fee. AMS also is responsible for the certification of turpentine and other naval stores products, and the standardization and testing of seed.

Food Quality Assurance Under a Government-wide quality assurance program, AMS is responsible for the development and revision of specifications used by Federal agencies in food procuring for military and civilian uses. AMS coordinates and approves certification programs designed to ensure that purchased products conform to the specification requirements.

Section 32 Programs Under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), 30 percent of customs receipts collected during each calendar year are automatically appropriated for expanding outlets for various commodities. Portions of these funds are transferred to the Food and Nutrition Service of USDA and to the Department of Commerce. Remaining funds are used to purchase commodities for the National School Lunch Program and other feeding programs, for diversion to other outlets, and for administering agreement and order programs.

Regulatory Programs AMS administers several regulatory programs designed collectively to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices.

AMS regulatory programs encourage fair trading practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables (Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 46 Stat. 531; 7 U.S.C. 499a–499s); require truth in seed labeling and advertising (Federal Seed Act, 53 Stat. 1275; 7 U.S.C. 1551–1611), cover the licensing, bonding, and examination of warehouses operating under provisions of the U.S. Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 241–273) and the examination of warehouses operating under storage agreements or contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation; and protect farmers' rights to organize cooperatives (Agricultural Fair Practices Act, 82 Stat. 93; 7 U.S.C. 2301–2306).

Under the Egg Products Inspection Act (84 Stat. 1620 et seq.; 21 U.S.C. 1031–1056), AMS provides mandatory inspection for wholesomeness in all plants processing liquid, dried, or frozen egg products, and controls the disposition of restricted shell eggs—eggs that are a potential health hazard.

Marketing Agreements and Orders These programs, under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), help to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions for certain commodities. Milk marketing orders establish minimum prices that handlers or distributors are required to pay producers. Programs for fruits, vegetables, and related specialty crops like nuts and hops help stabilize supplies and market prices. In some cases, they also authorize research and market development activities, including advertising supported by assessments that handlers pay. Through orderly marketing, adjusting the supply to demand, and avoiding unreasonable fluctuations during the marketing season, the income of producers is increased by normal market forces, and consumer interests are protected through quality and quantity control.

AMS does not seek to impose these programs upon farm industries. Instead, the agency furnishes technical guidance to farmers and handlers who want to make use of the programs. In carrying out the Government role, AMS ensures that persons interested in the development and operation of the programs have a fair hearing and that each marketing order works according to Federal law and established rules and guidelines.

Plant Variety Protection Program Under authority of the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.), AMS administers a program which provides for the issuance of "certificates of plant variety protection." These certificates afford developers of novel varieties of sexually reproduced plants exclusive rights to sell, reproduce, import, or export such varieties, or use them in the production of hybrids or different varieties for a period of 18 years.

Research and Promotion Programs AMS monitors certain industry-sponsored research, promotion, and information programs authorized by Federal laws. These programs provide farmers with a means to finance and operate various research, promotion, and information activities for cotton, potatoes, eggs, milk and dairy products, wheat, wool, lamb, and mohair.

Other Marketing Services Other marketing service activities of AMS include financial grants to States for marketing improvement projects. AMS also has responsibility for the conduct of studies of the facilities and methods used in the physical distribution of food and other farm products; for research designed to improve the handling of all agricultural products as they move from farm to consumers; and for increasing marketing efficiency by developing improved operating methods, facilities, and equipment for processing, handling, and distributing dairy, poultry, and meat products.

Field Organization AMS programs and activities in the field are carried out through a variety of different types of organizations reporting to their respective Washington components.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-8998.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[For the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Chapter 3, Part 371]

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was reestablished by the Secretary of Agriculture March 14, 1977, pursuant to authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.

APHIS was established to conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of man and his environment. In cooperation with State governments, the Service administers Federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs Plant protection officials are responsible for programs to control or eradicate plant pests and diseases. These programs are carried out in cooperation with the States involved, other Federal agencies, farmers, and private organizations. Programs are carried out in cooperation with Canada, Mexico, and other nations when the pest is a joint problem or presents a threat to this country. Pest control programs use a single tool or a combination of pest control techniques, both chemical and nonchemical, that are both effective and safe.

Agricultural quarantine inspection officials administer Federal regulations that prohibit or restrict the entry of foreign pests and plants, plant products, animal products and byproducts, and other materials that may harbor pests. Inspection service is maintained at all major ocean, air, border, and interior ports of entry in the continental United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Virgin Islands, Bahamas, and Bermuda. Services also are provided on a regular or on-call basis at some 500 outlying ports and military installations throughout the country. In addition, inspectors work in several foreign countries. Other responsibilities include the inspection and certification of domestic commodities for export, regulation of the import and export of endangered plant species, and ensuring that imported seed is free of noxious weeds.

Veterinary Services Programs Veterinary Services officials are responsible for determining the existence and extent of outbreaks of communicable diseases and pests affecting livestock and poultry. They organize and conduct control and eradication programs in cooperation with State officials, and cooperate with animal health officials in other countries in planning and conducting disease control efforts in those countries. Veterinary Services officials maintain inspection and quarantine service at designated ports of entry for imported animals and birds. They are responsible for the health certification of livestock and poultry exported to other countries. Veterinary Services also administers Federal laws concerned with the humane handling of livestock and poultry in interstate commerce and governing the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs, cats, circus and zoo animals, and other animals intended to be sold at the wholesale level or to be used in laboratory research or for exhibition. Veterinary Services is responsible for enforcement of the Horse Protection Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1404; 15 U.S.C. 1821 note), a Federal law that prohibits "soring" of horses shipped interstate to be shown or sold.

Veterinary Services officials are also responsible for administering a Federal law intended to ensure that all biological products shipped or sold in interstate commerce for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases are pure, safe, potent, and effective. This responsibility is met through a program regulating biologics manufacturers that produce products subject to the act. This includes licensing the manufacturing establishment and its products; inspecting production facilities and production methods; and testing surveillance by Veterinary Services.

For further information, contact the Legislative and Public Affairs Staff, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–2511.

Federal Grain Inspection Service

The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) was established in the U.S. Department of Agriculture on November 20, 1976. The primary task of the agency is to carry out the provisions of the U.S. Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), to ensure integrity in the inspection, weighing, and handling of American grain. An Administrator, appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation, heads the agency.

FGIS is responsible for establishing official U.S. standards for grain and other assigned commodities and administration of a nationwide system of official inspection and weighing. In addition to FGIS, private and State agencies may, upon application, be authorized to perform official services under the authority contained in the Act.

FGIS is headquartered in Washington, DC, with most employees working in field offices around the Nation.

Inspection The U.S. Grain Standards Act requires that, with some exceptions, all U.S. export grain be officially inspected. At export port locations, inspection is performed by FGIS or by State agencies that have been delegated export inspection authority by the Administrator.

For domestic grain, marketed at inland locations, the Administrator designates private and State agencies to provide official inspection services on request and payment of a fee.

To ensure that the official U.S. grain standards are applied uniformly nationwide, FGIS field offices provide oversight, guidance, and assistance to non-Federal agencies performing inspection activities, both at export and inland inspection points.

Buyers and sellers dissatisfied with inspection results can request appeal inspections, first from a FGIS field office and then, if desired, from the Board of Appeals and Review. A quality control program provides for the monitoring of the national inspection system, ensuring that all field locations apply uniformly the U.S. grain standards.

Weighing At export port locations, official weighing is performed by FGIS or by State agencies that have been delegated export weighing authority by the Administrator.

For domestic grain marketed at inland locations, the weighing services may be provided by FGIS or by designated private or State agencies. Such services would be provided on request and payment of a fee.

As with inspection, FGIS field offices provide oversight, guidance, and assistance to non-Federal agencies performing official weighing activities. Through support from the Association of American Railroads and user fees, FGIS conducts a railroad track scale testing program.

Standardization Establishing and maintaining official U.S. standards, when needed, is the responsibility of FGIS. Such standards exist for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, sorghum, soybeans, triticale, and mixed grain. FGIS has been given authority to perform applied research for the purpose of developing methods to improve accuracy and uniformity in grading grain.

When the Secretary of Agriculture established FGIS, he assigned the agency standardization and inspection responsibilities for rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, hay, straw, and hops under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1082; 7 U.S.C. 1621), as amended.

For further information, contact the Information Specialist, Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–475–3367.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture June 17, 1981, pursuant to authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953. The Service is responsible for ensuring that meat and poultry products moving in interstate and foreign commerce for human consumption are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled.

Meat and Poultry Inspection Federal inspection is provided for all meat, poultry, and related products processed by plants shipping in interstate and foreign commerce as mandated by law. The work includes inspection of poultry and animals at the time of slaughter and of processed products during various stages of production and handling to assure wholesomeness of products and truthfulness in labeling. Plant facilities and equipment are checked for adherence to Federal sanitation standards. Federal inspectors also conduct surveillance of foreign inspection systems and establishments producing meat and poultry products for export to the United States (21 U.S.C. 451–470 and 601–691).

Other activities include:

Monitoring livestock slaughter activities to ensure that humane slaughter techniques are effectively applied under the Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901–1906);

Providing voluntary Meat and Poultry Inspection and Certification Service relating to wholesomeness of edible products not subject to Federal meat inspection laws and certification of meat and poultry products for use as food for dogs, cats, and other carnivores (7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624); and

Cooperating with State agencies in the performance of meat and poultry inspection in federally inspected establishments (7 U.S.C. 450).

For further information, contact the Director of Information and Legislative Affairs, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447-7943.

Office of Transportation

The Office of Transportation (OT) is responsible for development of USDA transportation policies for agriculture and rural development, including coordination of USDA programs in education, information, and research to meet policy goals, and representation of agricultural and rural transportation interests before regulatory bodies.

Regulatory Representation OT is delegated the authority under section 201 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291) and section 203(j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622) to assist in obtaining equitable transportation facilities for agricultural products and farm supplies by making complaint or petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, or other Federal or State transportation regulatory bodies with respect to rates, charges, tariffs, practices and services, or by working directly with individual carriers or groups of carriers. The Office also administers the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs Act (96 Stat. 1603; 7 U.S.C. 4401), an agreement to improve the conditions for the movement of perishable foodstuffs in international carriage in equipment owned or operated by U.S. firms.

Facilities Research and Development OT conducts research to improve the physical distribution of agricultural products between farms and consumers, to maintain quality and prevent spoilage of products in marketing channels, to reduce costs, and improve transportation services for agricultural commodities moving to markets. This research includes evaluation and improvement of facilities, equipment, procedures, and operations of shippers, carriers, and receivers.

Economic Analysis OT conducts economic and market analyses to help develop new or improved transportation or physical distribution systems for specific agricultural commodities and to assess the impact of new or proposed legislative or regulatory changes. The

Office also provides technical assistance and economic analyses on ports and maritime issues to improve the transportation and handling of agricultural products to overseas destinations.

Foreign Market Development OT identifies transportation problems in areas of export and foreign trade and initiates remedial actions. It conducts seminars involving shippers and carriers to focus on transportation problems associated with export expansion of agricultural products.

Rural Transportation Development The Office provides technical, research, and planning assistance to Federal, State, or local agencies for improving rural transportation services and systems. Education programs are conducted to develop and distribute transportation information to rural areas. This is accomplished through the implementation of national rural development policies.

For further information, contact the Office of Transportation, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-3963.

Packers and Stockyards Administration

[For the Packers and Stockyards Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of November 27, 1984, 49 FR 46527]

The Packers and Stockyards Administration administers the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181-229), as amended; the Truth in Lending and Fair Credit Billing Acts (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) with respect to firms subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Packers and Stockyards Act is an antitrust, trade practice, and financial protection law. Its principal purpose is to maintain effective competition and fair trade practices in livestock, meat, and poultry for the protection of livestock and poultry producers. Members of the livestock, poultry, and meat industries are also protected against unfair or monopolistic practices of competitors. The act also protects consumers against unfair business practices in marketing of meats and poultry and against restrictions of competition which could unduly raise meat and poultry prices.

The provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act are enforced by investigations of complaints and violations of the act with emphasis on detecting instances of commercial bribery, fraud in livestock marketing and false weighing; requiring adequate bond coverage for commission firms, dealers, and packers; and the surveillance of marketing methods at public markets and in geographical market areas of the country.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-7051.

Food and Consumer Services

Food and Nutrition Service

[For the Food and Nutrition Service statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 6, 1970, 35 FR 8835]

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is the agency of the Department that administers the programs to make food assistance available to people who need it. These programs are operated in cooperation with States and local governments.

FNS was established on August 8, 1969, by the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953.

Family Nutrition Program Principal of these food assistance activities is the Food Stamp Program which, through State and local welfare agencies, provides food coupons to needy persons to increase their food purchasing power so they may feed their families properly. The coupons are used by program participants to buy food in any retail store which has been approved by FNS to accept and redeem the food coupons.

Special Nutrition Programs FNS administers several programs designed to improve the nutrition of children, and particularly those who come from low-income families.

Principal of these is the National School Lunch Program which provides financial assistance to public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under, with tuitions of $1,500 or less, in operating nonprofit school lunch programs.

The School Breakfast Program provides cash assistance to State educational agencies to help schools in operating nonprofit breakfast programs meeting established nutritional standards. It is especially important in improving the diets of needy children who may receive breakfast free or at reduced prices.

The Summer Food Service Program for Children helps to get nutritious meals to needy preschool and school-aged children in schools, residential summer camps, or during vacations in areas operating under a continuous school calendar. Through grants-in-aid and other means, States can initiate, maintain, and expand nonprofit food service programs for children through cooperating service institutions.

The Child Care Food Program is a companion activity that helps to get nutritious meals to preschool and school-aged children in child care facilities. Through grants-in-aid, States can initiate, maintain, or expand nonprofit food service programs for children in institutions providing child care.

The Special Milk Program for Children, administered in schools and institutions that do not participate in any other Federal food program, is designed to help child nutrition by paying a share of the cost of increased servings of fluid milk made to children.

Food Distribution The Food Distribution Program makes foods available, in kind, to eligible recipients. Foods purchased by the Department are made available principally to children in school lunch and breakfast programs, in summer camps and child care centers, and to the nutrition program for the elderly. Also, dairy products and certain other commodities are being distributed to needy families through food banks, charitable institutions, and local government agencies.

The program on Indian reservations provides Indians on or near reservations with access to a wide range of donated foods, including meat, fruit, vegetables, and dairy and grain products.

Supplemental Food Programs The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children—the WIC Program—provides specified nutritious food supplements to pregnant and nursing women up to 6 months postpartum, and to children up to 5 years of age. Participants are determined by competent professionals (physicians, nutritionists, nurses, and other health officials) to be health risks because of inadequate nutrition and low income.

Cash grants are made available to participating State health departments or comparable State agencies, or recognized Indian tribes, bands, or groups. The State agencies distribute funds to the local agencies, and the funds are used to provide foods for WIC recipients and to pay specified administrative and clinical costs.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides supplemental foods to infants and children and to pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women with low incomes who are vulnerable to malnutrition and reside in approved project areas. The Department purchases the foods for distribution through State agencies.

Nutrition Education and Training Under this program funds are granted to the States for the dissemination of nutrition information to children and for in-service training of food service and teaching personnel.

No person may be discriminated against—in the operation of any of the programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service—because of race, color, sex, creed, national origin, or handicap.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302. Phone, 703–756–3276.

Human Nutrition Information Service

The Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS) performs research in human nutrition to improve professional and public understanding of the nutritional adequacy of diets and food supplies as well as the nutritive value of food. It helps develop knowledge needed to improve the nutritional quality of diets, thereby improving the general health of the American public.

Activities in HNIS fall into two broad categories: research, analysis, and technical assistance; and information collection and dissemination. The National Food Consumption Surveys monitor food and nutrient consumption of households and individuals in the United States. The Nutrient Data Bank compiles information on the nutritive value of foods and publishes representative values in Agriculture Handbook No. 8, *Composition of Foods*. Additional activities include nutrition education research, dissemination of information through technical and nontechnical publications, machine-readable forms, professional journals, and responses to individual requests.

For further information, contact the Human Nutrition Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Phone, 301–436–7725.

Office of Consumer Advisor

The Office of Consumer Advisor (OCA) serves as the focal point for coordinating USDA actions on problems and issues of importance to consumers. The Office consults and advises USDA policymakers on issues and questions of importance to consumers; represents the Department in policy discussions related to consumer-oriented issues before Congress, in meetings with other departments and agencies and in various public forums; monitors the policies, practices, and procedures of USDA programs in the area of consumer affairs; assists in informing consumers of USDA's functions, policies, and procedures so that consumers may know where services are to be found, what regulations consist of, and how to participate in these activities; develops and monitors procedures for handling consumer complaints and followup actions; and analyzes consumer complaints for policy and program evaluation purposes.

For further information, contact the Office of Consumer Advisor, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–382–9681.

International Affairs and Commodity Programs

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) was established June 5, 1961, by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of revised statutes (5 U.S.C. 301), and Reorganization Plan 2 of 1953, as well as all other statutes and prior reorganization plans vesting authority in the Secretary of Agriculture.

ASCS is the agency of the Department of Agriculture that administers commodity and related land use programs designed for voluntary production adjustment, resource protection, and price, market, and farm income stabilization.

In each State, operations are supervised by a State committee of three to five members appointed by the Secretary. A State Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary, and staff carry on day-to-day operations of the State office. The State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service is an *ex officio* member of the State committee.

In each of approximately 3,050 agricultural counties, a county committee of three farmer members is responsible for local administration. While two are held over, one is elected yearly, either directly by farmers or by farmer-elected delegates, to a county convention. The county agricultural Extension agent is a nonvoting *ex officio* member or secretary of the county committee. A county executive director, with other necessary staff, is employed to carry on day-to-day operations of the county office, usually located in the county seat.

Commodity Programs ASCS administers the Commodity Credit Corporation's (CCC) commodity stabilization programs for wheat, corn, cotton (upland and extra long staple), soybeans, peanuts, rice, tobacco, milk, wool, mohair, barley, oats, sugarbeets, sugarcane, grain sorghum, rye, and honey.

Commodity stabilization is achieved through commodity loans, purchases, and payments to eligible producers.

For most commodities, loans are made directly to producers on the unprocessed commodity through ASCS county offices. Smaller quantities of some commodities are also purchased from producers. The price of milk is stabilized through purchases of processed dairy products. Price stabilization programs for tobacco and peanuts are carried out through loans to producer associations that, in turn, make program benefits available to producers. Price support loans can also be made available through cooperative marketing associations for cotton, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, rice, and honey. Stabilization of sugarbeet and sugarcane prices is carried out through loans to sugar processors, who in turn make program benefits available to producers.

Loans to producers, except for seed cotton, are "nonrecourse." If market prices rise above loan levels, producers or their agents can pay off their loans and market their commodity. If market prices fail to rise above loan levels, producers or their agents can forfeit or deliver the commodity to CCC, thereby discharging their obligations in full.

Commodity stabilization for wool and mohair is accomplished through the National Wool Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 910; 7 U.S.C. 1781 note) by making payments to producers to bring the national average price received by all producers up to a support level required by the act.

Indemnity Program The Dairy Indemnity Payment Program provides indemnity payments to dairy farmers whose milk has been removed from the commercial market because it contained residues of chemicals or toxic substances, including nuclear radiation or fallout.

Eligibility for commodity loans, purchases, and payments is, in most cases, conditional upon participation in acreage reduction, paid-land diversion, payment-in-kind (PIK), allotment, or quota programs in effect for the particular crop.

Under the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1213; 7 U.S.C. 1281), payments are limited to an annual ceiling of $50,000 per person on the total payments of upland cotton, wheat, rice, and feed grain programs for the 1982 through 1985 crops. Extra long staple cotton is now included in the $50,000 payment limitation beginning with the 1984 crop.

The 1984 PIK Program, authorized for wheat only, allows wheat producers participating in the acreage reduction and paid land diversion programs to reduce planted wheat acreage further. In return, participants will receive a percentage of their wheat program yield as payment. A milk diversion program, covering the 15-month period beginning January 1, 1984, provides incentive payments of $10 per hundredweight to producers who reduce marketing of milk intended for commercial use by 5 to 30 percent.

Emergency Assistance Emergency assistance programs offered farmers in emergency-designated areas may include any or all of the following:

Furnishing CCC-owned feed grains and wheat to eligible livestock producers when available at reduced prices, and, in some instances, by donation of feed grains;

Cost-sharing with farmers who carry out emergency conservation practices to rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disaster; and

Allowing haying and grazing on a county-by-county basis, as needed, in the event of drought or excess moisture.

Farm Facility Loan Program Under the Farm Facility Loan Program, CCC offers loans to producers needing on-farm storage for various agricultural commodities. New loans are not being made at present because current on-farm storage is considered adequate.

Farmer-Owned Reserve Program This program, authorized for farmer-owned wheat, corn, grain sorghum, oats and barley under the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, provides 3-year extended loans to producers, who receive annual storage payments under the contract. Program provisions stipulate when interest is charged and provide a release price at which storage payments cease and producers may repay their loans. A new Special Producer Storage Loan Program will allow the producer to obtain a new loan for an additional year. Producers will receive annual advance storage payments at the same rates currently earned under the reserve program and may repay the loan at any time during the 1-year period.

ASCS also administers programs prescribed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a result of a Presidential declaration of disaster or emergency.

ASCS is responsible for defense preparedness plans and programs relating to food production, conservation, and stabilization; food processing, storage, and wholesale distribution; controlled distribution of farm machinery, equipment and repair parts, distribution of fertilizer, feed, and seed; and the handling, storage, and distribution of all grains before export or processing.

ASCS also provides services relating to expansion of productive capacity, materials, and facilities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. 2061), as amended; plans for management, control, and allocation of water to be used for agricultural production and food processing; consolidates all claims for material, labor, equipment, supplies, and services needed to support the defense responsibilities of USDA; and guarantees payments or makes loans, as needed, for the continuation of food and agriculture activities in a national defense emergency.

ASCS provides the accounting and budget support for the General Sales Manager of the Foreign Agricultural Service in administering CCC export credit sales and guarantee programs and Food for Peace programs.

To carry out the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) of 1978 (92 Stat. 1263; 7 U.S.C. 3501), the Department assigned ASCS the primary responsibility of collecting information through a reporting system involving all States and most counties.

ASCS assesses penalties on late filed information and refusals to file. The Administrator of ASCS rules on appeals resulting from penalties assessed for violations of the AFIDA.

Resource Conservation Programs The Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP) provides cost-sharing of up to 90 percent with farmers to carry out needed conservation and environmental measures under annual and long-term agreements. The emphases of the program are to meet some of the more pressing farm-related conservation and environmental problems; to practice long-range preservation of the environment, which will provide substantial benefits to the public at the least possible cost; and to increase forest production.

The Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), authorized in 1973, provides cost-sharing for tree planting and timber stand improvement with private landowners. The Federal share of these costs ranges up to 65 percent. The maximum cost-share is $10,000 annually. The aims of the program are to increase production of timber and to improve the environment.

The Water Bank Program, authorized in 1970, provides that persons having eligible wetlands in important migratory waterfowl nesting and breeding areas could enter into 10-year agreements and receive annual payments for preventing the serious loss of wetlands and for preserving, restoring, and improving inland fresh water and designated adjacent areas.

The Experimental Rural Clean Water Program (RCWP), authorized in agricultural appropriations legislation for 1980 (93 Stat. 821) and 1981 (94 Stat. 3095), provides cost-sharing and technical assistance for installing measures that control nonpoint source pollution and improve water quality in rural America. The Federal cost-share level for project areas is not to exceed 75 percent unless waived. The participants enter into long-term (3 to 10 years) contracts with the Government.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2415, Washington, DC 20013. Phone, 202–447–5237.

Commodity Credit Corporation

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) was organized October 17, 1933, pursuant to Executive Order 6340 of October 16, 1933, under the laws of the State of Delaware, as an agency of the United States. From October 17, 1933, to July 1, 1939, CCC was managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On July 1, 1939, CCC was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan 1 of 1939. Approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act on June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1070; 15 U.S.C. 714), subsequently amended, established CCC, effective July 1, 1948, as an agency and instrumentality of the United States under a permanent Federal charter.

The purpose of CCC is to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices, to assist in maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and their products, and to facilitate the orderly distribution of commodities.

CCC is managed by a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an *ex officio* director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members (in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture), who are appointed by the President of the United States.

The Corporation is capitalized at $100 million and has statutory authority to borrow up to $25 billion from the U.S. Treasury.

CCC utilizes the personnel and facilities of ASCS and, in certain foreign assistance operations, the Foreign Agricultural Service to carry out its activities.

A commodity office in Kansas City, MO, has specific responsibilities for the acquisition, handling, storage, and disposal of commodities and products held by CCC.

Commodity Stabilization CCC loan, purchase, and/or payment programs are administered by ASCS for wheat, corn, upland and extra-long staple cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, milk, wool, mohair, honey, barley, oats, grain sorghum, rye, soybeans, sugarbeets, and sugarcane.

Commodities acquired under the stabilization program are disposed of through domestic and export sales, transfers to other Government agencies, and donations for domestic and foreign welfare use. CCC also is authorized to exchange surplus agricultural commodities it has acquired by CCC for strategic and other materials and services produced abroad.

Foreign Assistance Under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, CCC carries out assigned foreign assistance activities, such as financing the sale of agricultural commodities abroad using favorable credit terms. Major emphasis is also being directed toward meeting the needs of developing nations under the Food for Peace Act of 1966 that further amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Under these authorities, agricultural commodities are procured and exported to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries.

CCC also finances export sales of commodities through short-term and intermediate credit sales programs and encourages U.S. financial institutions to provide financing to developing countries under the Export Credit Guarantee Program. The Foreign Agricultural Service Administers the program under titles I and II of Public Law 480 and the CCC Export Credit and Guarantee Programs.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2415, Washington, DC 20013. Phone, 202-447-5237.

For information about Public Law 480 programs, contact the Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture. Phone, 202-447-3448.

Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the export promotion and service agency for the Department of Agriculture. It was created in 1953 (7 CFR, Part 1520) to stimulate overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products. Shipments have grown to represent about one-fourth of all farm cash receipts and about one-fifth of the annual U.S. exports.

FAS fulfills its role as the promotional agency for the world's largest agricultural export business through its network of agricultural counselors, attachés, and trade officers stationed overseas and its backup team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and related specialists.

The work of FAS covers several broad areas:

FAS maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting system through its attaché service. This service consists of a team of about 100 U.S. professional agriculturalists posted at approximately 70 American embassies and consulates around the world. Their areas of responsibility encompass about 110 countries. They represent the Department of Agriculture and handle all matters of trade, information needs, food aid, technical programs, and other agricultural endeavors.

The Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1685; 7 U.S.C. 1761) established the diplomatic title of counselor for agricultural representatives abroad. About one-half of FAS' overseas office heads are now at the counselor level.

Attaché reporting includes information and data on foreign government agricultural policies, analysis of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. Attachés report not only on more than 200 farm commodities but also on weather, economic factors, and related subjects affecting agriculture.

In FAS/Washington, commodity experts and economists analyze these reports. This analysis is supplemented by accumulated background information and by the Crop Condition Assessment (CCA) system, which analyzes Landsat satellite, weather, and other data.

FAS also has a continuing market development program to develop, service, and expand commercial export markets for U.S. agricultural products. FAS marketing activities involve work with nonprofit commodity groups called cooperators, trade associations, State agriculture departments and their regional associations, and promotional and trade-servicing operations, such as trade fairs and sales teams.

By virtue of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, FAS received authority to open at least 6 and not more than 25 agricultural trade offices overseas to develop, maintain, and expand international markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. Twelve of these offices have been established and are located in key markets such as West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Venezuela.

To improve access for U.S. farm products abroad, FAS international trade policy specialists coordinate and direct USDA's responsibilities in international trade agreement programs and negotiations. They maintain an ongoing effort to reduce foreign trade barriers and practices that discourage the export of U.S. farm products.

To follow foreign governmental actions that affect the market for U.S. agricultural commodities, FAS relies on its agricultural counselors and attachés. Special offices are maintained to work with the headquarters of the European Community in Brussels, Belgium; the International Negotiations Center in Geneva, Switzerland; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, Italy.

In Washington, a staff of international trade specialists analyzes the activities of international trade conducted under regional economic organizations and bilateral agreements. During international negotiations, FAS provides the staff and support work for U.S. agricultural representation.

FAS also manages the Public Law 480 Program, titles I and III (Food for Peace Program), section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 1058; 7 U.S.C. 1431), the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee Programs, and direct sales of CCC-owned surplus commodities. FAS also participates in the Public Law 480, title II donations program administered by the Agency for International Development (AID). Public Law 480 is aimed at long-range improvement in the economies of developing countries. The commercial programs provide exporter-risk insurance for financing the agricultural products purchased by countries with market growth potential and direct credit when used in a blended credit program.

Title I, the concessional sales section of Public Law 480, provides for low-interest, long-term credit to recipients of U.S. farm commodities. Payment is made in dollars, and proceeds from sales into commercial channels are used by the recipient country for agricultural self-help measures and general economic development.

New provisions under title III permit multiyear programming and forgiveness of dollar payments, provided the recipient country undertakes specific agricultural and economic development projects for commodities delivered under title I agreements.

The title II program authorizes the donation of agricultural commodities to foreign governments, voluntary relief agencies, or intergovernmental organizations. The commodities are donated for use abroad in meeting famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, economic development, and school lunch programs in developing areas. USDA chairs the overall Food AID Subcommittee that is responsible for the U.S. Food Aid Program. More specifically, AID and USDA share responsibility for the title II program.

Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 authorizes CCC to donate wheat and dairy products overseas. Certain sales and barter of the commodities are also authorized. The program functions are shared between USDA and AID. CCC has the responsibility for determining the types and quantities of products for programming and for making funds available in any fiscal year for programming and related specific expenditures. Program proposals must be approved by the appropriate interagency groups.

The CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) encourages the development or expansion of overseas markets for U.S. agricultural commodities by providing guarantees on private financing of U.S. exports to foreign buyers purchasing on credit terms.

The foreign buyer contracts for the purchase of U.S. commodities on a deferred payment basis of 3 years or less, and the foreign buyer's bank issues a letter of credit to guarantee payment to the U.S. exporter or an assignee U.S. bank. To receive the payment guarantee, the exporter registers the sale with CCC and pays a guarantee fee. The payment guarantee is implemented only if the foreign bank fails to pay the exporter or the assignee bank.

CCC will consider coverage on sales of any agricultural commodities that have the potential of expanding U.S. export markets. A U.S. exporter, private foreign buyer, or foreign government may submit requests for coverage.

The Blended Credit Program (BCP) provides for up to 3-year credit terms on a combination of interest-free, direct credit under the Export Credit Sales Program (GSM-5) and credit guarantees under the GSM-102 Program. BCP is intended to facilitate imports of U.S. agricultural products by developing countries and is directed against subsidized competition.

FAS is also responsible for sales of government-owned (CCC) surplus commodities to private trade, foreign government, and nonprofit organizations. Direct sales may be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and on a cash or credit basis. The only criteria for financing direct sales are a 3-year maximum credit plan and the arrangement of suitable payment terms.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–3448.

Office of International Cooperation and Development

The programs of the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) focus on sharing knowledge of agriculture through development assistance and cooperation with other countries.

The Office's primary activities are providing technical assistance and training in agriculture to other countries, particularly the developing world; working with international food and agricultural organizations to solve world food problems; and sponsoring scientific exchanges and research that will help farmers both at home and abroad.

In recent activities, OICD has been working closely with the Agency for International Development (AID) on the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative. OICD is responsible for USDA efforts under the program. This has included devising a USDA plan of action for the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In addition, OICD has worked with the Secretary's Agribusiness Promotion Council to build investment in the Caribbean Basin by U.S. companies.

OICD programs in international cooperation and development benefit not only the U.S. economy and American agriculture but also our foreign neighbors. Information gathered in scientific exchanges and cooperative research improves America's food production and helps control insect pests and weeds that damage U.S. crops. An added benefit of these programs is that OICD's activities forge closer ties between the United States and nations of the developing and developed world, thus improving foreign relations.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–475–4071 or 202–382–8041.

Science and Education

Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) administers fundamental and applied research to solve problems in animal and plant protection and production; the conservation and improvement of soil, water, and air; the processing, storage, and distribution of farm products; and human nutrition. The research applies to a wide range of goals, commodities, natural resources, fields of science, and geographic, climatic, and environmental conditions.

Research activities are carried out at 139 locations nationwide—in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and in 8 foreign countries. Much of this research is conducted in cooperation with State partners in the universities and experiment stations, other Federal agencies, and private organizations. A national program staff, headquartered at Beltsville, MD, is the focal point in the overall planning and coordination of the ARS national research programs. Day-to-day management of the various national research programs for specific field locations is assigned to 11 area offices.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD 20705. Phone, 301–344–2264.

Area Offices—Agricultural Research Service

Office	Address
BELTSVILLE AREA—Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, National Arboretum, Washington, DC.	Bldg. 003, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, West Beltsville, MD 20705.
CENTRAL PLAINS AREA—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.	P.O. Box 70, Ames, IA 50010.
MIDSOUTH AREA—Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee.	P.O. Box 225, Stoneville, MS 38776.
MIDWEST AREA—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio.	1815 N. University St., Peoria, IL 61604.
MOUNTAIN STATES AREA—Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.	2625 Redwing Rd., Ft. Collins, CO 80526.
NORTH ATLANTIC AREA—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.	600 E. Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19118.
NORTHERN STATES AREA—Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	220 S. 2d St., Minneapolis, MN 55401.
NORTHWEST AREA—Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.	809 NE. 6th Ave., Portland, OR 97232.
PACIFIC BASIN AREA—California, Hawaii.	800 Buchanan St., Albany, CA 94710.
SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA—Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Virginia, Virgin Islands.	P.O. Box 5677, Athens, GA 30613.
SOUTHERN PLAINS AREA—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mexico, Texas.	1812 Welsh St., Suite 130, College Station, TX 77841.

Cooperative State Research Service

The Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) participates in a nationwide system of research program planning and coordination between the States and the Department of Agriculture which encourages and assists in the establishment and maintenance of cooperation within and among the States and between the States and their Federal research partners. The primary function of the Service is the administration of acts of Congress that authorize Federal appropriations for agricultural research carried on by the State agricultural experiment stations of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Micronesia, and the District of Columbia; approved schools of forestry; the 1890 land-grant institutions and Tuskegee Institute; colleges of veterinary medicine; and other eligible institutions.

Research programs administered by the Cooperative State Research Service include the formula-funded Hatch Act research program at the State agricultural experiment stations, the cooperative forestry research program, the 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee Institute research program, grants to upgrade 1890 land-grant college research facilities, the animal health and disease research program, a special research grants program, on specific problems in agriculture, and a basic competitive research grants program. The scientific staff reviews research proposals received from the institutions and individuals for compliance with provisions of the act, conducts on-site reviews of research in progress, gives national leadership in planning and coordinating agricultural research, and encourages cooperation by and between the cooperating institutions.

The administration of payments to States and grants involves the approval of research proposals submitted by a State agricultural experiment station or other institution to be financed in whole or in part from Federal grant funds and the disbursement of the funds. The research programs and expenditures are continuously reviewed and evaluated.

The program coordination and planning is performed by CSRS staff, located in Washington, DC.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–4423.

Extension Service

The Extension Service is the educational agency of the Department of Agriculture. It is one of three partners in the Cooperative Extension System. State governments, through their land-grant universities, and county governments are the other partners. All three share in financing, planning, and conducting the Extension's educational programs.

The Extension Service was created by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 (7 U.S.C. 341–349), as amended. Its program responsibilities have been broadened and strengthened by amendments to the original act and other legislation, including the second Morrill Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321–326, 328); the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (91 Stat. 920; 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627); the District of Columbia Public Education Act (92 Stat. 25); the Rural Development Act of 1972, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2661–2668, 2670); the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 349; 16 U.S.C. 1671); and the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, as amended (91 Stat. 981; 7 U.S.C. 3101–3336).

The Extension Service helps the public learn about and apply to everyday activities, the latest technology developed through research by land-grant universities, the Department of Agriculture, and other sources. Major areas of assistance are agricultural production, marketing, natural resources, home economics and human nutrition, 4–H Club youth development, rural development, and related subjects.

The Extension Service has a small staff that provides national level policy formulation, program leadership and management, organization, coordination and representation, and accountability and evaluation systems in support of the Cooperative Extension System.

The State land-grant universities' Cooperative Extension Services have State specialists, area staffs, and staffs located in nearly every county nationwide. State specialists provide technical assistance to county and area staffs and organizations. They interpret research and prepare educational materials for use in Extension programs. Area and county agents work directly with individuals, families, and groups to help them apply the most recent proven technology to their everyday lives, including computer workshops.

There are Extension programs for farmers and ranchers to demonstrate new and improved production and marketing technology to their operations; agribusiness, involving processing and marketing farm products and those selling supplies to producers; producer cooperatives; financial management and agricultural profitability; families to assist in improving their nutrition, resource management, energy conservation, and health safety; 4–H Club youth to develop leadership skills, explore careers, and other development activities; homeowners to demonstrate lawn and garden care, the use of pesticides and herbicides, and ornamental horticulture; community groups and local officials to assist in analyzing needs and resources needed for community development and organizing to secure facilities and services for economic and human development.

Special programs are conducted for low-income people. Low-income families and youth are given individual assistance through paid aides and volunteers. The primary focus in low-income and minority programs is to help families improve their nutritional level.

Extension programs are currently available in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Micronesia.

For further information, contact the Director, Information and Communications, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–3029.

National Agricultural Library

The National Agricultural Library, with 1.8 million volumes, is one of the largest U.S. Government libraries. It is the largest agricultural library in the United States, covering botany, zoology, chemistry, veterinary medicine, forestry, plant pathology, livestock, poultry, entomology, and general agriculture.

Information in the Library's collection is disseminated through loans, photocopies, and reference services.

Bibliographic data is stored in the AGRICOLA (Agricultural OnLine Access) system, a group of data bases which consists of indexes to information on general agriculture, food and nutrition, and agricultural economics. The Current Awareness Literature Service (CALS) provides selective dissemination of information from 12 multidisciplinary bibliographic data bases, including AGRICOLA, to USDA scientists.

The products and services of the Library are available to Department of Agriculture personnel, the agricultural community worldwide, other Federal agencies, land-grant universities, and others with an interest in the Library's resources.

The main Library is located at 10301 Baltimore Boulevard, Beltsville, MD 20705. The D.C. Reference Center, located in Room 1052, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, has an extensive collection covering agricultural economics, statistics, management, and administration.

For further information, contact the Education and Information Staff, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD 20705. Phone, 301–344–3778.

Office of Grants and Program Systems

The Office of Grants and Program Systems (OGPS) administers a program of competitive extramural grants to State agricultural experiment stations, colleges and universities, other research institutions and organizations, Federal agencies, private organizations or corporations, and individuals to promote basic research, including biotechnology in food, agriculture, and related areas. OGPS administers the Department's competitive grants program for small business innovative research and programs in aquaculture, domestic rubber and other critical materials, programs in higher education, and small farms resources development programs. Extramural research grants funded through the Cooperative State Research Service are administratively managed by the Office of Grants and Program Systems. OGPS also provides support and assistance for the Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences and the National Agricultural Research and Extension Users Advisory Board.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Office of Grants and Program Systems, Department of Agriculture, Room 324–A Administration Building, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–475–5720.

Natural Resources and Environment

Forest Service

[For the Forest Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 200.1]

The Forest Service was created by the Transfer Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628; 16 U.S.C. 472), which transferred the Federal forest reserves, and the responsibility for their management, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The forest reserves were established by the President from the public domain under authority of the Creative Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103; 16 U.S.C. 471). The protection and development of the reserves (which became the national forests in 1907) are governed by the Organic Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34–36; 16 U.S.C. 473–478), as amended; the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215; 16 U.S.C. 528–531); the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 476; 16 U.S.C. 1601–1610); and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2947). The Weeks law of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961–963; 16 U.S.C. 480), as amended, allowed the Government to purchase and exchange land for national forests.

Objectives The Forest Service has the Federal responsibility for national leadership in forestry. Its mission is to provide a continuing flow of natural resource goods and services to help meet the needs of the Nation and to contribute to the needs of the international community. To accomplish this, it has adopted the following objectives:

Provide a sustained flow of renewable resources—outdoor recreation, forage, wood, water, wilderness, wildlife, and fish—in a combination which best meets the needs of society now and in the future;

Administer the nonrenewable resources of the National Forest System to help meet the Nation's needs for energy and mineral resources;

Promote a healthy and productive environment for the Nation's forests and rangelands;

Develop and make available scientific and technological capabilities to advance renewable natural resource management, use, and protection; and

Further natural resource conservation through cooperation with other Federal agencies and State and local governments.

National Forest System The Forest Service manages 155 national forests, 19 national grasslands, 17 land utilization projects on 191 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. The Nation's tremendous need for wood and paper products is balanced with the other vital, renewable resources or benefits which the national forests and grasslands provide: recreation and natural beauty, wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and water supplies. The guiding principle is the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

These lands are protected as much as possible from wildfire, epidemics of disease and insect pests, erosion, floods, and water and air pollution. Burned areas get emergency seeding treatment to prevent massive erosion and stream siltation. Roads and trails are built where needed to allow for closely regulated timber harvesting and to give the public access to outdoor recreation areas and provide scenic drives and hikes. Picnic, camping, water-sport, skiing, and other areas are provided with facilities for public convenience and enjoyment. Timber harvesting methods are used which will protect the land and streams, assure rapid renewal of the forest, provide food and cover for wildlife and fish, and have minimum impact on scenic and recreation values. Local communities benefit from the logging and milling activities. These lands also provide needed oil, gas, and minerals. Rangelands are improved for millions of livestock and game animals. The national forests provide a refuge for many species of endangered birds, animals, and fish. Some 32 million acres are set aside as wilderness and 175,000 acres as primitive areas where timber will not be harvested.

Cooperation With the States The Forest Service provides national leadership and financial and technical assistance to non-Federal forest landowners, operators, processors of forest products, and urban forestry interests. Through its cooperative State and private forestry programs, the Forest Service protects and improves the quality of air, water, soil, and open space and encourages uses of natural resources on non-Federal lands which best meet the needs of the Nation, while protecting the environment.

Cooperative programs are carried out through the State foresters or equivalent State officials, who receive grant funding under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 365; 16 U.S.C. 2101). Cooperators at the State and local level provide the delivery system for most State and private forestry programs.

Grant funds and technical assistance are available for rural forestry assistance, forestry incentives, insect and disease control, urban forestry assistance, rural fire prevention and control, organization management assistance, State forest resource planning, and technology implementation.

The Forest Service also cooperates with the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and other USDA agencies in providing leadership and technical assistance for the forestry aspects of conservation programs.

State and private forestry also is responsible for ensuring that the Forest Service and its cooperators keep abreast of the best knowledge and technology in carrying out Forest Service programs, and helping to develop technology transfer plans for implementing research results for a broad range of potential users.

Forest Research The Forest Service carries on basic research throughout the country, often in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, under the authority of the McSweeney-McNary act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 699; 16 U.S.C. 581–581i), as amended and supplemented. Research is carried on in all the fields previously mentioned in addition to many others including genetics, nutrition, improved methods of harvesting, prevention, detection, and mapping of lightning fires, better processing methods for forest products, and environmental improvement.

Human Resource Programs The Forest Service operates the Youth Conservation Corps and the Volunteers in the National Forests programs and participates with the Department of Labor on several human resource programs that involve the Nation's citizens, both young and old, in forestry-related activities. Included in these programs are the Job Corps and the Senior Community Service Employment Program. These programs annually accomplish millions of dollars worth of conservation work, while providing participants with such benefits as training, paid employment, and meaningful outdoor experience.

Field Offices—Forest Service

National Forest System Regions—Regional Forester

Region[1]	Address
1. Northern	Federal Bldg. (P.O. Box 7669), Missoula, MT 59807.
2. Rocky Mountain	11177 W. 8th Ave. (P.O. Box 25127), Lakewood, CO 80225.
3. Southwestern	517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque, NM 87102.
4. Intermountain	324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401.
5. Pacific Southwest	630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111.
6. Pacific Northwest	319 SW. Pine St. (P.O. Box 3623), Portland, OR 97208.
8. Southern	1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30367.
9. Eastern	310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203.
10. Alaska	Federal Office Bldg. (P.O. Box 1628), Juneau, AK 99802.

Forest and Range Experiment Stations—Director

Station	Address
Intermountain	324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401.
North Central	1992 Folwell Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108.
Northeastern	370 Reed Rd., Broomall, PA 19008.
Pacific Northwest	P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208.
Pacific Southwest	1960 Addison St. (P.O. Box 245), Berkeley, CA 94701.
Rocky Mountain	240 W. Prospect Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80526.
Southeastern	200 Weaver Blvd., Asheville, NC 28804.
Southern	701 Loyola Ave., U.S. Postal Service Bldg., New Orleans, LA 70113.
Forest Products Laboratory	Gifford Pinchot Dr. (P.O. Box 5130), Madison, WI 53705

State and Private Forestry Areas[2]—Director

Area	Address
Northeastern	370 Reed Rd., Broomall, PA 19008.

[1] There is no Region 7.

[2] In Regions 1 through 6, 8, and 10, State and private forestry activities are directed from regional headquarters.

For further information, contact the Information Office, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, DC 20013. Phone, 202–447–3760.

Soil Conservation Service

[For the Soil Conservation Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Parts 600 and 601]

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) was established under authority of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590a–f). It has responsibility for developing and carrying out a national soil and water conservation program in cooperation with landowners and operators and other land users and developers, with community planning agencies and regional resource groups, and with other Federal, State, and local government agencies. SCS also assists in agricultural pollution control, environmental improvement, and rural community development.

The soil and water conservation program is carried on through technical help to locally organized and operated conservation districts; local sponsors of watershed protection projects and resource conservation and development projects; and consultative assistance to other individuals and groups. About 3,000 conservation districts cover more than 2 billion acres in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Conservation Operations SCS provides technical assistance through conservation districts to landowners and operators in carrying out locally adapted soil and water conservation programs.

Technical assistance is given to district cooperators and other landowners in the development of conservation plans and application of conservation treatment. Assistance to district cooperators (individuals and communities) includes: providing a soil map and other resource data; providing information about practical alternatives for treating and using the land; developing a plan for installing the treatment measures and making the land use changes needed; and helping to apply parts of the plan that require special skills or knowledge.

Soil surveys are made to determine soil use potentials and conservation treatment needs, and publication of soil surveys with interpretations useful to cooperators, other Federal agencies, and State and local organizations. One important basis for conservation planning is the National Cooperative Soil Survey for which SCS has the Federal part of the responsibility. The work is carried out in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations and other State and Federal agencies.

Plant materials centers are operated to assemble, test, and encourage increased use of promising plant species in conservation programs; and snow surveys in the Western States are made to develop water supply forecasts.

Under the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1407; 16 U.S.C. 2001), the Service is responsible for appraising the status and condition of soil, water, and related resources and trends in their use; designing long-range conservation programs with the aid of local soil conservation districts and the public; and evaluating progress in meeting conservation needs. SCS inventory and monitoring data are used at all governmental levels for conservation, use and development of land, and for protecting environmental quality. The Service also helps prepare maps showing the location of important farmlands, usually on a county basis.

River Basin Surveys and Investigations The Service, along with the Economic Research Service and Forest Service, cooperates with other Federal, State, and local agencies in studying the watersheds of rivers and other waterways. These studies include cooperative river basin surveys that serve as a basis for developing coordinated water resource programs; flood plain management studies that furnish technical data, assistance, and information for State and local governments to use in flood plain management programs; joint investigations and reports with the Department of the Army under Public Law 87–639; special studies in the Colorado River Basin to identify opportunities for reducing salt load to the river from agricultural activities; and interagency coordination.

Watershed Planning The Service has general responsibility for administration of activities consisting of investigations and surveys of proposed small watershed projects in response to requests made by sponsoring local organizations, and for assisting sponsors in the development of watershed plans.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations The Service has general responsibility for administration of activities which include cooperation with local sponsors, State, and other public agencies in the installation of planned works of improvement to reduce erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage; conserve, develop, utilize, and dispose of water; plan and install works of improvement for flood prevention including the development of recreational facilities and the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat; and loans to local organizations to help finance the local share of the cost of carrying out planned watershed and flood prevention works of improvement. The Farmers Home Administration administers the loan program.

SCS also has responsibility for carrying out emergency watershed protection under section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 420; 16 U.S.C. 2203).

Great Plains Conservation Program The Service has general responsibility for administration of the program designed to promote conservation and greater agricultural stability in the Great Plains area. Activities include cost-sharing of conservation practices under 3- to 10-year contracts with farmers and ranchers in designated counties of the 10 Great Plains States, and technical services to help make needed land use adjustments and install conservation measures specified in conservation plans in accordance with contract schedules.

Resource Conservation and Development Program The Service has general responsibility for assisting local units of government accelerate planning and development of land and water resources in multiple county areas. Projects include work for such things as erosion control, flood prevention, farm irrigation, water-based recreation, fish and wildlife facilities, agriculture-related pollutant control, and water quality. Efforts also are directed toward improving recreation facilities, including historic and scenic attractions; encouraging new industries to locate in the area and to process products of the area; improving markets for crop and livestock products; upgrading and protecting the quality of the environment; and long-range planning to coordinate public efforts in the area.

Activities include investigations and surveys to help develop programs and plans of land conservation and utilization, technical services and financial assistance to sponsors, local groups, and individuals, and making loans for resource improvements and developments in approved projects. The Farmers Home Administration administers the loans.

Rural Abandoned Mine Program The Service has USDA leadership for administration of the program to assist land users in reclaiming abandoned or inadequately reclaimed coal-mined lands and water, provided there is no continuing reclamation responsibility on the part of the mine operator, permit holder, or agent. The program provides cost-sharing aid ranging from 25 to 100 percent, as well as technical assistance to land users, under contracts of 5 to 10 years. The goal is to reclaim, conserve, and develop unreclaimed coal lands that adversely affect people or their environment.

Other Programs SCS gives technical help to the Farmers Home Administration in making soil and water conservation loans to landowners and operators. SCS assists landowners and operators in developing recreation areas and facilities on private land.

SCS gives technical assistance to participants in the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), Rural Clean Water Program (RCWP), and the Water Bank Program (WBP). Under these programs, SCS provides technical assistance in developing conservation plans that are the basis of long-term agreements between the Department and landowners and operators. SCS assists in the design, layout, and certification of some conservation practices installed under these programs.

For further information, contact the Public Information Staff, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013. Phone, 202-447-4543.

Economics

Economic Research Service

The Economic Research Service (ERS) provides economic information to aid public policy officials and program managers in developing and administering agricultural and rural policies and programs.

ERS monitors economic activity, makes short-term forecasts of key economic indicators, and develops long-range projections of U.S. and world agricultural production, demand for production resources (land, water, and manufactured inputs), and demand for agricultural commodities and food products. ERS measures returns to producers and evaluates how well the agricultural and food sectors meet the needs of domestic and foreign consumers. ERS also develops economic and other social science information on the organization and institutions of the agricultural and food system, the use and conservation of natural resources, and the impacts of alternative public and private actions on farmers and other rural residents, rural communities, natural resources, and U.S. society in general.

ERS-produced information is made available to farmers, farm organizations, farm suppliers, marketers, processors, consumers, and others who make production, marketing, and purchasing decisions, as well as to legislators and other public officials at the Federal, State, and local levels. ERS information is released through research monographs, situation and outlook periodicals, staff reports, professional and trade journals, radio, television, newspapers, and direct computer access.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-4230.

Statistical Reporting Service

The Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) prepares estimates and reports on production, supply, price, and other items necessary for the orderly operation of the U.S. agricultural economy.

The reports include statistics on field crops, fruits and vegetables, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and related commodities or processed products. Other estimates concern prices received by farmers for products sold and prices paid for commodities and services, indexes of prices received and paid, parity prices, farm employment, and farm wage rates.

SRS prepares these estimates through a complex system of sample surveys of producers, processors, buyers, and others associated with agriculture. Information is gathered by mail, telephone, personal interviews, and field visits.

The 44 State-Federal offices, serving all 50 States, and the national office prepare weekly, monthly, annual, and other periodic reports for free distribution to the news media, Congress, and survey respondents. The reports are available to others on a subscription basis. Data on crop and livestock products appears in over 350 reports issued annually. Cooperative agreements with State agencies also permit preparation and publication of estimates of individual crops and livestock by counties in most States.

SRS assists other USDA agencies with statistical methods and techniques and provides consultation and support for U.S. technicians overseas.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–4230.

Economic Analysis Staff

The Economic Analysis Staff assists in developing, organizing, coordinating, and synthesizing economic and statistical analyses to be used as a basis for planning and evaluating short- and intermediate-range agricultural policy. The Staff also develops economic and statistical analyses to evaluate complex interagency domestic and foreign agricultural problems and issues.

The Staff reviews and evaluates recommendations submitted by USDA agencies, task forces, and study groups for their impact upon the agricultural economy. It analyzes the economic policy implications of legislative proposals of the Department. The Staff also represents the Department in meetings with agriculture, industry, and consumer groups to discuss the economic impact of existing and proposed Department policies.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–4230.

Office of Energy

The Office of Energy serves as the focal point for all energy-related matters within the Department. The Office is responsible for developing and coordinating all USDA energy policies, reviewing and evaluating all USDA energy and energy-related programs, and providing liaison with the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies and departments on energy activities that may affect agriculture and rural America. The Office also represents the Department in meetings with agriculture, industry, and consumer groups to discuss impacts of departmental energy policies, programs, and proposals.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–4230.

World Agricultural Outlook Board

The World Agricultural Outlook Board coordinates and reviews all commodity and aggregate agricultural and food data and analyses used to develop outlook and situation material prepared within the Department. The Board's objective is to improve the consistency, objectivity, and reliability of the material provided to the public.

The Board serves as a focal point for the Department's economic intelligence effort of gathering, interpreting, and summarizing developments affecting domestic and world agriculture. The Board brings together interagency experts to develop official estimates of supply, utilization, and prices for commodities.

The Board provides direction in methods used for making estimates and forecasts of domestic and world agriculture, while overseeing remote sensing activity particularly as it relates to food and fiber estimates. The Board participates in planning and developing research programs related to improving departmental forecasting and objective analyses, and coordinates the Department's weather, climate, and related crop monitoring activities.

Through liaison with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Board ensures that the futures market serves the best interests of both agriculture and the public.

The Board also plans and participates in departmental, interdepartmental, regional, and international outlook conferences and briefings.

For further information, contact the Information Office, World Agricultural Outlook Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–5447.

Economics Management Staff

The Economics Management Staff provides management services to the Statistical Reporting Service, the Economic Research Service, the World Agricultural Outlook Board, the Economic Analysis Staff, and the Office of Energy. These services include budget, financial management, personnel and related programs, administrative services, information, equal opportunity and civil rights, and general management assistance.

For further information, contact the Information Division, Economics Management Staff, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–4230.

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Educational, organizational, and financial assistance is offered to consumers and their families in such fields as rural housing and farm operating programs, improved nutrition, family living and recreation, food stamp, school lunch, donated foods, and other food programs. Phone, 202–447–2791.

Environment Educational, organizational, technical, and financial assistance is offered to local citizens, their organizations and communities in such fields as watershed protection, flood prevention, soil and water conservation practices to reduce erosion and sedimentation, community water and waste disposal systems, safe use of pesticides, and the development of pesticide alternatives.

Contact the nearest county Extension agent or USDA office, or write to the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, for information on consumer activities and environment, as described above. Phone, 202–447–2791.

Reading Rooms Located at each USDA agency; addresses indicated in text.

Speakers Contact the nearest Department of Agriculture office or county Extension agent or in the District of Columbia, contact the Office of Public Liaison, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–2798.

Films Motion pictures on a variety of agricultural subjects are available for loan through various State Extension Service film libraries. Contact Video and Film, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, for a listing of cooperating film libraries. Phone, 202–447–6072.

Color filmstrips and slide sets on a variety of subjects are available for purchase. For titles, prices, and sources of supply, request AF–1107 from Photography, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–6633.

Employment Most jobs in the Department are in the competitive service and are filled by applicants who have established eligibility under an appropriate examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management or Department Special Examining Units.

General employment inquiries may be sent to the Staffing and Personnel Information Systems Staff, Office of Personnel, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–426–3964.

Persons interested in employment in the Food and Nutrition Service should contact the Regional Offices located in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, Denver, Burlington, MA, and Robbinsville, NJ, or the national headquarters in Washington, DC. Phone, 703–756–3326.

Persons interested in employment in the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) should contact the USDA Office of Personnel, Room 31–E, Administration Building, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–5781.

In addition, all Forest Service field units, listed on page 121, will accept employment applications.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–447–7117.

Investigations Persons wishing to register complaints of alleged improprieties concerning the Department should contact one of the Regional Offices or the Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-3306.

Complaints also may be reported to the Inspector General's "Whistleblower Hot Line"—outside Washington, DC, phone toll free, 800-424-9121; within the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, phone, 202-472-1388.

For further information concerning the Department of Agriculture, contact the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-447-2791.

Related Organization

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250
Phone, 202-447-4419

Edmund N. Fulker	*Director*
Dee Henderson	*Deputy Director and Director of Learning and Training Services*
Susanne Prigge	*Special Assistant to the Director*
Thomas Gantt	*Director of Business and Finance*
Anne Shea	*Special Programs, Acting Program Director*
Lynn M. Edwards	*Career Planning and Development Programs, Program Director*
Norma Harwood	*Correspondence Study Programs, Program Director*
Karen Niles	*Evening and Individualized Learning, Program Director*
Brian Gray	*Director of Information and Public Affairs*
Frank Quinn	*Interagency Auditor Training Programs, Program Director*
Arthur F. Byrnes	*International Programs, Program Director*
Philip H. Hudson	*Director of Administration*
Carolyn Fisher	*Registrar*
Ruth Ann O'Connell	*Information Technology Center, Director*

The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is a nonprofit school for adults. It is self-supporting and does not receive direct appropriated funds from Congress or the Department of Agriculture. Fees charged individuals and Government agencies are nominal. Courses are planned with the help of Government professionals and specialists.The faculty is mostly part-time and is drawn from throughout Government and the community at large. They are selected because of their professional and specialized knowledge and experience and thus bring a practicality and currency to their classrooms. Faculty members are paid an honorarium. Faculty holding regular Government positions take annual leave or leave without pay when they teach during their normal working hours. The school does not grant degrees but does provide planned sequences of courses leading to certificates of accomplishment in a number of occupational and career fields important to Government. It offers occasional free public lectures on current affairs of special interest to Government employees and supports a press which publishes some of those lectures, films, video tapes, and other manuscripts.

The Graduate School's objective is to improve Government services by providing needed continuing education and training opportunities for Government employees and agencies.

The Graduate School, administered by a Director and governed by a General Administration Board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 2, 1921, pursuant to the act of May 15, 1862 (R.S. 520; 7 U.S.C. 2201), the Joint Resolution of April 12, 1892 (27 Stat. 395), and the Deficiency Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1039; 20 U.S.C. 91).

For further information, contact the Information Office, U.S. Graduate School, Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202–447–4419.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Fourteenth Street Between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW.,
Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–377–2000

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Walter J. Olson, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration*
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Anthony J. Calio	*Deputy Administrator*
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John J. Carey	*Director, Office of Budget and Finance*
Richard M. Hadsell	*Director, Regional Administrative Support Center Operations Office*
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Dennis R. Connors	*Acting Associate Administrator for Telecommunication Applications*
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(Vacancy)	*Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks*
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Roger I. Whyte	*Deputy Under Secretary*
Richard Seely	*Assistant Secretary for Tourism Marketing*
David L. Edgell	*Director, Office of Policy and Planning*
W. Donald Wynegar	*Director, Office of Research*
Michael J. Natoli	*Director, Office of Management and Administration*

The Department of Commerce encourages, serves, and promotes the Nation's international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement. Within this framework and together with a policy of promoting the national interest through the encouragement of the competitive, free enterprise system, the Department provides a wide variety of programs. It offers assistance and information to help increase exports, administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; grants patents and registers trademarks; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; seeks *to improve understanding of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic life;, promotes travel to the United States by residents of foreign countries; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.*

The Department was designated as such by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 15 U.S.C. 1501), which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor, created by the act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 15 U.S.C. 1501), by transferring all labor activities into a new, separate Department of Labor. The Department of Commerce is composed of the Office of the Secretary and the operating units.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary is responsible for the administration of all functions and authorities assigned to the Department of Commerce and for advising the President on Federal policy and programs affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the national economy.

Deputy Secretary The Deputy Secretary of Commerce serves as the principal deputy of the Secretary, performing continuing and special duties as the Secretary may assign. The Deputy Secretary serves as acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, inspections, and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership and coordination for, and recommends policies and corrective actions concerning activities designed to promote economy and efficiency and prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement in departmental programs and operations. The Office provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies in the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.

General Counsel The Office of the General Counsel supervises all legal activities and is responsible for development of the legislative program of the Department.

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for the administrative management functions of the Department, including program planning, budget, management analysis and controls, personnel, finance, ADP management, contracting and procurement, and administrative services, as well as for equal employment activities.

International Trade The Department's international trade, investment, industry analysis, and related economic activities are the responsibility of the Under Secretary for International Trade.

Economic Affairs The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs advises the Secretary and other departmental officials on economic affairs and supervises the Department's statistical data, economic analyses, and economic policy activities. The Under Secretary also supervises, through the Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation, the Department's programs designed to stimulate private sector productivity, technological innovation, and economic growth.

Economic Development The domestic economic development activities of the Department are the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, who serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on economic development affairs.

Communications and Information The Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information advises the Secretary on telecommunications policies pertaining to the Nation's economic and technological advancement and to the regulation of the telecommunications industry, authorizes radio frequencies and develops procurement policies relating to Federal telecommunications systems, and administers the public telecommunications facilities program. The Assistant Secretary also is

Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

Tourism The Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism advises the Secretary on all matters related to tourism, establishes and maintains relations with government and industry officials to facilitate tourism policies and programs, serves as Vice Chairman of the Tourism Policy Council, and serves as a member of the Travel and Tourism Advisory Board.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs directs both the Office of Congressional Affairs and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, advising the Secretary on matters of concern to the Department relating to Congress and State and local officials. The Assistant Secretary is also responsible for advising Congress and State and local officials on the Department's programs and policies and for communicating to the Secretary the concerns that are most significant to these officials.

Public Affairs The Director of Public Affairs is the principal adviser on public affairs matters and is responsible for the overall public information program of the Department, supervising the information activities of the 11 bureaus within the Department. The Director serves as the primary departmental public affairs liaison with other Federal departments and the White House.

For further information, call 202-377-3263.

Office of Business Liaison The Office of Business Liaison develops and promotes a cooperative working relationship and ensures effective communication between the Department of Commerce and the business community. The Office's objectives are to keep the business community aware of Department and administration resources, policies, and programs; keep Department and administration officials aware of issues of concern to business; promote business involvement in departmental policymaking and program development; provide technical assistance to businesses which desire help in dealing with the Government; and serve as the focal point for all Department of Commerce agencies' contact with the business community.

For further information, call 202-377-1360.

Office of Consumer Affairs The Office of Consumer Affairs works with the business community on behalf of consumers and assists consumers with marketplace problems. To help businesses improve their customer relations, the Office develops cooperative projects with companies, trade and professional associations, consumer organizations, and Federal, State, and local agencies. Current projects include: working with the private sector to encourage business use of plain language in customer documents, and assisting industry groups, on request, by providing consumers' viewpoints concerning development of voluntary standards for consumer products. The Director is the Department's representative to the White House Consumer Affairs Council.

For further information, call 202-377-5001.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is established under authority of the Small Business Act (92 Stat. 1757), as amended. This Office is responsible for carrying out the Department's Federal procurement goals in accordance with that law. It helps the Deputy Secretary set procurement goals for small businesses, firms owned by minorities and women, and firms in depressed areas.

For further information, call 202-377-3387.

National Technical Information Service

[For the National Technical Information Service statement of organization, see the Federal Register of May 5, 1976, 41 FR 18538]

As a cornerstone of the technological publishing structure in the United States, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is a key participant in the development of advanced information products and services for the achievement of U.S. productivity and innovational goals in the 1980's.

Among the principal areas in which development is well underway are the public availability of Federal computer software, programs, and data files; the planned systematic acquisition of generally unpublished foreign technology of particular interest to U.S. industrialists; the promotion of U.S. Government-owned patents for licensing by U.S. manufacturers; and establishment of the Center for Utilization of Federal Technology (CUFT), which will alert U.S. industry to selected Federal technology having immediate practical value.

NTIS is the central source for the public sale of U.S. Government–sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, as well as foreign technical reports and other analyses prepared by national and local government agencies, their contractors, or grantees. It is the central source for federally generated machine processable data files and manages the Federal Software Center for intragovernmental distribution. NTIS is one of the world's leading processors of specialty information.

NTIS information collection exceeds 1.5 million titles, about 300,000 of which contain foreign technology or marketing information. All are permanently available for sale, either directly from the 80,000 titles in shelf stock or from the microfiche masters of titles less in demand. Seventy to eighty thousand new reports of completed research are added to the data base annually. Each year, NTIS supplies its customers with more than 6 million documents and microforms. It ships about 23,500 information products daily.

Full summaries of current U.S. and foreign research reports and other specialized information, in hundreds of subject categories, are published regularly by NTIS in a wide variety of weekly newsletters, a biweekly journal, an annual index, and in various subscription formats for other Federal agencies. The complete texts of the reports cited are sold in printed form and microform.

Anyone seeking the latest technical reports or wanting to compile unique subject groups of abstracts may search the NTIS Bibliographic Data Base online, using the services of organizations that maintain the data base for public use through contractual relationships with NTIS. The entire data base also may be leased in machine readable form directly from NTIS. The more timely abstracts are continually grouped by NTIS into paperbound "Published Searches," covering some 4,000 topical subject areas.

Customers with well-defined, continuing interests subscribe to a standing order microfiche service (SRIM), which enables them automatically to receive the full texts of only those documents relating to their individual requirements. A similar service provides the automatic distribution of paperbound reports.

NTIS sells its technical information products and services under the provisions of title 15 of the United States Code. The law establishes a clearinghouse for scientific, technical, and engineering information and directs NTIS to be self-supporting.

NTIS, therefore, is a Government agency sustained only by its customers. It operates very much as a business, but in the public service. All the costs of NTIS products and services, including rent, telephone, salaries, marketing, postage, and all other usual costs of doing business are paid from sales income, not from tax-supported congressional appropriations.

An NTIS Information Center and Bookstore is located in Room 1067, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-0365. The NTIS operations center is in Springfield, VA.

For further information, contact the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703-487-4600.

Bureau of the Census

[For the Bureau of the Census statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Sept. 16, 1975, 40 FR 42765]

The Bureau of the Census was established as a permanent office by act of Congress on March 6, 1902 (32 Stat. 51). The major functions of the Bureau are authorized by the Constitution, which provides that a census of population shall be taken every 10 years, and by laws codified as title 13 of the United States Code. The law also provides that the information collected by the Bureau from individual persons, households, or establishments be kept strictly confidential and be used only for statistical purposes.

The Bureau is a general purpose, statistical agency which collects, tabulates, and publishes a wide variety of statistical data about the people and the economy of the Nation. These data are utilized by the Congress, by the executive branch, and by the public generally in the development and evaluation of economic and social programs.

In addition to its headquarters at Suitland, MD, the Bureau includes a Data Preparation Division at Jeffersonville, IN, a Personal Census Service Branch at Pittsburg, KS, and 12 regional offices.

The principal functions of the Bureau include: decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of agriculture, State and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; current surveys which provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals; and compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping.

In addition, the Bureau conducts special censuses at the request and expense of States and local government units; publishes estimates and projections of the population; provides current data on population and housing characteristics; and issues current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, State and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

The principal products of the Bureau are its printed reports, computer tapes, and special tabulations. However, it also produces statistical compendia, catalogs, guides, and directories which are useful in locating information on specific subjects. Upon request, the Bureau makes searches of decennial census records and furnishes certificates to individuals for use as evidence of age, relationship, or place of birth. A fee is charged for such searches.

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census

Office	Address
Regional Offices:	
ATLANTA: Alabama, Florida, Georgia (all counties except Richmond), Tennessee (all counties except Dyer, Lake, Obion, and Shelby).	1365 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309.

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census—Continued

Office	Address
BOSTON: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, Yates), Pennsylvania (Susquehanna County), Rhode Island, Vermont.	441 Stuart St., Boston, MA 02116.
CHARLOTTE: District of Columbia, Georgia (Richmond County), Indiana (counties of Clark and Floyd), Kentucky (all counties except Boone, Campbell, Henderson, Kenton), Maryland (counties of Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince Georges, St. Mary's), North Carolina, Ohio (Lawrence County), South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia (counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Wayne, Wyoming).	230 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, NC 28202.
CHICAGO: Illinois (all counties except Madison and St. Clair), Indiana (all counties except Clark, Dearborn, De Kalb, Floyd, Steuben), Iowa (Scott County), Kentucky (Henderson County).	55 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.
DALLAS: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma (counties of Le Flore, McCurtain, and Sequoyah), Tennessee (Shelby County), Texas.	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242.
DENVER: Arizona, Colorado, Iowa (Pottawattamie County), Kansas (all counties except Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Wyandotte), Montana (all counties except Lincoln), Nebraska, North Dakota (all counties except Cass), Oklahoma (all counties except Le Flore, McCurtain, and Sequoyah), South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	7655 W. Mississippi Ave., Denver, CO 80226.
DETROIT: Indiana (counties of Dearborn, De Kalb, Steuben), Kentucky (counties of Boone, Campbell, Kenton), Michigan, Ohio (all counties except Lawrence), Pennsylvania (Mercer County), West Virginia (counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio).	231 W. Lafayette, Detroit, MI 48226.
KANSAS CITY: Illinois (counties of Madison and St. Clair), Iowa (all counties except Pottawattamie and Scott), Kansas (counties of Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Wyandotte), Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota (Cass County), Tennessee (counties of Dyer, Lake, Obion), Wisconsin.	4th and State Sts., Kansas City, KS 66101.
LOS ANGELES: California (counties of Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Tulare, Ventura), Hawaii, Nevada (Clark County).	11777 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90049.
NEW YORK: New Jersey (counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Union), New York (counties of Bronx, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester).	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
PHILADELPHIA: Delaware, Maryland (counties of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Baltimore City, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester), New Jersey (counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Sussex, Warren), Pennsylvania (all counties except Mercer and Susquehanna), West Virginia (all counties except Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Lincoln, Logan, Marshall, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Ohio, Wayne, Wyoming).	600 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
SEATTLE: Alaska, California (counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Caleveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba), Idaho, Montana (Lincoln County), Nevada (all counties except Clark), Oregon, Washington.	1700 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109.
Data Preparation Division	1201 E. 10th St., Jeffersonville, IN 47132.
Personal Census Service Branch	Walnut and Pine Sts., Pittsburg, KS 66762.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233. Phone, 301-763-4051.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

[For the Bureau of Economic Analysis statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Dec. 29,1980, 45 FR 85496]

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), formerly the Office of Business Economics, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on December 1, 1953, and operates under authorities contained in Department Organization Order No. 35-1A.

The goal of BEA is to provide a clear picture of the U.S. economy through the preparation, development, and interpretation of the national income and product accounts, summarized by the gross national product (GNP); the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; the U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts; and measures relating to environmental change within the framework of the national economic accounts.

The work on the national economic accounts is supplemented by the preparation and analysis of other measures of business activity, including various tools for forecasting economic developments, such as surveys of investment outlays and plans of U.S. business, econometric models of the U.S. economy, and a system of leading, coincident, and lagging economic indicators. The data and analyses prepared by BEA are disseminated mainly through its monthly publications, the *Survey of Current Business,* including periodic supplements to the *Survey,* and *Business Conditions Digest.*

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-523-0777.

Economic Development Administration

[For the Economic Development Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 301, Subpart C]

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 552; 42 U.S.C. 3121), to generate new jobs, to help protect existing jobs, and to stimulate commercial and industrial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States. EDA assistance is available in rural and urban areas of the Nation experiencing high unemployment, low income quotas, or sudden and severe economic distress. The basic programs include:

Public works grants to public and private nonprofit organizations and Indian reservations to help build or expand public facilities essential to industrial and commercial growth. Typical projects are industrial parks, access roads, water and sewer lines, and port and airport terminal developments. EDA also makes grants to help in the construction of useful public facilities in areas of high unemployment;

Loan guarantees to industrial and commercial firms, local development companies, and Indian-owned business enterprises. Proceeds from the loans may be used for working capital to maintain and expand operations or for fixed assets such as purchase of land, construction of plants, and the purchase of machinery and equipment;

Technical assistance and grants to enable communities and firms to find solutions to problems that stifle economic growth. Under the technical assistance program, funds are used for studies to determine the economic feasibility of resource development to establish jobs and to provide on-the-scene assistance to help businesses overcome a wide range of management and technical problems through university centers;

Planning grants to States, cities, districts, and Indian reservations to help pay for the expertise needed to plan, implement, and coordinate comprehensive economic development programs; and

Special economic adjustment assistance to assist State and local governments in solving recent and anticipated severe adjustment problems, resulting in abrupt and serious job losses, and to help areas implement strategies to reverse and halt long-term economic deterioration.

Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration

Regional Offices	Economic Development Representative Addresses
Philadelphia, PA (4th Floor, 325 Chestnut St., 19106) Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia.	450 Main St., Hartford, CT 06103. 441 Stuart St., Boston, MA 02116. Room 504, 402 E. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608. Room 21-100-C, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Room 1225, 100 S. Clinton St., Syracuse, NY 13260. Room 620, Federal Office Bldg., Calle Carlos Chardon, Hato Rey, San Juan, PR 00918. W. Pike and N. 3d Sts., Clarksburg, WV 26301. Room B-020, Federal Courts Bldg., Beckley, WV 25801. 2d Floor, 2568 Riva Rd., Annapolis, MD 21401. Room 319, 55 Pleasant St., Concord, NH 03301. Room 410-D, 40 Western Ave., Augusta, ME 04330. 4th Floor, 325 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106. 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, VA 23240.
Atlanta, GA (Suite 750, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., 30309) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Room 1047, 227 N. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32301. Suite 750, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309. 210 E. 9th St., P.O. Box 241, Hopkinsville, KY 42240. Room 204, 333 Waller Ave., Lexington, KY 40507. 100 W. Capitol St., Jackson, MS 39269. Room 572, Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg., Columbia, SC 29201. Suite 145, U.S. Court House, Nashville, TN 37203.
Chicago, IL (Suite A-1630, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., 60604) Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	Room 125, 600 E. Monroe St., Springfield, IL 62701. Room 114, 46 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46204. Room 221, 315 W. Allegan St., Lansing, MI 48933. 515 W. First St., Duluth, MN 55802. 405 Security Bank Bldg., Athens, OH 45701. Room 33, 510 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire, WI 54701.
Denver, CO (333 W. Colfax Ave., 80204) Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	333 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80204. Room 1160, 210 Nitucker Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63101. P.O. Box 1911, Bismarck, ND 58502. 346 Federal Bldg., Pierre, SD 57501. 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138.

Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration—Continued

Regional Offices	Economic Development Representative Addresses
Austin, TX (611 E. 6th St., 78701) Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Room 2509, 700 W. Capitol St., Little Rock, AR. 72201. 2027 One American Pl., 400 5th St. N., Baton Rouge, LA 70825. Room 124, Cathedral Pl., Santa Fe, NM 87504. 3d and Harvey Sts., Oklahoma City, OK 73102. 221 W. 6th St., Austin, TX 78701. P.O. Box 712, Laredo, TX 78042. P.O. Box 86, Lubbock, TX 79408.
Seattle, WA (1700 Westlake Ave. N., 98109) Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	Box 10, 701 C St., Anchorage, Alaska 95513. Suite 2760, Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, AZ 85073. 1313 P St., Fresno, CA 93721. Room 11105, 11000 Wilshire Blvd. W., Los Angeles, CA 90024. Suite 415, 1333 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612. Room 302A, 1008 2d St., Sacramento, CA 95814. Room 304, 2404 Bank Dr., Boise, ID 83705. 9 Comstock Circle, Carson City, NV 89701. Room M611, 1221 SW. 3d Ave., Portland, OR 97204. 1700 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109.

For further information, contact the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-5113.

International Trade Administration

[For the International Trade Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Feb. 22, 1980, 45 FR 11862, as amended at 46 FR 13537, Feb. 23, 1981]

The International Trade Administration (ITA) was established on January 2, 1980, by the Secretary of Commerce to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States.

ITA is headed by the Under Secretary for International Trade. The Under Secretary coordinates all issues concerning trade administration, international economic policy and programs, and trade development. ITA is responsible for nonagricultural trade operations of the U.S. Government and supports the trade policy negotiation efforts of the U.S. Trade Representative. The Office of the Under Secretary includes a Deputy Under Secretary, a planning and evaluation staff, and the Director of Administration, who is responsible for providing administrative management and support services for ITA. The Under Secretary is assisted by three Assistant Secretaries and the Director General of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service.

International Economic Policy The Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy advises on the analysis, formulation, and implementation of international economic policies of a bilateral, multilateral, or regional nature. Reporting to the Assistant Secretary are four Deputy Assistant Secretaries (for Europe; the Western Hemisphere; East Asia and the Pacific; and Africa, the Near East and South Asia) who have responsibility for trade and investment issues with particular countries and regions of the world. These officials maintain in-depth commercial and economic information on the countries and regions for which they are responsible. In addition, there is a Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy who has responsibility for multilateral affairs and for overall policy coordination.

Trade Administration The Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration is responsible for development of policies pertaining to, and the implementation of departmental programs dealing with import and export administration issues, including industrial resource administration, foreign boycotts, and export enforcement. The Assistant Secretary exercises the functions of the "administering authority" and "Secretary" of U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws within the meaning of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590), as amended. The Assistant Secretary also administers programs dealing with foreign trade zones, watch quotas, and other statutory import programs.

Trade Development The Assistant Secretary for Trade Development advises on international trade and investment policies pertaining to U.S. industrial sectors and carries out programs to strengthen domestic export competitiveness and promotes the U.S. industry's increased participation in international markets. The Assistant Secretary manages an integrated Trade Development Program that includes policy development, industry analysis, and promotion organized by U.S. industry sectors such as aerospace, automotive affairs and consumer goods, basic industries, capital goods and international construction, science and electronics, services, and textiles and apparel. The Assistant Secretary implements and monitors the sectoral aspects of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and obtains the industry's views of trade policy issues through 17 industry sector advisory committees; gathers, analyzes, and disseminates trade information; reports on foreign investment in the United States; serves as the Department's primary source of information and analysis on U.S. industrial sectors; manages Federal participation in international expositions held in the United States; and promotes the formation of export trading companies and issues certificates of review providing them with limited exemption from liability under the antitrust laws.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service The Director General of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service develops, produces, markets, and manages an effective line of high-quality products and services geared to the marketing information needs of the U.S. exporting and international business community and manages the delivery of ITA programs through 47 district offices and 24 branch offices located in the United States and posts located in 68 countries throughout the world. The Director General manages trade fairs and exhibitions, trade missions, overseas trade seminars, and other promotional events; promotes products and services through export development offices overseas; conducts conferences and seminars in the United States; assists State and private sector organizations on export financing; supports the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative; and promotes the export of U.S. fish by working with the domestic fishing industry and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

District Offices—International Trade Administration

District Office	Director	Telephone
Albuquerque, NM Suite 4303, 517 Gold St. SW., 87102.	William E. Dwyer	505-766-2386
Anchorage, AK 701 C St., P.O. Box 32, 99513.	Richard Lenahan	907-271-5041
Altanta, GA Suite 504, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., 30309.	(Vacancy)	404-881-7000
Baltimore, MD 415 U.S. Customhouse, Gay and Lombard Sts., 21202.	LoRee P. Silloway	301-962-3560
Birmingham, AL Suite 200-201, 908 S. 20th St., 35205.	Gayle C. Shelton, Jr.	205-254-1331
Boston, MA 10th Floor, 441 Stuart St., 02116.	Francis J. O'Connor	617-223-2312

District Offices—International Trade Administration—Continued

District Office	Director	Telephone
Buffalo, NY Room 1312, 111 W. Huron St., 14202.	Robert F. Magee	716-846-4191
Charleston, WV 500 Quarrier St., 25301.	Roger L. Fortner	304-347-5123
Chicago, IL 1406 Mid-Continental Plaza Bldg., 55 E. Monroe St., 60603.	Joseph F. Christiano	312-353-4450
Cincinnati, OH 550 Main St., 45202.	Gordon B. Thomas	513-684-2944
Cleveland, OH Room 600, 666 Euclid Ave., 44114.	Zelda W. Milner	216-522-4750
Columbia, SC Suite 172, 1835 Assembly St., 29201.	Johnny E. Brown	803-765-5345
Dallas, TX Room 7A5, 1100 Commerce St., 75242.	C. Carmon Stiles	214-767-0542
Denver, CO Room 119, 721 19th St., 80202.	Samuel J. Cerrato	303-844-3246
Des Moines, IA Room 817, 210 Walnut St., 50309.	Jesse N. Durden	515-284-4222
Detroit, MI Room 445, 231 W. Lafayette, 48226.	George R. Campbell	313-226-3650
Fairfax County, VA Suite 32, 8100 Oak St., 22027.	Dunn Loring	703-573-9460
Greensboro, NC Room 203, 324 W. Market St., P.O. Box 1950, 27402.	Joel B. New	919-378-5345
Hartford, CT Room 610-B, 450 Main St., 06103.	Eric B. Outwater	203-722-3530
Honolulu, HI P.O. Box 50026, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850.	Steven K. Craven	808-546-8694
Houston, TX Room 2625, 515 Rusk St., 77002.	Felicito C. Guerrero	713-229-2578
Indianapolis, IN 46 E. Ohio St., 46204.	Mel R. Sherar	317-269-6214
Jackson, MS Suite 3230, 300 Woodrow Wilson Blvd., 39213.	Mark E. Spinney	601-960-4388
Kansas City, MO Room 635, 601 E. 12th St., 64106.	James D. Cook	816-374-3142
Little Rock, AR Suite 635, 320 W. Capitol Ave, 72201.	Lon J. Hardin	501-378-5794
Los Angeles, CA Room 800, 11777 San Vicente Blvd., 90049.	Daniel J. Young	213-209-6707
Louisville, KY Room 636B, 601 W. Broadway, 40202. 40202.	Donald R. Henderson	502-582-5066
Miami, FL Suite 224, 51 SW. 1st Ave., 33130.	Ivan A. Cosimi	305-350-5267
Milwaukee, WI 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., 53202.	Patrick A. Willis	414-291-3473
Minneapolis, MN Room 218, 110 S. 4th St., 55401.	Ronald Kramer	612-349-3338
Nashville, TN Suite 1427, One Commerce Pl., 37239.	James Charlet	615-251-5161
New Orleans, LA 432 International Trade Mart, 2 Canal St., 70130.	(Vacancy)	504-589-6546
New York, NY Room 3718, 26 Federal Plaza, 10278.	(Vacancy)	212-264-0634
Oklahoma City, OK 4024 Lincoln Blvd., 73105.	Ronald L. Wilson	405-231-5302
Omaha, NE 1st Floor, 300 S. 19th St., 68102.	George H. Payne	402-221-3664
Philadelphia, PA Room 9448, 600 Arch St., 19106.	Robert E. Kistler	215-597-2866
Phoenix, AZ Suite 2950, 201 N. Central Ave., 85073.	Donald W. Fry	602-261-3285
Pittsburgh, PA Room 2002, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222.	William M. Bradley	412-644-2850
Portland, OR Room 618, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., 97204.	Lloyd R. Porter	503-221-3001
Reno, NV 1755 E. Plumb Lane, No. 152, 89502.	Joseph J. Jeremy	702-784-5203
Richmond, VA Room 8010, 400 N. 8th St., 23240.	Philip A. Ouzts	804-771-2246

District Offices—International Trade Administration—Continued

District Office	Director	Telephone
St. Louis, MO 120 S. Central Ave., 63105.	Donald R. Loso	314-425-3302/04
Salt Lake City, UT Room 340, 350 S. Main St., 84101.	Stephen P. Smoot	801-524-5116
San Francisco, CA Box 36013, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102.	Betty D. Neuhart	415-556-5860
San Juan, PR (Hato Rey) Room 659, Federal Bldg., 00918.	J. Enrique Vilella	809-753-4555, ext. 555
Savannah, GA 27 E. Bay St., P.O. Box 9746, 31412.	James W. McIntire	912-944-4204
Seattle, WA Room 706, 1700 Westlake Ave. N., 98109.	C. Franklin Foster	206-442-5616
Trenton, NJ 8th Floor, 240 W. State St., 08608.	Thomas J. Murray	609-989-2100

For further information, contact the International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-3808.

Minority Business Development Agency

[For the Minority Business Development Agency statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Mar. 17, 1972, 37 FR 5650, as amended]

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), formerly the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on November 1, 1979, and operates under the authority of Executive Order 11625 of October 13, 1971. MBDA's purpose is to develop and coordinate a national program for minority business enterprise.

The Agency was created to assist minority business in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and in overcoming social and economic disadvantages that have limited their participation in the past. MBDA provides national policies and leadership in forming and strengthening a partnership of business, industry, and government with the Nation's minority businesses.

Management and technical assistance is provided to minority firms on request, primarily through a network of local business development organizations funded by the Agency. Specialized business assistance is available to firms exhibiting growth potential or involved in growth or high technology sectors of the economy. The Agency also funds centers throughout the Nation which assist minority firms in the commercialization of new technologies.

MBDA promotes and coordinates the efforts of other Federal agencies in assisting or providing market opportunities for minority business, primarily through its affiliate network of local Minority Business Development Centers. The Agency coordinates opportunities for minority firms in the private sector of business and industry primarily through the National Minority Supplier Development Council and its affiliate network. Through such public and private cooperative activities, MBDA promotes the participation of Federal, State, and local governments, and business and industry in directing resources for the development of strong minority businesses. The Agency also provides an Information Clearinghouse for catalogs, publications, and other information for and about the Nation's minority businesses.

The Minority Business Development Agency conducts most of its activities through its six Regional Offices (Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, New York, San Francisco, Washington) and six District Offices.

Regional and District Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

Regional Office	Director	Telephone
Atlanta, GA 30309 Suite 505, 1371 Peachtree St. NE.	Carlton Eccles	404-881-4091
Chicago, IL 60603 Suite 1440, 55 E. Monroe St.	David Vega	312-353-0182
Dallas, TX 75242 Suite 7B-19, 1100 Commerce St.	Melda Cabrea	214-767-8001
New York, NY 10278 Suite 37-20, 26 Federal Plaza	Georgina Sanchez	212-264-3262
San Francisco, CA 94102 Suite 15045, 450 Golden Gate Ave.	Xavier Mena	415-556-6351
Washington, DC 20230 Suite 6711, 14th and Constitution Ave. NW.	William J. Williams	202-377-8275

District Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

District Office	Officer	Telephone
Boston, MA 02117 7th Floor, 441 Stuart St.	Rochelle K. Schwartz	617-223-3726
Denver, CO 80204 3d Floor, 333 W. Coleax Ave.	Emma C. Buck	303-837-2767
Kansas City, MO 64106 Room 501, 911 Walnut St.	(Vacancy)	816-374-3381
Los Angeles, CA 90057 Room 908, 2500 Wilshire Blvd.	Joseph Galinda	213-688-7157
Miami, FL 33130 Room 216, Federal Bldg.	Rudy Swarez	305-350-5054
Philadelphia, PA 19106 Room 9436, W.J. Green Federal Bldg.	Alfonso C. Jackson	215-597-9236

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-1936.

National Bureau of Standards

Headquarters: Gaithersburg, MD (Route I-270 and Quince Orchard Road)
Mailing address: Gaithersburg, MD 20899
Phone, 301-921-1000

[For the National Bureau of Standards statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 13, 1978, 43 FR 15473]

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) was established by act of Congress of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449; 15 U.S.C. 271). The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the Nation's science and technology and to facilitate their use for public benefit. NBS is the only Federal laboratory with the explicit goal of serving U.S. industry and science. To this end, the Bureau conducts research providing groundwork for the Nation's physical measurement system as well as scientific and technological services for industry and government. These activities offer a technical basis for increasing productivity and innovation, promoting international competitiveness in American industry, ensuring U.S. involvement in domestic and international product standardization activities, maintaining equity in trade, and promoting public safety. NBS works cooperatively with industry, other government agencies, and academia. The Bureau's technical work is performed by its National Measurement Laboratory, the National Engineering Laboratory, the Center for Materials Science, and the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology.

Measurements The National Measurement Laboratory provides the national system of physical and chemical measurement; coordinates the national system with measurement systems of other nations; furnishes essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical and chemical measurement throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce; provides advisory and research services to other Government agencies; conducts physical and chemical research; develops, produces, and distributes standard reference materials; provides standard reference data; and provides calibration services. The Laboratory consists of the following centers: Basic Standards, Radiation Research, Chemical Physics, and Analytical Chemistry.

Engineering The National Engineering Laboratory provides technology and technical services to users in the public and private sectors to address national needs and to solve national problems in the public interest; conducts research in engineering and applied science in support of objectives in these efforts; builds and maintain competence in the necessary disciplines required to carry out this research and technical service; develops engineering data and measurement capabilities; provides engineering measurement traceability services; develops test methods and proposes engineering standards and code changes; develops and proposes new engineering practices; and develops and improves mechanisms to transfer results of its research to the user. The Laboratory consists of the following centers: Applied Mathematics, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering, Building Technology, Fire Research, and Chemical Engineering.

Materials Science The Center for Materials Science develops and maintains the scientific competence and experimental facilities necessary to provide the Nation with a central basis for uniform physical measurements, measurement methodology, and measurement services fundamental to the processing, characterization, properties, and performance of materials and to other essential areas in materials science; provides government, industry, universities, and consumers with standards, measurement methods, data, and quantitative understanding concerning metals, polymers, ceramics, composites, and glasses; characterizes the structure of materials, chemical reactions, and physical properties which lead to the safest, most efficient uses of materials—improves materials technology, provides the bases for advanced material technology in basic and high-technology industries, and encourages recycling; obtains accurate experimental data on the behavior and properties of materials under service conditions to ensure effective use of raw and manufactured materials; provides technical information such as reference data, materials measurement methods, and standards to processors, designers, and users for the selection of cost-effective combinations of materials, processes, designs, and service conditions; uses the NBS reactor facilities to develop neutron measurement methodology and develop sophisticated structure characterization techniques, reference data, and standards; oversees a Bureau-wide technical program in nondestructive evaluation; and disseminates generic technical information to basic and high-technology industries, Government agencies, universities, and other scientific organizations through conventional distribution mechanisms and special cooperative institutional arrangements. The Center consists of the following organizational units: Inorganic Materials Division, Fracture and Deformation Division, Polymers Division, Metallurgy Division, Reactor Radiation Division, and Office of Nondestructive Evaluation.

Computer Sciences and Technology The Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, in accordance with Public Law 89-306, dated October 30, 1965

(79 Stat. 1127; 40 U.S.C. 759), develops and recommends Federal information processing standards and participates in the development of voluntary industry standards for computer and network technologies; conducts research in the science and technologies of automatic data processing, computers, and related systems; provides scientific and technical advisory services to the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration to support the formulation of Federal automatic data processing policies; provides advisory services and technical assistance to other Government agencies; and builds and maintains the competence in computer science and engineering necessary to carry out these programs. The Institute consists of the following centers: Programming Science and Technology, and Computer Systems Engineering.

Major Field Organizational Units and Stations—National Bureau of Standards

Units and Stations	Address
Organizational units at Boulder, CO 80303:	
Director, NBS/Boulder Laboratories	National Bureau of Standards.
Time and Frequency Division	National Bureau of Standards.
Quantum Physics Division	Joint Institute of Laboratory Astrophysics, University of Colorado, 80302.
Electromagnetic Fields Division	National Bureau of Standards.
Electromagnetic Technology Division	National Bureau of Standards.
Center for Chemical Engineering	National Bureau of Standards.
Chemical Engineering Science Division	National Bureau of Standards.
Standard Frequency Stations, WWV and WWVB	2000 E. County Rd. 58, Fort Collins, CO 80524.
Standard of Frequency Station WWVH	Box 417, Kekaha, Kauai, HI 96752.
Master Railway Track Scale Depot	5800 W. 69th St., Chicago (Clearing), IL 60638.

For further information, contact the Information Resources and Services Division, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20234. Phone, 301–921–2318.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–377–2985

[For the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Feb. 13, 1978, 43 FR 6128]

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was formed on October 3, 1970, by Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970. Its principal functions are authorized by title 15, chapter 9, United States Code (National Weather Service); title 33, chapter 17, United States Code (National Ocean Survey); and title 16, chapter 9, United States Code (National Marine Fisheries Service). NOAA's mission was further defined by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the Weather Modification Reporting Act of 1972, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973, and the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

The mission of NOAA is to explore, map, and chart the global ocean and its living resources, to manage, use, and conserve those resources and to describe, monitor, and predict conditions in the atmosphere, ocean, Sun, and space environment, issue warnings against impending destructive natural events, develop beneficial methods of environmental modification, and assess the consequences of inadvertent environmental modification over several scales of time.

Among its principal functions and activities, NOAA reports the weather of the United States and its possessions and provides weather forecasts to the general public, issues warnings against such destructive natural events as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and tsunamis and provides special services in support of aviation, marine activities, agriculture, forestry, urban air-quality control, and other weather-sensitive activities. The Agency also monitors and reports all non-Federal weather modification activities conducted in the United States.

NOAA conducts an integrated program of management, research, and services related to the protection and rational use of living marine resources, and protects marine mammals. The Agency prepares and issues nautical and aeronautical charts, provides the Nation's precise geodetic surveys, and conducts broad research programs in marine and atmospheric sciences, solar-terrestrial physics, and experimental meteorology, including weather modification. NOAA also predicts tides, currents, and the state of the oceans, conducts research and development aimed at providing alternatives to ocean dumping, and developing sound national policies in the areas of ocean mining and energy. It provides Federal leadership in promoting wise and balanced management of the Nation's coastal zone.

In addition, NOAA provides satellite observations of the environment by operating a national environmental satellite system; and conducts an integrated program of research and services relating to the oceans and inland waters, the lower and upper atmosphere, space environment, and the Earth to increase understanding of man's geophysical environment. NOAA acquires, stores, and disseminates worldwide environmental data through a system of meteorological, oceanographic, geodetic, and seismological data centers.

NOAA also administers and directs the National Sea Grant program by providing grants to institutions for marine research, education, and advisory services; develops a system of data buoys for automatically obtaining and disseminating marine environmental data; and promotes the development of technology to meet future needs of the marine community.

Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Field Organization	Address
1. National Weather Service:	
Eastern region	585 Stewart Ave., Garden City, Long Island, NY 11530.
Central region	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
Southern region	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
Western region	125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84147.
Alaska region	Box 23, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513.
Pacific region	Room 4110, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850.
National Meteorological Center	5200 Auth Rd., Camp Springs, MD 20233.
2. National Ocean Service:	
Atlantic Marine Center	439 W. York St., Norfolk, VA 23510.
Pacific Marine Center	1801 Fairview Ave. E., Seattle, WA 98102.
3. National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Northeast region	14 Elm St., Gloucester, MA 01930.
Southeast region	9450 Koger Blvd., St. Petersburg, FL 33702.
Northwest and Alaska region	7600 Sand Point Way, Seattle, WA 98115.
Southwest region	300 S. Ferry St., Terminal Island, CA 90731.
Alaska region	P.O. Box 1668, Juneau, AK 99802.
4. National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service:	
National Climatic Data Center	Federal Bldg., Asheville, NC 28801.
National Oceanographic Data Center	2001 Wisconsin Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20235.
National Geophysical Data Center	3100 Marine Ave., Boulder, CO 80302.
5. Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
Environmental Research Laboratories	3100 Marine Ave., Boulder, CO 80302.
6. Administrative Support Centers:	
Western Administrative Support Center	7600 Sand Point Way, Seattle, WA 98115.
Mountain Administrative Support Center	3100 Marine Ave., Boulder, CO 80302.
Central Administrative Support Center	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106.

Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Continued

Field Organization	Address
6. Administrative Support Centers—Continued:	
Eastern Administrative Support Center	253 Monticello Ave., Norfolk, VA 23510.
National Capital Administrative Support Center	11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-4190.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was established in 1978 in response to Executive Order 12046 of March 27, 1978.

The reorganization that accompanied this Executive order combined within NTIA the resources of the Office of Telecommunications of the Commerce Department and the Office of Telecommunications Policy from the Executive Office of the President. It thus provided a broad national role in telecommunication and information issues for the Department of Commerce.

NTIA's broad goals include formulating policies to support the development and growth of telecommunications, information, and related industries; furthering the efficient development and use of telecommunications and information services; providing policy and management for Federal use of the electromagnetic spectrum; and providing telecommunications facilities grants to public service users.

For further information, contact the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-1832.

Patent and Trademark Office

[For the Patent and Trademark Office statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 14, 1975, 40 FR 16707]

The patent system, administered by the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), was established by Congress ". . . to promote the progress of . . . the useful arts. . ." under Article I, section 8, U.S. Constitution (see also 66 Stat. 792, 35 U.S.C. 1-293; 88 Stat. 1949, 35 U.S.C. 1 note; 89 Stat. 685, 35 U.S.C. 351-376; 60 Stat. 427, 15 U.S.C. 1051; 94 Stat. 3015, 35 U.S.C. 301-307; 96 Stat. 322, 35 U.S.C. 294).

PTO examines applications for three kinds of patents: design patents (issued for 14 years), plant patents (issued for 17 years), and utility patents, including reissue patents (issued for 17 years). Reexamination of patents still in force began July 1, 1981. Under legislation effective May 8, 1985, PTO began issuing Statutory Invention Registrations, which have the defensive but not the enforceable attributes of a patent. PTO also processes international applications for patents under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. More than 72,000 patents were issued for fiscal year 1984 that provide inventors with exclusive rights to the results of their creative efforts. The patent system is intended to promote incentives to invent, to invest in research and development, to commercialize new technology, and to make public inventions that would otherwise go unnoticed.

About 52,000 trademarks were registered for fiscal year 1984, and 5,700 were renewed. A trademark is made up of any distinctive word, name, symbol, or device and used by a manufacturer, merchant, or businessman to identify his goods or services and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others. Trademarks, registered for 20 years with renewal rights, are examined by PTO for compliance with various statutory requirements to prevent unfair competition and consumer deception.

In addition to the examination of patent and trademark applications, issuance of patents, and registration of trademarks, PTO sells printed copies of issued patent and trademark registrations; records and indexes documents transferring ownership; maintains a scientific library and search files containing over 27 million documents, including U.S. and foreign patents and U.S. trademarks; provides search rooms for the public to research their applications; hears and decides appeals from prospective inventors and trademark applicants; participates in legal proceedings involving the issue of patents or trademark registrations; helps represent the United States in international efforts to cooperate on patent and trademark policy; compiles the Official Gazettes—a weekly list of all patents and trademarks issued by PTO; and maintains a roster of agents and attorneys qualified to practice before PTO.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. Phone, 703–557–3428. PTO operations are centered at 2021 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

United States Travel and Tourism Administration

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) was established by the National Tourism Policy Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1011; 22 U.S.C. 2121 note).

USTTA advises the Secretary of Commerce on the formulation and execution of national tourism policy. Its primary objectives are to: fully utilize the contribution of the tourism and recreation industries to economic prosperity, full employment, and the international trade balance; eliminate unnecessary trade barriers to the U.S. tourism industry operating throughout the world; ensure the compatibility of tourism and recreation with other national interests; and assist in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of tourism data.

USTTA conducts a marketing program to expand tourism exports and to strengthen the international trade position of the United States. The principal elements are to educate and motivate travel agents and operators abroad to select and market U.S. destinations; provide information and services to prospective individual consumers; coordinate U.S. and overseas tourism interests for international marketing projects and programs; stimulate demand for travel in the United States abroad; and assist international associations in the selection of U.S. locations for future meetings.

USTTA has 10 regional offices that are located in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Mexico City, Milan, Paris, Sydney, Tokyo, and Toronto; an International Congress Office is located in Paris, France.

For further information, contact the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–3811.

Sources of Information

Reading Room Locations See address of specific operating unit.

Age and Citizenship Age search and citizenship information is available from the Personal Census Service Branch, Walnut and Pine Streets, Pittsburg, KS 66762. Phone, 316-231-7100.

Small Business and Minority Business Activities See statement on page 143.

Environment The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration monitors the conditions in the ocean, atmosphere, and Earth-Sun environment; provides Federal leadership in managing the living resources of the sea and the Nation's coastal zone; and ensures that marine mammals are protected under the law. It also conducts research aimed at remote sensing of the physical environment and provides a variety of environmental quality control services, including those for urban airborne pollution control, estuarine water movement, and water resources management. Write to the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 202-377-4190.

The Patent and Trademark Office has priority programs for the processing of applications for patents which could aid in curbing environmental abuses and which relate to energy. Write to the Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231. Phone, 703-557-3070.

Telephone Directory The Department of Commerce telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

Publications

The titles of selected publications are listed below with the operating units responsible for their issuance. These and other publications dealing with a wide range of business, economic, environmental, scientific, and technical matters are announced in the weekly *Business Service Checklist,* which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

Further information on Commerce publications is available at any of the Department's International Trade Administration district offices, and at the Information Center and Bookstore of the National Technical Information Service, Room 1067, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-0365.

International Trade Administration Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (phone, 202-783-3238), and at ITA District Offices.

Business America (published biweekly)

Minority Business Development Agency Available from MBDA, Information Clearinghouse, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-2648.

Minority Business Today
1982 Guide to Federal Minority Enterprise and Related Assistance Programs
Director of MBDA Regional and District Offices and Funded Organizations
MBDA Performance Highlights Report for FY '82
Federal Agency Performance for Minority Business Development for FY '82
Franchise Opportunities Handbook
How to Build an Export Business

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

Floods, Flash Floods and Warnings
Tornado Safety
Space Environmental Vantage Point
The NOAA Story
NOAA Magazine

Also available from NOAA are Technical Memoranda, Technical Reports, and Monographs, nautical and aeronautical charts, coastal zone maps, magnetic tape, and a wide variety of raw and processed environmental data.

Patent and Trademark Office Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

General Information Concerning Patents
General Information Concerning Trademarks
Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

National Bureau of Standards Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

Journal of Research
Publications of the National Bureau of Standards
Handbook of Mathematical Functions
The Economic Effects of Fracture
Selection of Microcomputer Systems

Bureau of the Census Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

The Bureau of the Census Catalog
Statistical Abstract of the U.S.
Pocket Data Book, U.S.A.
Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970

Bureau of Economic Analysis Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

The Survey of Current Business
Business Conditions Digest
Business Statistics: 1982 Biennial Ed.
Area Economic Projections
The National Income and Product Accounts of the United States, 1929–76, Statistical Tables
Local Area Personal Income
Handbook of Cyclical Indicators

National Technical Information Service Available from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703-487-4650.

Microwave Receivers and Related Components (PB84-108711)
The Outlook for Solid Wood Products in the 1980's (PB84-129790)
National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey (PB83-229542)
Study on Accidents Involving Robots (PB83-239822)
Productivity Measurement in Software Engineering (PB83-227330)
Minerals Data Source Directory (PB83-225516)

National Telecommunications and Information Administration Available from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230 (phone, 202-377-1832); or the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, Department of Commerce, Boulder, CO 80302 (phone, 303-497-3572).

Publications: Several hundred Technical Reports, Technical Memoranda, Special Publications, Contractor Reports, and other information products have been published by NTIA or its predecessor agency since 1970.

Field Employment

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration The Department of Commerce has field employment offices at the Western Administrative Support Center, 7600 Sand Point Way, BIN 15700, Seattle, WA 98115 (phone, 206-527-6054); the Mountain Administrative Support Center, 3100 Marine Avenue, Boulder, CO 80302 (phone, 303-497-6305); the Central Administrative Support Center, 601 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, MO 64106 (phone, 816-374-

3196); and the Eastern Administrative Support Center, 253 Monticello Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23510 (phone, 804-827-6876).

For further information concerning the Department of Commerce, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce, Fourteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-4901.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1155
Phone, 202–545–6700

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER	*SECRETARY OF DEFENSE*
Maj. Gen. Colin L. Powell, USA	*Senior Military Assistant*
Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC	*Military Assistant*
Marybel Batjer	*Assistant to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Defense*
Col. Richard J. Tiplady, USAF	*Protocol Officer for the Secretary of Defense*
William Howard Taft IV	*Deputy Secretary of Defense*
Maj. Gen. Claudius E. Watts III, USAF	*Senior Military Assistant*
Col. John J. Sheehan, USMC	*Military Assistant*
Col. David R. Brown, USA	*Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense*
Lt. Col. James E. Klusman, USAF	*Deputy Executive Secretary*
Lt. Col. Woodson A. Sadler, USMC	*Military Assistant*
Comdr. John R. Ryan, USN	*Military Assistant*
Lt. Col. Charlotte J. Cochard, USA	*Military Assistant*
Lt. Col. Michael B. Keck, USA	*Military Assistant*
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Caspar W. Weinberger	*Chairman—Secretary of Defense*
	Members:
William Howard Taft IV	*Deputy Secretary of Defense*
John O. Marsh, Jr.	*Secretary of the Army*
John Lehman	*Secretary of the Navy*
Verne Orr	*Secretary of the Air Force*
Fred C. Ikle	*Under Secretary of Defense for Policy*
(Vacancy)	*Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering*
Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., USA	*Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff*
Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., USA	*Chief of Staff, Army*
Gen. Charles A. Gabriel, USAF	*Chief of Staff, Air Force*
Adm. James D. Watkins, USN	*Chief of Naval Operations*
Gen. P.X. Kelley, USMC	*Commandant, Marine Corps*
Fred C. Ikle	*Under Secretary of Defense for Policy*
Col. William C. Kingsbury, USAF	*Military Assistant*
Capt. J. Scott Redd, USN	*Military Assistant*
Dov S. Zakheim	*Assistant Under Secretary (Policy/Resources)*
Michael Pillsbury	*Assistant Under Secretary (Policy Planning)*
Mervyn E. Hampton	*Assistant for Administration*
Craig Alderman, Jr.	*Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Policy*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Policy*
Col. Ralph Udick, USA	*Military Assistant*
Thomas J. O'Brien	*Director, Defense Investigative Service*
Thomas P. Rona	*Director for Space Policy*
Merrill Kelley	*Director, Special Advisory Staff*

Craig Alderman, Jr.	*Director for Emergency Planning*
L. Britt Snider	*Principal Director for Counterintelligence and Security Policy*
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Maynard C. Anderson	*Director, Security Plans and Programs*
John B. Bellinger	*Director, Defense Guidance Staff*
Raymond A. Warren	*Director, Policy Support Program*
Richard L. Armitage	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)*
Col. Gerald S. Venanzi, USAF	*Military Assistant*
Noel C. Koch	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary/Deputy Assistant Secretary (African Affairs)*
Philip E. Barringer	*Director, Foreign Military Rights Affairs*
James L. Woods	*Director, Africa Region*
James A. Kelly	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (East Asia and Pacific Affairs)*
Como. James D. Cossey, USN	*Director, East Asia and Pacific Region*
Lt. Col. Howard Hill, USAF	*Principal Adviser, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Affairs*
Maj. Gen. Kenneth D. Burns, USAF	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Near East and South Asian Affairs)*
Col. Ken McKim, USAF	*Director, Near East and South Asia Region*
Nestor D. Sanchez	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Inter-American Affairs)*
Brig. Gen. Fred Gorden, USA	*Regional Director, Inter-American Region*
James Blaker	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Policy Analysis)*
Richard N. Perle	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy)*
Lt. Col. David C. Dill, USAF	*Military Assistant*
Louis G. Michael	*Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Capt. Paula A. Gathright, USAF	*Military Assistant*
John Merrill	*Director, Policy Research*
Ronald S. Lauder	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (European and NATO Policy)*
Brig. Gen. David H. Roe, USAF	*Principal Director, NATO and Regional Policy*
George Bader	*Principal Director, European Policy*
Ralph Jefferson	*Deputy Principal Director, NATO Policy*
Darel S. Johnson	*Director, European Policy*
Col. Kent Montavon, USAF	*Director, NATO Policy*
James W. Morrison	*Director, Regional Policy*
Leon K. Pfeiffer	*Director, Congressional Relations*
Stephen D. Bryen	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (International Economic, Trade and Security Policy)*
Donald J. Goldstein	*Principal Director*
Col. James P. Morris, Jr., USAF	*Military Assistant*
William M. George	*Director, International Economic Policy*
Col. Robert A. Witter, USA	*Director, Munitions Control*
John R. Konfala	*Director, Strategic Trade Policy*
Col. Robert W. Turner, USA	*Director, Technology Cooperation and Security*
Elvia H. Thompson	*Director, Office of Industrial and Governmental Liaison*
Frank J. Gaffney, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Nuclear Forces and Arms Control Policy*

Robert G. Joseph	*Acting Director, Theater Nuclear Forces Policy*
Franklin C. Miller	*Director, Strategic Forces Policy*
Sally K. Horn	*Director, Verifications Policy*
Mark B. Schneider	*Acting Director, Strategic Arms Control Policy*
Kent G. Stansberry	*Acting Director, Strategic Defense and Space Arms Control Policy*
John A. Woodworth	*Secretary of Defense Representative, U.S. Delegation, Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Negotiations*
Stephen R. Hanmer, Jr.	*Secretary of Defense Representative, U.S. Delegation, Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START)*
(Vacancy)	*Secretary of Defense Representative to the Strategic Defense and Space Arms Control Talks*
Douglas J. Feith	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Negotiations Policy)*
Jim E. Hinds	*Principal Director (Negotiations Policy)*
Sheila R. Buckley	*Director, Multilateral Negotiations*
Col. John K. Matheny, USAF	*Director, European Security Negotiations*
Gerald G. Oplinger	*Director, Non-Proliferation Policy*
Victor A.D. Rostow	*Director, Long Range Policy*
Harlan Strauss	*Secretary of Defense Representative, U.S. Delegation, Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE)*
Darnell Whitt	*Secretary of Defense Representative, U.S. Delegation, Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR)*
Andrew W. Marshall	*Director, Net Assessment*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Director*
Laurence J. Legere	*Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission to NATO*
Werner E. Michel	*Assistant to the Secretary (Intelligence Oversight)*
Frank J. Aurelio	*Deputy Assistant to the Secretary (Intelligence Oversight)*
Peter T. Alberse	*Chief, Investigations and Inspections*
Lt. Col. John C. Duncan, Jr., USAF	*Legal Adviser*
Norma B. Leftwich	*Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilizaton*
Horace J. Crouch	*Deputy Director, Small and Disadvantaged Businesss Utilization*
Alba G. Moesser	*Deputy Director, Plans, Analysis, and Evaluation*
(Vacancy)	*Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering*
Ronald D. Thomas	*Acting Executive Assistant*
(Vacancy)	*Special Assistant*
James P. Wade, Jr.	*Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Research and Engineering/Asssitant Secretary of Defense (Development and Support)*
Ann C. Webb	*Executive Assistant*

Robert S. Cooper	*Director, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency*
Mary Ann Gilleece	*Deputy Under Secretary (Acquisition Management)*
Capt. C.M. Mayer, USN	*Executive Assistant*
Eleanor Specter	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition*
Thomas J. Lelli	*Director, Contract Administration*
Herbert L. Fisher	*Director, Contract Policy*
John L. Kendig	*Director, Cost Pricing and Finance*
Benson D. Adams	*Director, Contract Studies*
James T. Brannan	*Director, Defense Acquisition Regulatory System*
John E. Smith	*Director, Major Systems Acquisition*
John A. Mittino	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Production Support*
Peter Yurcisin	*Director, Industrial Productivity*
Richard E. Donnelly	*Director, Industrial Resources*
Richard A. Stimson	*Acting Director, Standardization and Acquisition Support*
Col. Michael M. McMillan, USAF	*Director, International Acquisition*
Talbot S. Lindstrom	*Deputy Under Secretary (International Programs and Technology)*
Col. John V. Ello, USAF	*Military Assistant*
Gerald D. Sullivan	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (International Programs)*
Francis M. Cevasco	*Director, NATO/European Affairs*
Jeanne S. Mintz	*Director, Far East/Southern Hemisphere Affairs*
Francis B. Kapper	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Technology Transfer)*
Oles Lomacky	*Special Assistant/Special Coordinator (Technology Transfer)*
Col. Michael S. Higgins, USA	*Director, Export Control*
Col. Clarence M. Griffin, USA	*Director, Military Technology Sharing*
Col. Donald I. Carter, USAF	*Acting Deputy Under Secretary (Research and Advanced Technology)*
Col. Ted Cress, USAF	*Military Assistant*
James H. Terrell, Jr.	*Special Assistant*
Edward Lieblein	*Director, Computer Software Systems*
Raymond F. Siewert	*Director, Military Systems Technology*
Thomas R. Dashiell	*Director, Environmental and Life Sciences*
Leo Young	*Director, Research and Laboratory Management*
Egbert D. Maynard, Jr.	*Director, Circuits/Electronic Devices*
T.K. Jones	*Deputy Under Secretary (Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces)*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces)*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Defensive Systems)*
Col. Thomas Thomason, USAF	*Acting Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Offensive and Space Systems)*
Lee P. Minichiello	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (START and Arms Control)*

Capt. Sherman G. Alexander, USN	*Acting Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Strategic Aeronautical and Theater Nuclear Systems)*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Under Secretary (Tactical Warfare Programs)*
Col. Owen Baker, USMC	*Military Assistant*
Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Aguanno, USA	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Tactical Warfare Programs)*
Kenneth R. Hinman	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Air Warfare)*
Charles W. Bernard	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Land Warfare)*
David L. Anderson	*Assistant Deputy Under Secretary (Naval Warfare)*
Charles K. Watt	*Acting Director, Defense Test and Evaluation*
Lt. Col. James A. Ball, USAF	*Executive Assistant*
Donald R. Greenlee	*Acting Deputy Director, Strategic and Naval Warfare* C^3
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Director, Tactical Air and Land Warfare Systems*
William A. Richardson	*Deputy Director, Test Facilities and Resources*
Ronald D. Thomas	*Director, Program Control and Administration*
Louis G. Michael	*Assistant Under Secretary (Plans and Development)*
James A. Tegnelia	*Assistant Under Secretary (Conventional Initiatives)*
Paul J. Berenson	*Special Assistant for Assessment*
Col. Thomas L. Ricketts, USA	*Director, DOD/Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) Management Office*
Richard L. Wagner	*Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy)*
(Vacancy)	*Executive Assistant*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant (Military Applications)*
Thomas J. Welch	*Deputy Assistant (Chemical Matters)*
Charles A. Fowler	*Chairman, Defense Science Board*
Eugene G. Fubini	*Vice Chairman*
Paul J. Berenson	*Executive Officer*
Donald C. Latham	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence)*
Col. William K. O'Donnell	*Executive Assistant*
Thomas P. Quinn	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Command, Control and Communications)*
John J. Lane	*Director, Information Systems*
Alan D. Campen	*Director, Mission Assessment and Plans*
Albert R. Lubarsky	*Director, Program Control and Evaluation*
Arthur H. Bertapelle	*Director, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces* C^3
John C. Cittadino	*Director, Theater and Tactical* C^3
Nathaniel M. Cavallini	*Deputy Asssitant Secretary (Plans and Resources)*
David T. Signori, Jr.	*Director, Plans and Program Evaluation*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Resource Management*
Charles A. Hawkins, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Intelligence)*

Craig L. Wilson	*Director, Intelligence Personnel and Training*
James D. Bain	*Director, Intelligence Resources*
William T. Marquitz	*Director, National Intelligence Systems*
Francis P. Pantuso	*Director, Special Warfare Systems*
Roger K. Engel	*Director, Tactical Intelligence Systems*
Robert W. Helm	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)*
John R. Quetsch	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Col. Joseph Graham, USA	*Executive Assistant*
Graydon I. Lose	*Special Assistant*
Carroll W. Dennis	*Appropriations Liaison Officer*
Clyde O. Glaister	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Program/Budget)*
Herbert H. Kraft, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management Systems)*
Joseph T. Kammerer	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Cost and Audit)*
D.O. Cooke	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Administration) and Director, Washington Headquarters Services*
William Mayer, M.D.	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)*
David Newhall III	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Diana G. Tabler	*Executive Assistant*
J. Jarrett Clinton, M.D.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Professional Affairs and Quality Assurance)*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Medical Program Management)*
Brig. Gen. France F. Jordan, USA	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Medical Readiness)*
John E. Dexter	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Medical Resources Administration)*
Michael J. Mestrovich	*Acting Director, Defense Medical Systems Support Center*
Alan J. Andreoni	*Director, Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS)*
Michael J. Mestrovich	*Director, Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting Systems (DEERS)*
Keith Lively	*Director, Management Information Support Systems*
Teresa Hawkes	*Director, Civilian Health and Medical Program for the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS)*
Russell A. Rourke	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)*
Col. Raymon M. White, USAF	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)*
Daniel B. Denning	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Senate Affairs)*
Col. George Jacunski, USA	*Director (Senate Affairs)*
Anthony S. Makris	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (House Affairs)*
Lt. Col. Jim Ervin, USAF	*Director (House Affairs)*
Peggy Cifrino	*Special Assistant for Foreign Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Region, Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Matters*
Jerry M. Kennedy	*Special Assistant for Public Affairs, Secretary/Deputy Secretary (Congressional Testimony)*

Denise A. Painter	*Special Assistant for Reserve Affairs, Civilian Personnel, and Drug Interdiction*
George H. Seymour	*Special Assistant for Defense Research and Engineering, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, House Appropriations*
Richard C. Horanburg	*Assistant for Budget, Comptroller, Program Analysis and Evaluation, Energy and Environment*
Comdr. Roger F. Pitkin, USN	*Assistant for Manpower and Health Affairs*
Mike Andricos	*Assistant for Defense Policy, NATO International Security Affairs/Defense Security Assistance Agency*
Lt. Col. Ted Hess, USMC	*Assistant for Defense Legislation, Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Telecommunications, Defense Investigative Service*
Lt. Col. Warren Taylor, USA	*Assistant for Procurement/Acquisition Policy, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Defense Mapping Agency, Inspector General*
Lt. Col. Greg Sharp, USA	*Assistant for Military Construction, Installations, Defense Nuclear Agency, Atomic Energy, Procurement*
Lt. Col. Jon Anderson, USAF	*Assistant for Strategic Defense Initiative*
Lt. Col. Douglas Bell, USA	*Director, Research and Administration*
Lawrence W. Korb	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics)*
Lt. Gen. Vaughn O. Lang, USA	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Mobilization Planning and Requirements)*
Charles W. Groover	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Program Integration)*
Maurice N. Shriber	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Spares Program Management)*
Jerry L. Calhoun	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Lt. Col. Harry J. Thie, USA	*Military Assistant*
Col. Daniel Bates, USAF	*Military Assistant*
Bonnie Ramsey	*Director, Administration*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Family Policy*
	Armed Forces Chaplains Board:
Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hessian, USA	*Chairman*
Capt. R. Alan Plishker, USN	*Executive Director*
W. Beth Stephens	*Director, Department of Defense Dependents Schools*
Robert M. Rauner	*Director, Office of Economic Adjustment*
Lt. Gen. R. Dean Tice, USA	*Director, Department of Defense Task Force on Drug Enforcement*
Claire E. Freeman	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel Policy and Requirements)*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Equal Opportunity and Safety Policy)*
Lt. Gen. Edgar A. Chavarrie, USAF	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Military Personnel and Force Management)*
Robert A. Stone	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations)*
Robert Daniel	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics and Materiel Management)*

Michael I. Burch	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)*
Marylou Sheils	*Special Assistant*
Fred S. Hoffman	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Col. Robert J. O'Brien, Jr., USAF	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Comdr. Timothy M. Mennuti, USN	*Acting Director, Management and Executive Assistant*
Col. Charles W. McClain, Jr., USA	*Director, Defense Information*
Frank Falatko	*Deputy Director (Media Support)*
Lt. Col. Mark R. Foutch, USAF	*Deputy Director (Media Relations)*
Col. Dante Damia, USA	*Acting Director, Plans*
Col. William Smith, USA	*Director, Community Relations*
Lt. Col. William Richards, USA	*Director, Editorial Services*
John d'Amecourt	*Director, Programs*
William M. McDonald	*Director, Freedom of Information and Security Review*
Jordan Rizer	*Director, American Forces Information Service*
James H. Webb, Jr.	*Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)*
Dennis R. Shaw	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Col. Norman E. Qualtrough, USA	*Military Executive*
Maj. Gen. Stuart H. Sherman, Jr., USAF	*Deputy Assistant Secretary Guard/Reserve (Manpower and Personnel)*
Gerald H. Turley	*Deputy Assistant Secretary Guard/Reserve (Readiness and Training)*
Billy M. Jones	*Deputy Assistant Secretary Guard/Reserve (Materiel and Facilities)*
John L. Laughlin	*Director, Reserve Forces Plans, Programs, Budget*
J. Anthony English	*Director, Analysis*
Col. Bruce A. Martin, USMC	*Director, Mobilization Policy and Plans*
Richard H. Jones	*Director, Administrative Management*
Louis Conti	*Chairman, Reserve Forces Policy Board*
Brig. Gen. James D. Delk, USA	*Military Executive*
(Vacancy)	*National Chairman, National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve*
Dick E. Ellis	*Executive Director*
David S.C. Chu	*Director (Program Analysis and Evaluation)*
Charles R. Roll, Jr.	*Principal Deputy Director*
John E. Coon	*Executive Assistant*
Thomas P. Christie	*Deputy Director (General Purpose Programs)*
Milton A. Margolis	*Deputy Director (Resource Analysis)*
Michael Leonard	*Deputy Director (Theater Assessments and Planning)*
Philip L. Major	*Deputy Director (Strategic Programs)*
Chapman B. Cox	*General Counsel and Director, Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA)*
Leonard Niederlehner	*Deputy General Counsel and Deputy Director, DLSA*
John H. McNeill	*Assistant General Counsel (International and Intelligence)*
Manuel Briskin	*Assistant General Counsel (Fiscal Matters)*
Kathleen A. Buck	*Assistant General Counsel (Legal Counsel)*

Robert L. Gilliat	*Assistant General Counsel (Manpower and Health Affairs)*
Dennis Trosch	*Assistant General Counsel (Logistics)*
John E. Krings	*Director, Operational Test and Evaluation*
Brig. Gen. Michael D. Hall, USAF	*Deputy Director, Operational Test and Evaluation*
Col. Tim Sughrue, USA	*Executive Assistant*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Director (Policy, Resources and External Affairs)*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Deputy Director (Tactical and Electronic Warfare Systems)*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Deputy Director (Strategic, Space and C^3I Systems*
Joseph H. Sherick	*Inspector General, Department of Defense*
Col. Arthur H. Bair, USA	*Executive Assistant*
Derek J. Vander Schaaf	*Deputy Inspector General*
Richard D. Lieberman	*Deputy Inspector General for Program Planning, Review and Management*
Robert J. Lieberman	*Assistant Inspector General for Audit Followup*
John W. Melchner	*Assistant Inspector General for Auditing*
James H. Curry	*Assistant Inspector General for Audit Policy and Oversight*
Michael C. Eberhardt	*Assistant Inspector General for Criminal Investigations Policy and Oversight*
Capt. J.W. Hegeman, USN	*Assistant Inspector General for Inspections*
Bertrand G. Truxell	*Assistant Inspector General for Investigations*

Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., USA	*Chairman*
Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., USA	*Chief of Staff, Army*
Gen. Charles A. Gabriel, USAF	*Chief of Staff, Air Force*
Adm. James D. Watkins, USN	*Chief of Naval Operations*
Gen. P.X. Kelley, USMC	*Commandant, Marine Corps*
Vice Adm. Arthur S. Moreau, Jr., USN	*Assistant to the Chairman, JCS*
Col. David Hancock, USMC	*Secretary*

Organization of the Joint Staff:

Lt. Gen. Jack N. Merritt, USA	*Director*
Maj. Gen. Bradley C. Hosmer, USAF	*Vice Director*
Brig. Gen. Mary A. Marsh, USAF	*Director for Manpower and Personnel—J–1*
Vice Adm. Huntington Hardisty, USN	*Director for Operations—J–3*
Vice Adm. William J. Cowhill, USN	*Director for Logistics—J–4*
Lt. Gen. Herman O. Thomson, USAF	*Director for Plans and Policy—J–5*
Lt. Gen. C.E. McKnight, USA	*Director for Command, Control, and Communications Systems (C^3S)*
Brig. Gen. Horace L. Russell, USAF	*Director, Joint Analysis Directorate*

Col. Frank D. Hale USAF	*Director of Support Services*
Maj. Gen. H.L. Olson, USA	*Director, Strategic Plans and Resource Analysis Agency*
Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Brandt, USAF	*Director, Joint Planning Staff for Space*
Maj. Gen. W.H. Rice, USMC	*Director, Joint Special Operations Agency*
Col. Raymond E. Gunderson, USA	*Deputy Inspector General*

[For the Department of Defense statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Chapter I, Parts 40–399]

The Department of Defense is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, consisting of about 2.1 million men and women on active duty. Of these, some 511,000—including about 61,000 on ships at sea—are serving outside the United States. They are backed, in case of emergency, by the 1.6 million members of the reserve components. In addition, there are about 1.1 million civilian employees in the Defense Department.

Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises direction, authority, and control over the Department, which includes the separately organized military departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff providing military advice, the unified and specified combatant commands, and various defense agencies established for specific purposes.

Every State in the Union has some defense activities. Central headquarters of the Department is at the Pentagon, the "world's largest office building."

The Department of Defense (DOD) is the successor agency to the National Military Establishment created by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495). It was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, with the Secretary of Defense as its head (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. 101). Since that time, major amendments have been made to the act by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 (67 Stat. 638; 72 Stat. 514). The act of October 21, 1977 (91 Stat. 1172), provided for the establishment of the two positions of Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101), as amended, provided for the establishment of the Inspector General within the Department of Defense, effective May 2, 1983.

The Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984 (97 Stat. 614), provided for the establishment of the following positions: Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Development and Support), and Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Technology).

Structure

The Department of Defense includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Armed Forces Policy Council, the military departments and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and such other agencies as the Secretary of Defense establishes to meet specific requirements.

In providing immediate staff assistance and advice to the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, though separately identified and organized, function in full coordination and cooperation.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense, the Assistant to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, 11 Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the General Counsel, the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, the Director for Program Analysis and Evaluation, the Inspector General, and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defense establishes to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. The heads of these offices are civilian staff advisers to the Secretary and perform such functions as he assigns to them.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the Secretary of Defense as well as the President and the National Security Council. Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is the senior military officer of his respective service and is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Each military department (the Department of the Navy includes naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps) is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of a military department is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation of his department as well as its efficiency. Orders to the military departments are issued through the Secretaries of these departments, or their designees, by the Secretary of Defense or under authority, specifically delegated in writing by the Secretary of Defense or provided by law.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for the accomplishments of the military missions assigned to them. The chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders of unified and specified commands. Orders to such commanders are issued by the President or the Secretary of Defense, or by the Joint Chiefs of Staff by authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense. These commanders have full operational command over all forces assigned to them.

The Armed Forces Policy Council (AFPC) advises the Secretary of Defense on matters of broad policy relating to the Armed Forces and such other matters as the Secretary may direct. Its members report regularly on important matters which are of interest to the Department of Defense. In addition to the members identified below, such other officials of the Department of Defense and other departments and agencies in the executive branch as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense are invited to attend appropriate meetings of the AFPC. Council membership is as follows: Secretary of Defense, Chairman; Deputy Secretary of Defense; Secretaries of the military departments; Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Under Secretaries of Defense; Chief of Staff, Army; Chief of Naval Operations; Chief of Staff, Air Force; and Commandant, Marine Corps.

Office of the Secretary of Defense

The Department of Defense is administered by the Secretary of Defense who is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Secretary of Defense exercises control over the Department of Defense. He is appointed from civil life by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of

Defense who acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Defense and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department of Defense as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Executive Secretary of the Department of Defense The Executive Secretary supports the Secretary and Deputy Secretary by performing the following duties: coordinates DOD participation in the interagency process involving national security management, defense policy, programs, and resources for DOD and with the White House, the National Security Council, the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other agencies, as appropriate; acts as the Secretariat for both the Armed Forces Policy Council (AFPC) and the Secretary's Performance Review Board; performs liaison with the White House Military Office, including Presidential support activities; serves as the DOD point of contact for intergovernmental affairs; processes requests for DOD support from the White House and Federal departments and agencies; processes special air mission transportation requests for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and non-DOD agencies; manages and controls all correspondence, information, and action documents for the Secretary and Deputy Secretary; and performs any special project directed by either the Secretary or Deputy Secretary.

Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense The Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense staffs noncareer positions throughout DOD; approves staffing for DOD boards and committees; recommends candidates for Presidential boards and committees; approves appointments for DOD headquarters-level experts and consultants; acts as the noncareer DOD contact with the Office of the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs; and serves as primary DOD liaison with the White House Personnel Office in dealing with such matters.

Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C^3I)) is the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary of Defense for DOD telecommunications, command, control, and intelligence matters, including related warning and reconnaissance activities. The Assistant Secretary serves as the principal DOD focus for staff coordination on all matters concerning these areas and is the principal DOD official responsible for preparing and defending the Department's C^3I program before the Congress. The Assistant Secretary exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense Mapping Agency, the Defense Communications Agency, the Joint Tactical C^3 Agency, and primary staff responsibility over the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency/Central Security Service.

Comptroller This functional area includes advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense and Defense components in the performance of the Secretary's programing, budgeting, fiscal management, organizational and management planning, and administrative functions and the design and installation of resource management systems throughout the Department of Defense. Resource management information is collected, analyzed, and reported for the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, the General Accounting Office, and other agencies outside the Department of Defense. Supervision, direction, and review of the preparation and execution of the Defense budget is provided, and services pertaining to automatic data processing and central data services are administered. The Comptroller provides assistance in identifying, diagnosing, and correcting organizational or management problems. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense Contract Audit Agency and the Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) through the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), who has collateral responsibility as Director, WHS.

Health Affairs The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) is responsible for Department of Defense health matters, including preventive medicine, medical readiness, health care delivery, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and procurement, development, and retention of medical personnel. The Assistant Secretary is required to develop policies, provide advice, make recommendations, and issue guidance on DOD plans and programs; develop systems, standards, and procedures for the administration and management of approved plans and programs; initiate programs, actions, and tasking to ensure that all DOD health programs adhere to Department policies and national health objectives; promote coordination, cooperation, and mutual understanding within DOD and between the Department and other Federal agencies and the civilian community; serve on health-related boards, committees, and other groups; establish requirements for DOD research and development programs in medical fields and keep abreast of technical developments to provide for an orderly transition to operational status; and establish requirements and standards for medical facilities and materiel acquisition programs. The Assistant Secretary also exercises direction, authority, and control over the Office of the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS), and the Defense Medical Systems Support Center, which includes the Tri-Service Medical Information Systems (TRIMIS) and the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS).

Legislative Affairs This functional area includes maintenance of direct liaison with the Congress, the Executive Office of the President and other Government agencies with regard to legislative investigations and other pertinent matters affecting the relations of the Department of Defense with the Congress; advice and assistance to the Secretary of Defense and other officials of the Department of Defense on congressional aspects of departmental policies, plans and programs; coordination of departmental actions relating to congressional consideration of the legislative program of the Department; coordination of the development, clearance, and furnishing of information in response to requests received in the Office of the Secretary of Defense from Members of the Congress and the committees of the Congress and their staffs; and arrangements for witnesses from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense agencies, and the military departments at congressional hearings on Defense matters.

Manpower, Installations and Logistics The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics) is responsible for the following functional areas:

Civilian and military personnel policy, including force structure analysis as related to quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements, manpower utilization, manpower programs development, and control of military and civilian manpower strengths; civilian and military personnel management programs and systems, including attraction and retention of military personnel; personnel utilization; compensation; retired pay; per diem, travel and transportation allowances; civilian and military personnel career development, training, and education; labor-management relations; morale, discipline, and welfare; community services; nonappropriated fund activities; commercial affairs, credit unions, commissaries, and post exchanges;

Equal opportunity, including employment and utilization of personnel, education in race and human relations, and contractor compliance with equal opportunity requirements of Defense contracts; safety and accident prevention;

Logistics and materiel management, including supply systems, transportation management and maintenance policy; review of weapon system development programs for adequacy of support plans, goals, and resources; energy management and conservation; sealift and airlift readiness; international logistics and coproduction arrangements; postal policy; customs, warehousing;

Program integration, including the provision of Department resources to other agencies for drug and narcotics enforcement efforts; coordination of Department efforts for mobilization of conventional forces; Federal-State relations; force readiness and sustainability; goal-setting and management supervision for the manpower, installations and logistics research program;

Facilities and environmental quality, including installations and real property acquisition, maintenance, and disposal; military base structure and utilization; military construction; family housing;

Mobilization planning and requirements, including coordination of Department efforts for mobilization of conventional forces; and

Spares program management, including recommending improvements to the policies and procedures in the DOD spares management process; identifying new techniques and strategies for improving the efficiency of the spares management process; evaluating potential cost and benefits and organizational, legislative, and resource constraints to program implementation; and establishing milestones and monitoring progress against the consolidated DOD Spares Management Improvement Program.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics) also exercises direction, authority, and control over the Armed Forces Chaplains Board, Defense Logistics Agency, DOD Dependents Schools, Office of Economic Adjustment, DOD Explosives Safety Board, Equal Opportunity Management Institute, Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, Defense Manpower Data Center, Defense Management Journal, Defense Logistic Systems Information Exchange, Manpower Research Digest, and DOD Task Force on Drug Enforcement.

Reserve Affairs The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) is responsible for exercising overall supervision of Reserve component matters in the Department of Defense: manpower, personnel, and compensation; research, studies, and evaluation; operations, training, and force structure; mobilization, demobilization, and reconstitution; force mix; weapons systems, equipment, and materiel; construction, installations, and facilities; and readiness and sustainability. In addition, the Assistant Secretary exercises direction, authority, and control over the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve and provides administrative staff support to the Reserve Forces Policy Board.

Policy The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is the principal staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense for policy matters relating overall to international security policy and political military affairs. Functional areas include NATO affairs; net assessments; foreign military sales; arms limitation agreements; regional security affairs; intelligence analysis and collection requirements; communications, command and control; integration of departmental plans and policies with overall national security objectives; and issuance of policy guidance affecting departmental programs. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy exercises direction, authority, and control over the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy; the Director of Net Assessment; the Defense Investigative Service; and the Defense Security Assistance Agency.

The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy provides advice and recommends policies, validates requirements, establishes priorities, and issues guidance to DOD components with respect to activities and programs in the areas of special activities; emergency preparedness; counterintelligence; outer space; personnel, information, physical and industrial security; international information and communications; psychological operations; and investigative program management and resource control. The Deputy Under Secretary also develops organization and procedures for the discharge of Office of the Secretary of Defense functions in national emergencies, and provides support to DOD and other U.S. Government or State agencies on civil defense and related matters.

International Security Affairs The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) provides advice and recommends policies, formulates programs, develops plans, and issues guidance to DOD components regarding political-military activities related to international affairs, excluding NATO, other European countries and the USSR. Oversight is provided over DOD activities related to law of the sea. The Assistant Secretary provides supervision in the areas of security assistance (i.e., foreign military sales and military assistance programs), Military Assistance Advisory Groups and Missions, and the negotiation and monitoring of agreements with foreign governments, excluding NATO, other European countries, and the USSR. Direction, authority, and control is exercised over the Defense Investigative Service and the Defense Security Assistance Agency. In the area of international economic and energy affairs, the Assistant Secretary provides advice and recommends policies, formulates programs, develops plans, and issues guidance to DOD components. The Assistant Secretary formulates plans and policy related to general purpose forces, non-European regional security requirements and related budget considerations. The Assistant Secretary provides defense policy oversight on matters pertaining to POW/MIA affairs and acts as principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense on such matters.

International Security Policy The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy) serves as the focal point for policy planning on strategic international security matters concerning European and NATO affairs, strategic and theater nuclear force planning, and all matters concerning nuclear and conventional, bilateral and multilateral negotiations on arms reductions, defense and space, and East-West security negotiations. The Assistant Secretary formulates policy related to strategic offensive and defensive forces, theater nuclear matters and capabilities, European conventional defense, and the relationship between strategic and theater force planning and budgets. Responsibilities also include implementing policy on nuclear nonproliferation matters and other treaties and agreements, as well as oversight of DOD activities related to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and bilateral issues with European countries; formulating East-West economic policy, including East-West trade, technology transfer and security issues, including strategic trade and export licensing of dual-use items controlled for national security reasons and munitions items; and covering issues affecting the defense industrial mobilization base.

Net Assessment The Director of Net Assessment is under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy but maintains a direct channel to the Secretary of Defense while keeping the Under Secretary for Policy so informed. The Director formulates, plans, conducts, and prepares net assessments for the Secretary of Defense.

Program Analysis and Evaluation With the direction of the Secretary of Defense, this staff formulates the force planning, fiscal, programing, and policy guidance upon which DOD force planning and program projections are to be based. From the Secretary's guidance the staff defines the Defense objectives, policies, and fiscal constraints to be used as the basis for force planning and for developing changes to the Defense program. The staff analyzes and evaluates military forces, weapons systems, and equipment in relation to projected threats, U.S. objectives, resource constraints, and priorities established by the Secretary of Defense. This staff also identifies issues and analyzes and evaluates alternative programs in terms of how well the programs meet objectives; proposes, guides, monitors, and evaluates studies and analyses by other DOD components; and conducts or participates in special studies as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Public Affairs This functional area includes Defense public and internal information and audiovisual activities, community relations, and programs in compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Liaison is maintained with and assistance is provided to information media and national and civic organizations with respect to matters relating to activities of the Department of Defense. Approvals are required for military participation in public exhibitions, demonstrations, and ceremonies of national or international significance. Security review, under the provisions of Executive Order 12065 of December 1, 1978, is accomplished for all material for public release and publication originated by the Department of Defense, including testimony before congressional committees, or by its contractors, departmental personnel as individuals, and material submitted by sources outside the Department for such review. Also, reviews are made of officials' speeches, press releases, and other information originating within the Department of Defense for public release, or similar material submitted for review by other executive agencies of the Government, for conflict with established policies or programs of the Department of Defense or of the Federal Government. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) exercises direction, authority, and control over the Defense Audiovisual Agency and the American Forces Information Service.

Research and Engineering The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering is the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary of Defense for DOD scientific and technical matters; basic and applied research; environmental services; and development of weapons systems. The Under Secretary has responsibility for research, development, and testing of all DOD weapons systems. The Under Secretary exercises direction, authority, and control over the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Development and Support), the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Technology), the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy), the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the Defense Nuclear Agency.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department of Defense with responsibility for all legal services performed within or involving the Department of Defense. The General Counsel is responsible for the preparation and processing of legislation, executive orders and proclamations, and reports and comments thereon. In addition, the General Counsel serves as Director of the Defense Legal Services Agency, providing legal advice and service for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and its field activities, and the Defense agencies.

Operational Test and Evaluation The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation serves as the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary of Defense on operational test and evaluation (OT&E) in the Department of Defense and the principal OT&E official within the senior management of DOD. The Director of OT&E prescribes policies and procedures for the conduct of OT&E within DOD; provides advice and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and issues guidance to and consults with the heads of DOD components with respect to OT&E in the Department in general, and to specific OT&E programs to be conducted in connection with a major defense acquisition program; monitors and reviews all OT&E programs in DOD to ensure adherence to approved policies and standards; and reviews and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Defense on all budgetary and financial matters relating to OT&E, including operational test facilities and equipment. The Director approves the adequacy of service operational test plans for major programs prior to execution and provides to the Secretary of Defense and Congress an assessment of the operational effectiveness and suitability of the system before it proceeds beyond a low rate of production.

Inspector General The Inspector General conducts, supervises, monitors, and initiates audits and investigations relating to programs and operations of the Department of Defense. The Inspector General provides leadership and coordination and recommends policies for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of programs and operations to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in such pro progress of corrective action.

Intelligence Oversight The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight conducts oversight of DOD intelligence and counterintelligence activities to ensure compliance with law and standards of propriety; analyzes, in consultation with the DOD General Counsel, alleged illegalities and/or improprieties and recommends to the Secretary of Defense the appropriate investigative action; conducts investigations and inspections or monitors those conducted by other DOD components, evaluates findings, and recommends appropriate corrective actions to the Secretary of Defense; and reports jointly with the DOD General Counsel to the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the White House Intelligence Oversight Board (established under Executive Order 12334 of December 4, 1981) at least quarterly on any DOD intelligence activities of questionable legality or propriety and on significant oversight activities undertaken.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU) Under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, SADBU administers Department responsibilities under the Small Business Act (92 Stat. 1760; 15 U.S.C. 631), as amended. The Director, SADBU, ensures that a fair share of Department procurements are placed with small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses, and women-owned small businesses; conducts surveillance reviews of selected Department contracting activities' small business programs as well as those of major Department prime contractors; establishes and reviews policies, procedures, and initiatives for inclusion in the Defense supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation for the improvement of Department small business and small disadvantaged business programs; manages the Department's labor surplus program; develops and reviews legislative initiatives for increased small business participation in Department procurements; and manages the small business research and development program.

Field Activities

American Forces Information Service The American Forces Information Service (AFIS), established in 1977 under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), is responsible for the DOD internal information program and DOD visual information policy. The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) and the American Forces Press and Publication Service (AFPPS) both function under the Director of AFIS. In addition, AFIS provides policy guidance and oversight for *Stars and Stripes* newspapers, military command newspapers, AFRTS, and DOD auiovisual matters.

(American Forces Information Service, Department of Defense, Room 210, 1735 N. Lynn Street, Arlington, VA 22209–2086. Phone, 202–696–5284)

Department of Defense Dependents Schools The Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS) was established in 1974. Under the policy guidance of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics), DODDS is charged with providing quality education, from kindergarten through grade twelve, to eligible minor dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense stationed overseas. DODDS, in turn, advises the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics) on all matters pertaining to Dependents Schools.

(Department of Defense Dependents Schools, Room 152, Hoffman Building, Alexandria, VA 22331. Phone, 202–325–0188)

Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services The Office of Civilian Health and

Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (OCHAMPUS) was established in 1974 under the policy guidance and operational direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs). The mission of OCHAMPUS is to administer a civilian health and medical care program for spouses and dependent children of active duty, retired, and deceased service members. Also included are spouses and dependent children of active members of the Armed Forces of NATO nations who are stationed in or passing through the United States and spouses and dependent children of totally disabled veterans. OCHAMPUS also maintains a program for payment of medical/dental services provided service members by civilian medical personnel when such services are not available from military facilities.

(Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services, Department of Defense, Denver, CO 80240. Phone, 303–341–8606)

Office of Economic Adjustment The Office of Economic Adjustment is responsible for planning and managing DOD economic adjustment programs and for assisting Federal, State, and local officials in cooperative efforts to alleviate any serious social and economic side effects resulting from major DOD realignments or other actions. The Office also supports the Secretary of Defense in his capacity as Chairperson of the Economic Adjustment Committee, an interagency group established by Executive Order 12049 of March 27, 1978, to coordinate Federal economic adjustment activities. In addition, the Director of the Office of Economic Adjustment also serves as the economic adjustment policy adviser on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics).

(Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense, Room 3D968, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Phone, 202–697–9155)

Defense Medical Systems Support Center The Defense Medical Systems Support Center, under the policy guidance and operational direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), was established on May 3, 1985. The mission of the Defense Medical Systems Support Center is to improve health care delivery administered by the military departments by applying automatic data processing techniques to health care information systems. The four principal subdivisions are the Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS); the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS); the Mobilization, Integration and Planning Directorate; and the Management Information Support Directorate.

(Defense Medical Systems Support Center, Department of Defense, Suite 1511, 3 Skyline Place, 5201 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3203. Phone, 703–756–2531)

Washington Headquarters Services Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) was established in 1977. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) serves in a dual capacity as the Director, WHS. The mission of WHS is to provide administrative and operational support to certain Department of Defense activities in the National Capital region. Such support includes budget and accounting, personnel management, office services, security, correspondence, directives and records management, travel, building administration, computer services, information and data systems, voting assistance program, and other administrative support as required.

(Washington Headquarters Services, Department of Defense, Room 3E843, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Phone, 202–695–4436)

Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency The Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency (JTC^{3}A) was established in July 1984 by combining assets of the Joint Tactical Communications Program (TRI–TAC) and the Joint Interoperability of the Tactical Command and Control Systems Program (JINTACCS). JTC^{3}A is a joint field activity of the Department of Defense under the control of the Asssitant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence. JTC^{3}A also responds directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on policies, tactical operations matters, and C^3 requirements of a joint and combined nature. The mission of the Agency is to ensure the interoperability of tactical command, control, and communications (C^3) systems for joint or combined operations, including nonstrategic nuclear forces, through the development and maintenance of a joint architecture, interface standards, and interface definitions for tactical mobile C^3 systems.

The Agency is manned in three geographic locations: Fort Monmouth, NJ; Washington, DC; and Fort Huachuca, AZ.

(Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency, Department of Defense, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703–5513. Phone, 201–532–7701).

Defense Technology Security Administration The Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) was established by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on May 10, 1985, as a field activity of the Department of Defense. DTSA represents a consolidation of technology security operating functions formerly assigned to USD (Policy) and USD (Research and Engineering) and will be responsible for reviewing the international transfer of defense-related technology, goods, services, and munitions consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

(Defense Technology Security Administration, Department of Defense, Room 4C767, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Phone, 202–697–9347).

Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. They constitute the immediate military staff of the Secretary of Defense, serving in the chain of command that extends from the President to the Secretary of Defense, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the commanders of unified and specified commands.

Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in addition to such other duties as the President and the Secretary of Defense may direct, have the following responsibilities:

Preparation of strategic plans and provision for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces, including the direction of operations conducted by commanders of unified and specified commands;

Preparation of integrated plans for military mobilization and integrated logistic plans;

Recommending to the Secretary of Defense the establishment and force structure of unified and specified commands and the assignment to the military departments of responsibility for providing support to such commands;

Review of plans and programs of commanders of unified and specified commands;

Review of major personnel, materiel, and logistic requirements of the Armed Forces in relation to strategic and logistic plans;

Establishment of doctrines for unified operations and training and for coordination of the military education of members of the Armed Forces;

Providing the Secretary of Defense with statements of military requirements and strategic guidance for use in the development of budgets, foreign military aid programs, industrial mobilization plans, and programs of scientific research and development;

Recommending to the Secretary of Defense the assignment of primary responsibility for any function of the Armed Forces requiring such determination and the transfer, reassignment, abolition, or consolidation of such functions; and

Providing the United States representation on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, and when authorized, on other military staffs, boards, councils, and missions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Commandant of the Marine Corps; and the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are assisted in the performance of their responsibilities by the Joint Staff and the other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff while holding such office takes precedence over all officers of the armed services. Besides participating as a member, the Chairman serves as presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides agenda for the meetings, works to ensure that business is carried out promptly, and determines when issues under consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be decided. He informs the Secretary of Defense on issues before the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including those upon which agreement has not been reached. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman serves as the spokesman for the unified and specified commanders on operational requirements. In consultation with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, he selects the Director of the Joint Staff and manages the Joint Staff through its Director. The appointment of officers to and tenure of officers on the Joint Staff are subject to his approval.

Joint Staff

The Joint Staff, headed by the Director of the Joint Staff, is composed of not more than 400 officers selected in approximately equal numbers from the Army, the Navy (including the Marine Corps), and the Air Force. The Joint Staff is organized into Directorates concerned with manpower and personnel, operations, logistics, plans and policy, and communications, command, and control systems.

Other Agencies

The other agencies of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are the Joint Analysis Directorate; the Strategic Plans and Resource Analysis Agency; the Joint Planning Staff for Space; the Joint Special Operations Agency; the Joint Secretariat; the Directorate for Support Services; the Office of the Inspector General; the JCS Representatives for Nuclear Negotiations; the JCS Representatives for Conference on Disarmament in Europe; and JCS Representatives for Designated International Negotiations (Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions, et al.). The Joint Materiel Priorities and Allocations Board, Joint Transportation Board, and Military Communications-Electronics Board are concerned with equitable distribution of resources. There are four organizations involving various aspects of hemispheric defense. They are vehicles for promoting military-political cooperation with Canada, Mexico, and other American nations. These organizations are the U.S. Delegation, Inter-American Defense Board; U.S. Section, Canada-U.S. Military Cooperation Committee; U.S. Military Representative, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-U.S.; and the U.S. Section, Joint Mexican-U.S. Defense Commission. The Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff and the Joint Deployment Agency are tasked with coordinating plans in critical areas. Additionally, the facilities of the National Military Command System are operationally and administratively responsible to the Operations Directorate of the Joint Staff.

Other major organizations reporting to or through the Joint Chiefs of Staff include the National Defense University; the U.S. Delegation, United Nations Military Staff Committee; and the U.S. Representative to the Military Committee, North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Defense Agencies

For operational matters and requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the Chiefs, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may assign tasks and communicate directly with the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Nuclear Agency, and the Defense Mapping Agency. The Defense Intelligence Agency, in addition to serving as the intelligence adviser to the Secretary of Defense, is responsible for intelligence and intelligence staff support to the JCS and for intelligence support to the unified and specified commands.

Sources of Information

Reading Room Correspondence and Directives Directorate, Washington Headquarters Services, Room 2A286, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1155. Phone, 202-697-4111.

Contracts for Small Business Activities Contact the Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Room 2A340, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3061. Phone, 202-697-9383.

Employment Almost all positions are in the competitive service and are filled from civil service registers. College recruiting requirements are limited primarily to management intern positions at the B.S. and M.S. levels.

For additional information, inquiries should be addressed to the Chief, Staffing and Support Programs, Directorate for Personnel and Security, Washington Headquarters Services, Room 3B347, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1155. Phone, 202-697-4211.

Speakers Scheduling of speaking engagements for civilian and military representatives of the Department of Defense is a responsibility of the Programs Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). Speakers on a variety of defense subjects are available in response to invitations at no cost to the local sponsor. However, any speaker can accept transportation, meals, and lodging, if offered by the sponsor of the public event in which he is to participate.

Written requests for speakers should be forwarded to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1400, or to the Public Affairs Officer of the nearest military installation.

Films The Department of Defense has certain motion pictures and videotapes available for public, nonprofit exhibition. They are made available from productions required to support training and internal information objectives. There is a catalog of those productions available to the public for sale from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Each Service has its own catalog for internal use. Interested persons should contact the nearest installation of each Service to obtain the appropriate address of the film/videotape distribution center serving that area. Additionally, the Public Affairs Office of each Service at its Headquarters, Washington, DC, should be contacted. There is no charge for listings of films. No admission or any other fees may be charged for viewing of films and each film must be shown in its entirety, including all titles at beginning and end; no portion of the film may be reproduced, edited, or cut in any manner; and qualified operators must be provided by the borrower. Interested purchasers of Department of Defense films may also contact the Sales Branch, National Audio-Visual Center, 8700 Edgeworth Drive, Capitol Heights, MD 20743-3701. Phone, 301-763-1882.

Telephone Directory The Department of Defense telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-783-3238.

Pentagon Tours Guided tours of the Pentagon are available Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. The 1-hour tours start at the Concourse.

For further information or reservations, call 202–695–1776 or write: Pentagon Tour Director, Room 3C1054, Washington, DC 20301–1400.

For further information concerning the Department of Defense, contact the Chief, Public Correspondence Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), Department of Defense, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1400. Phone, 202–697–5737.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 221–244.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330
Phone, 202–545–6700

VERNE ORR	*SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE*
Brig. Gen. William T. Williams	*Military Assistant*
Col. John J. McLaughlin	*Deputy Military Assistant*
Lt. Col. Sally L. Davidson	*Executive Assistant*
Edward C. Aldridge, Jr.	*Under Secretary*
Col. John W. Mansur	*Military Assistant*
Lt. Col. Gerald R. Volloy	*Executive Assistant*
Jacques Paul Klein	*Acting Special Assistant (International Affairs)*
Jimmie D. Hill	*Deputy Under Secretary (Space Systems)*
Tidal W. McCoy	*Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations)*
Col. Charles L. Pike	*Military Assistant (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations)*
Karen R. Keesling	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations)*
J. Michael Kelly	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower Resources and Military Personnel)*
Joe G. Lineberger	*Deputy for Air Force Review Boards*
James F. Boatright	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations, Environment, and Safety)*
John O. Rittenhouse	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations, Environment, and Safety)*
Gary D. Vest	*Deputy for Environment and Safety*
Herbert H. Kaiser, Jr.	*Deputy for Facility Programs*
Dennis M. Kenneally	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)*
J. Craig Cumbey	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel Policy and Equal Employment Opportunity)*
Estella G. Guerra	*Deputy for Equal Opportunity*
Brig. Gen. Donald C. Metz	*Director, Air Force Personnel Council*
Richard E. Carver	*Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)*
Col. Scott S. Pinckney	*Military Assistant to the Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)*
(Vacancy)	*Special Assistant (Financial Management)*
Richard A. Harshman	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Information Systems Management)*
John W. Boddie	*Deputy for Accounting and Audit*
Stephen K. Conver	*Deputy for Programs and Budget*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy for Aerospace Economic Analysis*
A. Ernest Fitzgerald	*Management Systems Deputy*
Thomas E. Cooper	*Assistant Secretary (Research, Development, and Logistics)*

(Vacancy)	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Research, Development, and Logistics)*
George J. Donovan	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Systems)*
Victor D. Cohen	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tactical Warfare Systems)*
C. Glynn Armstrong	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Strategic Systems)*
Bernard H. Paiewonsky	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Advanced Technology)*
Sydell P. Gold	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Strategic Requirements)*
James E. Williams, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition/ Management)*
Carroll G. Jones	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Programs and Production)*
Edward J. Trusela	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)*
Charles W. Cook	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Space Plans and Policy)*
Lloyd K. Moseman II	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics and Communications)*
Thomas S. Falatko	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Transportation and Civilian Aviation Administration)*
Oscar A. Goldfarb	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Supply and Maintenance)*
Eugene R. Sullivan	*General Counsel*
Col. Tommy W. Lueders	*Military Assistant to the General Counsel*
Durward E. Timmons, Jr.	*Deputy General Counsel*
Maj. Gen. Clifford H. Rees, Jr.	*Director, Office of Legislative Liaison*
Lt. Col. Stephen R. Lorenz	*Senate Liaison Officer*
Brig. Gen. Michael C. Kerby	*Deputy Director, Office of Legislative Liaison*
Col. Michael P. McRaney	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Maj. Phillip M. Ratliff	*Executive Officer*
Col. Peter L. Sloan	*Deputy Director*
Robert J. McCormick	*Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force*
Lt. Col. William A. Davidson	*Military Assistant*
Steven A. Thompson	*Deputy Administrative Assistant to the Secretary*

Air Staff:

Gen. Charles A. Gabriel	*Chief of Staff*
Gen. Larry D. Welch	*Vice Chief of Staff*
Brig. Gen. Edward N. Giddings	*Special Assistant to the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff*
Lt. Gen. Robert H. Reed	*Assistant Vice Chief of Staff*
CMSgt. Sam E. Parish	*Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force*
Harold W. Sorenson	*Chief Scientist*
Eugene E. Covert	*Chairman, USAF Scientific Advisory Board*
Richard H. Kohn	*Chief, Office of Air Force History*
Col. James H. Delaney	*Director of Administration*
Col. Normand G. Lezy	*Deputy Director of Administration*
Maj. Gen. Sloan R. Gill	*Chief of Air Force Reserve*
Col. Shirley M. Carpenter	*Deputy to the Chief of Air Force Reserve*

Lt. Gen. Emmett H. Walker, Jr., USA	*Chief, National Guard Bureau*
Maj. Gen. John B. Conaway	*Director, Air National Guard*
Brig. Gen. John F. McMerty	*Deputy Director, Air National Guard*
Maj. Gen. John A. Collins	*Chief of Chaplains*
Brig. Gen. Stuart E. Barstad	*Deputy Chief of Chaplains*
Maj. Gen. Thomas B. Bruton	*The Judge Advocate General*
Maj. Gen. Robert W. Norris	*Deputy Judge Advocate General*
Col. Charles M. Stewart	*Director of Civil Law*
Col. Clifton D. Blank	*Director, USAF Judiciary*
Lt. Gen. Max B. Bralliar	*Surgeon General*
Maj. Gen. Murphy A. Chesney	*Deputy Surgeon General*
Maj. Gen. Arthur J. Sachsel	*Assistant Surgeon General for Dental Services*
Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Sloan	*Director, Medical Plans and Resources*
Col. Harold W. Grinstaff	*Director, Health Care Support*
Brig. Gen. Gerald W. Parker	*Director, Professional Services*
Col. Frank W. Zimmerman, Jr.	*Director, Quality Assurance*
Brig. Gen. Diann A. Hale	*Chief, Air Force Nurse Corps*
Col. Donald S. Good	*Chief, Medical Service Corps*
Col. Phillip E. Smead	*Chief, Biomedical Sciences Corps*
Col. Frank T. Brooks	*Associate Chief for Veterinary Services*
Maj. Gen. John T. Stihl	*Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Systems*
Brig. Gen. Denis M. Brown	*Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Systems*
Brig. Gen. Michael H. Alexander	*Special Assistant for Air Force Worldwide Military Command Control Systems Information Systems*
Col. James R. Stewart	*Director of Architecture and Technology*
Col. Sandra J. Perry	*Director of Plans, Policy and Resources*
Col. David J. Martinson	*Director of Systems Management*
Col. Dennis C. Beasley	*Director Air Force Board, Personnel, and Joint Matters*
Maj. Gen. Leonard H. Perroots	*Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence*
Brig. Gen. C. Norman Wood	*Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence*
Col. Charles G. Shankland	*Director of Estimates*
Col. John H. Meyer	*Director of Intelligence Plans and Systems*
Brig. Gen. Wilfred L. Goodson	*Assistant Chief of Staff, Studies and Analyses*
Col. Frederick M. King	*Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, Studies and Analyses*
Col. George W. Tiller	*Director of Resources*
Col. Ronald T. Lanman	*Director of Strategic Force Analyses*
Col. Robert P. Keighery	*Director of Theater Force Analyses*
Lt. Gen. C. Truman Spangrud	*Comptroller of the Air Force*
Joseph P. Popple	*Deputy Comptroller of the Air Force*
Brig. Gen. Daniel B. Geran	*Assistant Comptroller for Accounting and Finance*
Maj. Gen. Claudius E. Watts III	*Director of Budget*
Col. Jeffery D. Kahla	*Director of Cost and Management Analysis*
Lt. Gen. Monroe W. Hatch, Jr.	*Inspector General*
Maj. Gen. Michael A. Nelson	*Deputy Inspector General*
Maj. Gen. Gordon E. Williams	*Deputy Inspector General for Inspection and Safety*
Brig. Gen. Paul N. Scheidel	*Assistant Inspector General for Security Police*

Brig. Gen. Richard S. Beyea, Jr.	*Assistant Inspector General for Special Investigations*
Lt. Gen. Leo Marquez	*Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics and Engineering*
Maj. Gen. Stanton R. Musser	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics and Engineering*
Brig. Gen. Frank S. Goodell	*Special Asssitant for Reliability and Maintainability*
Maj. Gen. Clifton D. Wright, Jr.	*Director of Engineering and Services*
Maj. Gen. Charles P. Skipton	*Director of Logistics Plans and Programs*
Brig. Gen. Richard L. Stoner	*Director of Maintenance and Supply*
Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Lindsey, Jr.	*Director of Transportation*
Lt. Gen. Duane H. Cassidy	*Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel*
Maj. Gen. Robert C. Oaks	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel*
Maj. Gen. James B. Davis	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Personnel for Military Personnel*
Col. Robert M. Alexander	*Assistant for General Officer Matters*
J. Craig Cumbey	*Director of Civilian Personnel*
Brig. Gen. Monte D. Montgomery	*Director of Manpower and Organization*
Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Baker	*Director of Personnel Plans*
Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Harpe	*Director of Personnel Programs*
Lt. Gen. David L. Nichols	*Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations*
Maj. Gen. Harley A. Hughes	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations*
Maj. Gen. John A. Shaud	*Director of Plans*
Maj. Gen. Charles R. Hamm	*Director of Operations*
Brig. Gen. J.A. Corder	*Director of Electronic Combat*
Maj. Gen. John H. Storrie	*Director of Space*
Lt. Gen. Merrill A. McPeak	*Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Resources*
Maj. Gen. Robert E. Messerli	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Programs and Resources*
Brig. Gen. Robert S. Delligatti	*Director of International Programs*
Maj. Gen. Hansford T. Johnson	*Director of Programs and Evaluation*
Lt. Gen. Bernard P. Randolph	*Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development and Acquisition*
Maj. Gen. Donald L. Lamberson	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development and Acquisition*
Col. Ronald W. Obermeyer	*Special Assistant for International Cooperative Research and Development*
Brig. Gen. Charles A. May, Jr.	*Special Assistant for ICBM Moderization*
Brig. Gen. Robert R. Rankine, Jr.	*Special Assistant for Strategic Defense Initiative*
Brig. Gen. Jimmie V. Adams	*Special Assistant for Tactical Modernization*
Col. Kenneth V. Meyer	*Director of Contracting and Manufacturing Policy*
Maj. Gen. George L. Monahan, Jr.	*Director of Development and Production*
Maj. Gen. Harold J.M. Williams	*Director of Operational Requirements*
Col. James J. Lindenfelser	*Director of Program Integration*
Brig. Gen. Donald J. Kutyna	*Director of Space Systems and Command, Control, Communications*

Separate Operating Agencies:

Brig. Gen. Daniel B. Geran	*Commander, Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (Lowry Air Force Base, CO 80279–5000)*
Brig. Gen. Basil H. Pflumm	*Commander, Air Force Audit Agency (Norton Air Force Base, CA 92409–6001)*
Maj. Gen. Melvin G. Alkire	*Commander, Air Force Commissary Service (Kelly Air Force Base, TX 78241–6290)*
Col. Jerry A. Smith	*Commander, Air Force Engineering and Services Center (Tyndall Air Force Base, FL 32401)*
Maj. Gen. Fred A. Haeffner	*Commander, Air Force Inspection and Safety Center (Norton Air Force Base, CA 92409–7001)*
Maj. Gen. Leonard H. Perroots	*Commander, Air Force Intelligence Service (Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060)*
Maj. Gen. Thomas B. Bruton	*Commander, Air Force Legal Services Center (Washington, DC 20324)*
Maj. Gen. James B. Davis	*Commander, Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center (Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150–6001)*
Col. Harold W. Grinstaff	*Commander, Air Force Office of Medical Support (Brooks Air Force Base, TX 78235–5000)*
Brig. Gen. Paul N. Scheidel	*Commander, Air Force Office of Security Police (Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87115–6001)*
Brig. Gen. Richard S. Beyea, Jr.	*Commander, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC 20332–6001)*
Maj. Gen. Richard W. Phillips, Jr.	*Commander, Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (Kirtland Air Force Base, NM 87115–7001)*
Maj. Gen. Sloan R. Gill	*Commander, Air Force Reserve (Robins Air Force Base, GA 31098–6001)*
Brig. Gen. James D. Kellim	*Commander, Air Reserve Personnel Center (Denver, CO 80280–5000)*
Col. Donald Hilkemeier	*Commander, Air Force Service Information and News Center (Kelly Air Force Base, TX 78241)*

Major Commands:

Maj. Gen. Gerald L. Prather	*Air Force Communications Command (Scott Air Force Base, IL 62225–6001)*
Gen. Earl T. O'Loughlin	*Air Force Logistics Command (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433–5001)*
Gen. Lawrence A. Skantze	*Air Force Systems Command (Andrews Air Force Base, MD 20334–5000)*
Gen. Andrew P. Iosue	*Air Training Command (Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150–5001)*
Lt. Gen. Thomas C. Richards	*Air University (Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112–5001)*

Lt. Gen. Bruce K. Brown	*Alaskan Air Command (Elmendorf Air Force Base, AL 99506–5001)*
Brig. Gen. Paul H. Martin	*Electronic Security Command (Kelly Air Force Base, TX 78243–5000)*
Gen. Thomas M. Ryan, Jr.	*Military Airlift Command (Scott Air Force Base, IL 62225–5001)*
Gen. Robert W. Bazley	*Pacific Air Forces (Hickam Air Force Base, HI 96853–5001)*
Gen. Robert T. Herres	*Space Command (Colorado Springs, CO 80914–5000)*
Gen. Bennie L. Davis	*Strategic Air Command (Offutt Air Force Base, NE 68113–5001)*
Gen. Robert D. Russ	*Tactical Air Command (Langley Air Force Base, VA 23665–5001)*
Gen. Charles L. Donnelly, Jr.	*United States Air Forces in Europe (Ramstein Air Base, Federal Republic of Germany, APO New York 09012–5001)*

Direct Reporting Units:

Lt. Gen. David L. Nichols	*Air Force Combat Operations Staff (Washington, DC 20330)*
Joe G. Lineberger	*Air Force Review Boards (Washington, DC 20330)*
Col. Richard J. O'Lear	*Air Force Technical Applications Center (Patrick Air Force Base, FL 32925–6051)*
Maj. Gen. John B. Conaway	*Air National Guard Support Center (Andrews Air Force Base, MD 20331)*
Lloyd H. Cornett	*Headquarters USAF Historical Research Center (Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112)*
Lt. Gen. Winfield W. Scott, Jr.	*U.S. Air Force Academy (Colorado Springs, CO 80840–5001)*
Col. Raymond J. Baun	*1947th Headquarters Support Group (Washington, DC 20330)*

The Department of the Air Force is responsible for providing an Air Force that is capable, in conjuction with the other armed forces, of preserving the peace and security of the United States.

The Department of the Air Force was established as part of the National Military Establishment by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495) and came into being on September 18, 1947. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense, established it as an executive department, and made the Department of the Air Force a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578).

The Department of the Air Force is separately organized under the Secretary of the Air Force. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense (10 U.S.C. 8010). The Department consists of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Staff, and the field organization.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary includes the Under Secretary, three Assistant Secretaries, the Administrative Assistant, the General Counsel, and the Directors of Legislative Liaison, Public Affairs, Space Systems, International Affairs, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and Auditor General. The heads of these offices are staff advisers to the Secretary for functions he assigns to them.

The Department of the Air Force is administered by the Secretary of the Air Force who is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department. The principal assistant is the Under Secretary who acts with full authority of the Secretary on all affairs of the Department. Additionally, the Under Secretary provides overall direction, guidance, and supervision for Air Force space programs and activities. The Special Assistant (International Affairs) is the principal assistant to the Secretary concerning international Air Force activities, politico-military affairs, and international security policy and affairs.

Assistant Secretaries The Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Installations) is responsible for the formulation, review, and execution of Air Force manpower, reserve affairs, and installations plans, policies, and programs. In addition, this person serves as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board and the Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee.

The Assistant Secretary (Financial Management) is responsible for the policies and procedures in Air Force planning, programing, and budgeting; cost analysis; accounting; internal audit; management systems, banking, and information systems management. Other responsibilities include cost analysis and reporting for weapons systems and support and acquisition policy and management of products and services from the computer industry.

The Assistant Secretary (Research, Development and Logistics) is responsible for the formulation and execution of Air Force research, development, and logistics policies and programs. As the Air Force acquisition executive, this person is responsible to the Secretary for all decisions relating to the acquisition of weapons systems and the command and control systems that support them.

Supporting Offices The Administrative Assistant serves as principal adviser to the Secretary of the Air Force and other statutory appointees on all phases of internal administration and management policies and assures administrative continuity in the Office of the Secretary during changes of top officials.

The General Counsel is the final legal authority on all matters arising within or referred to the Department of the Air Force, except those relating to the administration of military justice and such other matters as may be assigned to the Judge Advocate General.

The Director of Legislative Liaison advises and assists the Secretary and all other principal civilian and military officials of the Department concerning Air Force legislative affairs and congressional relations.

The Director of Public Affairs assists the Secretary and all military personnel and civilians in the Department concerning communication with the Air Force team, community relations, and media relations.

The Director of Space Systems is primarily responsible for assisting the Secretary in discharging his responsibility for the direction, supervision, policy, security, and control of space systems.

The Air Force Audit Agency provides independent internal audit and appraisal of financial, operational, management, and support activities as a service to all levels of management.

The Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is responsible for the implementation and execution of the Air Force's program to aid, counsel, and assist small and disadvantaged firms in obtaining a fair proportion of Air Force prime contracts and subcontracts. The Director is also responsible for the Air Force's Labor Surplus Area Contracting Program and for assisting women-owned business firms in obtaining contracts.

Air Staff

Mission The mission of the Air Staff is to furnish professional assistance to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force, and the Chief of Staff.

Structure The Air Staff is a management headquarters functional organization under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. Titles throughout all organizational levels reflect the functions involved. In addition, there is a board structure, a Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, a foreign liaison office, and an administrative management function.

Functions and Activities Air Staff functions are specialized into well-defined areas to effect the management principles of functionality, integration, flexibility, simplicity, and decentralization. The Air Staff retains those management functions that legally cannot be delegated or decentralized, are needed by the Secretary and Chief of Staff, are essential to respond promptly to the Secretary of Defense, or are required to determine the design and structure of the Air Force in the future.

Chief of Staff The Chief of Staff is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Air Force for the efficiency and operational readiness of the Air Force. He is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) of the Department of Defense. He is assisted in all responsibilities, except for JCS, by the Vice Chief of Staff. The Assistant Vice Chief of Staff assists the Chief and Vice Chief in the discharge of their duties.

Special Staff The Special Staff is an adjunct to the Chief of Staff, independent of the basic staff structure, and provides advisory and support services to both the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff. The Special Staff consists of: Chief, Office of Air Force History; USAF Scientific Advisory Board; Surgeon General; Chief of Chaplains; Judge Advocate General; Chief of Air Force Reserve; Chief, National Guard Bureau; Director, Air National Guard; the Inspector General; Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence; Assistant Chief of Staff, Information Systems; Assistant Chief of Staff, Studies and Analyses; and the Director of Administration.

Deputy Chiefs of Staff The Deputy Chiefs of Staff (DCS's) function primarily as a coordinating level on policy matters and represent the corporate structure. Substantive functions are organized under the DCS's in homogeneous groups which are called Directorates. Under the directorates, functions are further broken down into descriptive groups, divisions, and branches.

Comptroller of the Air Force The Comptroller of the Air Force functions in the same manner as the DCS's except that he or she is directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management with concurrent responsibility to the Chief of Staff.

Board Structure The board structure in the Air Staff consists of the Air Force Council and below it the Air Staff Board. The Air Force Council presents the recommendations of the DCS's on an agenda item to the Chief of Staff. The Air Staff Board presents the recommendations of the directors on an agenda item to the staff responsible or sponsors the recommendation before the Air Force Council. Membership on the Council is at DCS, Comptroller, Special Staff level while membership on the Board is at Directorate level.

Field Organization

The major commands, separate operating agencies, and direct reporting units together represent the field organization of the United States Air Force. These commands are organized primarily on a functional basis in the United States and on an area basis overseas. Commands are given the responsibility for accomplishing certain phases of the worldwide activities of the USAF. They are responsible for organizing, administering, equipping, and training their subordinate elements for the accomplishment of assigned missions.

Air Force Logistics Command The Air Force Logistics Command provides worldwide logistical support to the Air Force. This includes procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and the performance of or arrangement for the performance of depot level maintenance on materiel.

Air Force Systems Command The responsibility of the Air Force Systems Command is to advance aerospace technology, adapt it into operational aerospace systems, and acquire qualitatively superior aerospace systems and material needed to accomplish the United States Air Force mission.

Air Training Command The Air Training Command is responsible for Air Force recruiting and individual training for Air Force officers and airmen. Training includes basic training and indoctrination for recruits; Air Force ROTC flying training; and technical, field, and special training.

Air University The Air University is a major command and is responsible for the higher education of Air Force officers. Education activities include the Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Air Force Institute of Technology, Civil Air Patrol, Extension Course Institute, and the Leadership and Management Development Center.

Military Airlift Command The Military Airlift Command (MAC) is a major command of the United States Air Force and a Joint Chiefs of Staff specified command. Its primary mission is to provide air transportation for personnel and cargo for all the military services on a worldwide basis. In addition, MAC furnishes weather, rescue, special operations, and audiovisual services for the Air Force.

Strategic Air Command The Strategic Air Command is a major command of the United States Air Force and a Joint Chiefs of Staff specified command. Its primary mission is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare strategic air forces for combat, including bombardment, missile, special mission, and strategic reconnaissance units and to conduct strategic air operations.

Tactical Air Command The Tactical Air Command's mission is to organize, train, and equip forces to participate in tactical air operations. This includes tactical fighter, tactical air reconnaissance, air defense, close combat air support, and joint amphibious and airborne operations. It is the Air Force component of the U.S. Readiness Command, the U.S. Atlantic Command, and provides the Air Force component of the U.S. Central Command. It participates with other services in developing doctrine, procedures, tactics, techniques, training, and equipment for joint operations. It provides combat ready air elements to the Readiness and Central Commands.

Electronic Security Command The Electronic Security Command monitors Air Force communications in all parts of the world to ensure compliance with established communication security practices and procedures. In addition, Electronic Security Command units occasionally conduct research in communication phenomena in support of various elements of the U.S. Government.

Air Force Communications Command The Air Force Communications Command provides base and point-to-point communications, flight facilities, air traffic control, and automated data processing (ADP) services, primarily to the Air Force, but also to other agencies, governmental and civil, national and foreign.

United States Air Forces in Europe The United States Air Forces in Europe is a major command of the United States Air Force and is the Air Force component of the U.S. European Command. Its primary mission is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare assigned forces for combat, including tactical fighter, tactical air reconnaissance, tactical air control, close air support, and defense suppression units to conduct defensive and offensive air operations. It provides combat ready air elements to the U.S. European Command and participates in joint and combined air operations.

Pacific Air Forces The Pacific Air Forces is a major command of the United States Air Force and is the Air Force component of the U.S. Pacific Command. Its primary mission is to organize, train, equip, administer, and prepare assigned forces for combat, including tactical fighter, tactical air reconnaissance, tactical air control, close air support, and defense suppression units to conduct defensive and offensive air operations. It provides combat ready air elements to the U.S. Pacfic Command and participates in joint and combined air operations.

Alaskan Air Command The Alaskan Air Command is a major command of the United States Air Force. Its primary mission is to conduct aerospace defense operations according to tasks assigned by the Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command (CINCNORAD). The Command plans, conducts, controls, and coordinates offensive and defensive air operations, and is the coordinating authority for all joint military administrative and logistical matters in Alaska, and is the military point of contact for the State of Alaska.

Space Command The Air Force Space Command provides resource management and operation of assigned assets for space control, space force application, force enhancement, space support, and strategic aerospace defense. The Command provides a close link between its space activities and, through the Commander in Chief, Aerospace Defense Command, the unified and specified command structure.

Separate Operating Agencies The Air Force Accounting and Finance Center provides technical supervision, advice, and guidance to Air Force accounting and finance field activities and finance operation.

The Air Force Audit Agency provides independent internal audit and appraisal of financial, operational, management, and support activities as a service to all levels of management.

The Air Force Inspection and Safety Center directs the Air Force inspection and safety programs, evaluating operational readiness, accident prevention, and management systems.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations provides criminal, counterintelligence, personnel security, and special investigative services to Air Force activities; collects, analyzes, and reports significant information about these matters.

The Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center executes personnel plans and programs and supervises procedures applicable to the worldwide management and administration of Air Force military personnel and performs certain civilian personnel operating activities.

The Air Force Intelligence Service provides specialized intelligence service in support of USAF operations through the conduct of comprehensive research, direction of collection activities, processing and dissemination of intelligence information and intelligence, and the exercise of managment and control of intelligence systems and special security systems.

The Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center manages the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) program; assesses the operational utility of all major and selected nonmajor Air Force systems using, implementing, and supporting commands as required; and is responsible for recommending policy and for planning, directing, evaluating, and reporting on the Air Force OT&E program.

The Air Force Engineering and Services Center provides specialized engineering and services, technical assistance, and operating support to Air Force bases and organizations. This includes food, laundry, dry cleaning, and linen exchange services; regional civil engineering; and the highly specialized, interdisciplinary civil engineering functions.

The Air Force Commissary Service provides subsistence support to appropriated and nonappropriated fund food activities and to authorized individual patrons It also operates a resale store system to provide service and facilities for the sale of Department of Defense authorized merchandise at the lowest practical price to authorized patrons.

The Air Force Legal Services Center provides Air Force-wide legal services in the functional areas of military justice, patents, claims and tort litigation, general litigation, labor law, preventive law, and legal aid. It also administers the Federal Legal Information Through Electronics (FLITE) program for the Air Force as Executive Agent for the Department of Defense.

The Air Force Service Information and News Center plans and executes the USAF internal information program for all military and civilian personnel. It develops, produces, and distributes materials in support of information, orientation, motivation, and unit morale goals and provides information about Air Force people and missions to hometown news media and national commercial magazines.

The Air Force Office of Medical Support assists and supports the Air Force Surgeon General in developing and implementing practices for health care in peacetime and wartime environments; and performs studies and research on how Air Force medical policies and programs are executed and recommends appropriate modifications to the Air Force Surgeon General.

The Air Force Office of Security Police develops operational policies and practices in peacetime and wartime environments to carry out programs for the security of Air Force resources and information and the delivery of law enforcement services. The Office implements plans, policies, and programs for base defense, management of security police personnel, training, systems and equipment programs, and the physical security of Air Force resources; the information, personnel and industrial security programs and the wartime information security program; maintenance of law and order; prisoner rehabilitation and corrections programs; vehicle traffic management; and the military working dog program.

The Air Force Reserve performs the USAF Chief of Staff field responsibilities of command of the Air Force Reserve and is responsible for participation in the formulation of plans for the management, administration, and execution of programs affecting Air Force Reserve (AFRes) units and mobilization of these reserves when needed.

The Air Reserve Personnel Center develops personnel management policies, plans, and programs pertaining to Air Force Reserve personnel when they are not on extended active duty and provides personnel management for reserve forces of the Air Force and personnel support for mobilization of these forces.

The Air Force Management Engineering Agency develops and manintains Air Force manpower standards for the purpose of improving manpower utilization; implements the Air Force Management Engineering Program; and exercises direct supervision over assigned Management Engineering teams engaged in developing specialized and functional manpower standards and related data.

The Air Force Acquisitions Logistics Center contributes to the Air Force, joint services, and security assistance force readiness by challenging requirements and assuring consideration of supportability, reliability, and maintainability during the design, development, and production process of weapon system acquisition and directs acquision programs which use already developed systems to meet operational needs.

Direct Reporting Units The United States Air Force Academy provides a 4-year educational curriculum for cadets that includes a baccalaureate level education in airmanship, related sciences, and the humanities. Besides a classical education, each cadet is trained to appreciate the role of airpower, its capabilities and limitations, high ideals of individual integrity, patriotism, loyalty, honor, physical fitness, sense of responsibility, and a dedication of selfless and honorable service.

The Air National Guard Support Center is responsible for the maintenance, operational, and technical functions essential for the combat readiness of the Air National Guard forces.

The Air Force Technical Applications Center operates and maintains the United States Atomic Energy Detection System (AEDS) to monitor compliance of signatories to nuclear test ban treaties. AEDS consists of a worldwide network of sensors and collection equipment, analysis laboratories, a depot to support AEDS, and a headquarters staff to perform operational management functions.

The Headquarters USAF Historical Research Center provides historical and reference services for the Air Force. It serves as a repository for Air Force historical documents and prepares books, monographs, research reports, studies, unit histories, and other historical works relating to the U.S. Air Force and military aviation. The Center carries out various special programs to acquire historical documents and data and answers requests for historical information from both official sources and the public.

The Air Force Review Boards Office supervises the activities of the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records. It ensures compliance with appropriate statutory, regulatory case law, and policy guidance in the correction of military records.

The Air Force Combat Operations Staff provides readiness-oriented, combat-related support to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. The Staff serves as a permanent nucleus of a centralized, highly responsive, and integrated combat support structure. It includes the combat-related activities of functions such as operations, operations plans, intelligence, logistics, and personnel.

The 1947th Headquarters Support Group is an independent management support unit that operates under the policy guidance of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force. The Group provides essential, direct support to Headquarters U.S. Air Force and the Air Force Combat Operations Staff and provides specified support to other activities throughout the National Capital Region.

The Air Force Center for Studies and analyses performs studies to assist and support the decision-making process of the Air Force. The Center performs independent studies and evaluations of Air Force requirements, proposals, plans, and programs, while providing comparisons and trade-off analysis. The Center also evaluates critical technical and operational issues and monitors applicable tests and evaluations that address such issues.

The Air Force Center for International Programs provides direction and guidance for the Air Force portion of the military Security Assitance Program for foreign nations and international activities. The Center also coordinates Air Force politico-military policies as they affect Security Assistance matters pertinent to DOD, State Department, and other agencies of the Federal Government.

Sources of Information

Speakers The Air Force will make speakers available for private organizations or community groups. Requests for speakers should be addressed to the Air Force Speakers Branch, Hq USAF (SAF/PACD), Washington, DC 20330. Phone, 202-697-6205 or 2769.

Writers The Air Force will provide assistance to magazine and book authors and researchers who desire to write about the Air Force. Requests should be addressed to the Air Force Office of Public Affairs, Magazines and Books Division (AFOPA-MB), 1221 South Fern St., RMD-159, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 202-695-5331 or 5328.

For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the 1947th Headquarters Support Group, Department of the Air Force, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330. Phone, 202-697-8200.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 221–244.)

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Tomomi Ando	*Director, Civilian Employees Security Program*
Charles L. White	*OSA Equal Employment Opportunity Officer*
Peter Stein	*Coordinator for Headquarters Services—Washington*
Al Papenfus	*Director, Personnel and Employment Service—Washington*
Charles C. O'Donnell	*Director, Defense Supply Service—Washington*
Charles B. Overly, Jr.	*Director, Defense Telephone Service—Washington*
Edward E. Pavlick	*Director, Space and Building Management Service—Washington*

Office, Chief of Public Affairs:

Brig. Gen. Richard B. Griffitts	*Deputy Chief*
Col. Patrick A. Chisolm, Jr.	*Executive Officer*
William J. Donohoe	*Chief, Security Review Office*
Col. John E. Taylor	*Chief, Policy and Plans Division*
Col. F. William Smullen III	*Chief, Media Relations Division*
Lt. Col. Phillip R. Ferguson	*Chief, Community Relations Division*
Col. Douglas H. Rogers	*Chief, Command Information Division*
Lt. Col. Tom Hansen	*Chief, Army Broadcasting Service*
Maj. Steven F. Rausch	*Civilian Aide*

Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison:

Brig. Gen. William H. Roche	*Deputy Chief*
Robert J. Winchester	*Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs*
Col. James E. Crouch	*Executive*
Lt. Col. Charles S. Ciccolella	*Assistant Executive*
John L. Naler	*Chief, Investigation and Legislative Division*
Col. Wendell W. Black	*Chief, House Liaison Division*
Col. Michael L. O'Kane	*Chief, Senate Liaison Division*
Col. Edward W. Shaw	*Chief, Plans and Operations Division*
Col. Michael J. Connor	*Chief, Congressional Inquiry Division*

Office, Chief of Staff:

Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr.	*Chief of Staff, United States Army*
Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman	*Vice Chief of Staff*
Lt. Gen. Arthur E. Brown	*Director of the Army Staff*
Maj. Gen. Eugene Fox	*Ballistic Missile Defense Program Manager*
Howard L. Stugart	*The Auditor General*

Army General Staff:

Lt. Gen. Fred K. Mahaffey	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans*
Lt. Gen. Robert M. Elton	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel*

Lt. Gen. Benjamin F. Register, Jr.	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics*
Lt. Gen. Louis C. Wagner, Jr.	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition*
Lt. Gen. Max W. Noah	*Comptroller of the Army*
Maj. Gen. William E. Odom	*Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence*

Special Staff:

Brig. Gen. Donald J. Delandro	*The Adjutant General*
Lt. Gen. Elvin R. Heiberg III	*Chief of Engineers*
Maj. Gen. Quinn H. Becker	*The Surgeon General*
Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hessian	*Chief of Chaplains*
Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Clausen	*The Judge Advocate General*
Lt. Gen. Emmett H. Walker, Jr.	*Chief, National Guard Bureau*
Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman	*Chief, Army Reserve*

Personal Staff:

Lt. Gen. Nathaniel R. Thompson	*The Inspector General*

United States Army Forces Command:

Gen. Robert W. Sennewald	*Commanding General*

Continental United States Armies:

Lt. Gen. Charles D. Franklin	*CG, First United States Army (Fort George C. Meade, MD)*
Lt. Gen. Charles P. Graham	*CG, Second United States Army (Fort Gillem, GA)*
Lt. Gen. Theodore G. Jenes, Jr.	*CG, Third United States Army (Fort McPherson, GA)*
Lt. Gen. Louis C. Menetrey	*CG, Fifth United States Army (Fort Sam Houston, TX)*
Lt. Gen. Robert Arter	*CG, Sixth United States Army (Presidio of San Francisco, CA)*

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command:

Gen. William R. Richardson	*Commanding General*

United States Army Materiel Command:

Gen. Richard H. Thompson	*Commanding General*
Lt. Gen. Robert L. Moore	*Deputy for Research Development and Acquisition*
Lt. Gen. Lawrence W. Skibbie	*Deputy CG for Materiel Readiness*
Maj. Gen. Jimmy D. Ross	*Chief of Staff*
Maj. Gen. Arthur Holmes, Jr.	*CG, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Command (Warren, MI)*
Maj. Gen. Kenneth E. Lewi	*CG, U.S. Army Troop Support Command (St. Louis, MO)*

Maj. Gen. Orlando E. Gonzales	*CG, U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command (St. Louis, MO)*
Maj. Gen. Peter G. Burbules	*CG, U.S. Army Armament Munitions and Chemical Command (Rock Island, IL)*
Brig. Gen. Robert W. Pointer, Jr.	*CG, U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Center (Dover, NJ)*
Maj. Gen. Jerry M. Bunyard	*CG, U.S. Army Missile Command (Redstone Arsenal, AL)*
Maj. Gen. Robert D. Morgan	*CG, U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command (Fort Monmouth, NJ)*
Maj. Gen. Andrew H. Anderson	*CG, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD)*
Maj. Gen. Edward C. O'Connor	*CG, U.S. Army Security Assistance Center (Washington, DC)*
Maj. Gen. Henry H. Harper	*CG, U.S. Army Depot System Command (Chambersburg, PA)*
Brig. Gen. James C. Cercy	*CG, U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command (Adelphi, MD)*
Maj. Gen. Niles J. Fulwyler	*CG, White Sands Missile Range–1 (White Sands, NM)*

United States Army Communications Command:

Lt. Gen. Emmett Paige, Jr.	*CG, U.S. Army Information Systems Command*

United States Army Computer Systems Command:

Brig. Gen. Alan B. Salisbury	*CG, U.S. Army Information Systems Software Support Command*

United States Army Intelligence and Security Command:

Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster	*CG, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command*

United States Army Health Services Command:

Maj. Gen. Floyd W. Baker	*CG, U.S. Army Health Services Command*

United States Army Military District of Washington:

Brig. Gen. John L. Baliantyne	*CG, U.S. Army Military District of Washington*

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command:

Maj. Gen. Eugene R. Cromartie	*CG, U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Command*

Military Traffic Management Command:

Maj. Gen. Harold I. Small	*CG, Military Traffic Management Command*

United States Army Corps of Engineers:

Lt. Gen. Elvin R. Heiberg III	*CG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

Army Components of Unified Commands:[1]

Gen. Glenn K. Otis	*CINC, United States Army, Europe*
Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Weyand	*CG, United States Army, Japan*
Gen. William J. Livesey	*CG, Eighth United States Army*
Lt. Gen. James M. Lee	*CG, United States Army Western Command*

The American Continental Army, now called the United States Army, was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence.

The mission of the Department of the Army is to organize, train, and equip active duty and reserve forces for the preservation of peace, security, and the defense of our nation. It serves as part of our national military team whose members include the Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard. The Army's mission focuses on land operations; its soldiers must be trained with modern arms and equipment and be ready to respond quickly.

The Army also administers programs aimed at protecting the environment, improving waterway navigation, flood and beach erosion control, and water resource development. It supports the National Civil Defense Program, provides military assistance to Federal, State, and local government agencies, natural disaster relief assistance, and provides emergency medical air transportation services.

The Department of War was established as an executive department at the seat of government by an act approved August 7, 1789. The Secretary of War was established as its head and his powers were those entrusted to him by the President (1 Stat. 49; 5 U.S.C. 181).

The National Security Act of 1947 created the National Military Establishment and the Department of War was designated the Department of the Army and the title of its Secretary became Secretary of the Army (61 Stat. 499; 5 U.S.C. 171).

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense as an executive department of Government and provided that the Department of the Army be a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. 171).

The Army Organization Act provided the statutory basis for the internal organization of the Army and the Department of the Army. The act consolidated and revised the numerous earlier laws, incorporated various adjustments made necessary by the National Security Act of 1947 and other postwar enactments, and provided for the organization of the Department of the Army in a single comprehensive statute, with certain minor exceptions. In general, the act followed the policy of vesting broad organizational powers in the Secretary of the Army, subject to delegation by him, rather than specifying duties of subordinate officers (10 U.S.C. 3012, 3062).

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[1] In certain unified command areas, such as the United States Southern Command and United States Atlantic Command, the Army does not have a separate, single, and distinct component headquarters or commander.

The Command of the Army is exercised by the President through the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army who directly represent him; and, under the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, their acts are the President's acts, and their directions and orders are the President's directions and orders.

Office of the Secretary of the Army

Secretary The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army. Subject to the direction, authority, and control of the President as Commander in Chief and of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including its organization, administration, operation and efficiency, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense as authorized by law.

The Secretary is also responsible for certain civil functions, such as oversight of the Panama Canal Commission and execution of the Panama Canal Treaty; the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries; and such other activities of a civil nature as may be prescribed by higher authority or authorized by law.

Principal Assistants Subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), General Counsel, the Administrative Assistant, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research), Chief of Legislative Liaison, Chief of Public Affairs, and Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization are authorized and directed to act for the Secretary of the Army within their respective fields of responsibility and as further directed by the Secretary.

This authority extends not only to actions within the Department of the Army but also to relationships and transactions with the Congress and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations and individuals. These officials are responsible for the exercise of direction and supervision over matters pertaining to the formulation, execution, and review of policies, plans and programs within their respective functional areas, including the establishment of objectives and appraisal of performance. Officers of the Army report to the Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretaries of the Army, General Counsel, the Administrative Assistant, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research), Chief of Legislative Liaison, Chief of Public Affairs and the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization regarding matters within their respective fields of responsibility.

Army Policy Council The Army Policy Council is the senior policy advisory council of the Department of the Army. It provides the Secretary of the Army and his principal civilian and military assistants with a forum for the discussion of Army subjects of significant policy interest and an opportunity for members to consult with other members on matters arising within their specific areas of responsibility.

For further information, call 202–695–7922.

Armed Forces Policy Council The Secretary of the Army serves as a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council which advises the Secretary of Defense on broad policy matters relating to the Armed Forces.

For further information, call 202-695-0028.

Army Staff

The Army Staff, presided over by the Chief of Staff, is the military staff of the Secretary of the Army. It includes a General Staff, a Special Staff, and a Personal Staff. The Army Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and other officials of the Army Secretariat.

It is the duty of the Army Staff to: prepare for employment of the Army and for such recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, mobilizing, and demobilizing of the Army as will assist the execution of any power, duty, or function of the Secretary or the Chief of Staff; investigate and report upon the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations; act as the agent of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in coordinating the action of all organizations of the Department of the Army; and perform such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Chief of Staff The Chief of Staff is the principal military adviser to the Secretary of the Army and is charged by him with the planning, development, execution, review, and analysis of the Army programs. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, supervises the members and organization of the Army and performs the duties prescribed for him by the National Security Act of 1947 and other laws. He is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of preparation for military operations and plans therefor.

The Chief of Staff serves as the Army member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and as a member of the Army Policy Council and the Armed Forces Policy Council. As a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he is one of the principal advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

Army General Staff Under the direction of the Chief of Staff, the Army General Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and other Secretariat officials in providing broad basic policies and plans for the guidance of the Department of the Army. The Army General Staff specifically assists the Secretary in the preparation and issuance of directives to implement plans and policies and in the supervision of the execution and implementation of these directives.

Special Staff The Special Staff provides advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff, other members of the Army Secretariat and Army Staff, and elements of the Department of the Army on specialized matters specifically within their respective fields of responsibility.

The heads of certain Special Staff agencies exercise dual functions of staff and command. These two functions, although vested in a single individual, are separate and distinct in that each involves different responsibilities and duties.

Personal Staff The Personal Staff to the Chief of Staff includes his aides, the Inspector General and his Staff agency, the Chief of Chaplains, the Judge Advocate General, the Auditor General, and any other Army Staff member whose activities he desires to coordinate and administer directly.

Program Areas

Military Operations and Plans Determination of requirements and priorities for, and the employment of, Army forces strategy formation; strategy application, mid- and long-range and regional; arms control, negotiation and disarmament; national security affairs; joint service matters; net assessment; politico-military affairs; force mobilization and demobilization; force planning, programing structuring, development, analysis and management; operational readiness; overall roles and missions; collective security; individual and unit training; psychological operations; unconventional warfare; counter terrorism; operations security; signal security; military aspects of space and sea; special plans; TOE development and approval; electronic warfare; nuclear and chemical matters; civil affairs; military support of civil defense; civil disturbance; domestic actions; audiovisual activities; command and control; and automation and communications (A/C) programs and activities.

Personnel Management of military and civilian personnel for overall integrated support of the Army, including policies and programs for manpower utilization standards, allocation, and documentation, career development, equal opportunity, leadership, alcohol and drug abuse control, welfare and morale, promotion, retention, and separation; management of the program for law enforcement, correction and crime prevention for military members of the Army; physical security; military compensation, transportation and travel entitlements, the personnel aspects of military construction and housing management; research and development related to training personnel, manpower systems, human factors; management of civilian personnel training; manpower surveys; and safety.

Reserve Components Management of individual and unit readiness and mobilization for Reserve Components, comprised of the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Intelligence Management of Army intelligence and counterintelligence activities, personnel, equipment, systems, and organizations; Army cryptology, topography, and meteorology; coordination of Army requirements for mapping, charting, and geodesy; and Army industrial security.

Management-Comptrollership Review and analysis of Army programs and major Army commands; management information systems in the financial area, progress and statistical reporting, and reports control; financial management, budgeting, finance and accounting, cost analysis, economic analysis, military pay and allowances, resource management, productivity and value improvement; regulatory policies and programs pertaining to the overall management of the Army; and legislative policies and programs pertaining to appropriation acts affecting the Army.

Research, Development, and Materiel Acquisition Management of Army research, development, development test and evaluation; planning, programing, and budgeting for the acquisition of materiel obtained by the procurement appropriations for the Army; materiel life cycle management from concept phase through acquisition; and research, development, and military standardization aspects of international military cooperative programs.

Information Management Automation, communications, audiovisual, records management, publications, and information management.

Logistics Managment of Department of the Army logistical activities for the movement and maintenance of forces; logistical planning and support of Army and joint service operations; materiel and supply management and maintenance; security assistance; transportation; and Army interservice supply operations.

Engineering Management of Army engineering, construction, installations, family housing, real estate, facilities requirements and stationing, and real property maintenance activities; environmental preservation and improvement activities; applicable research and development activities for engineer missions to include environmental sciences; Army topographic and military geographic information activities; and engineer aspects of Army strategic and operational plans.

Civil Functions Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the Civil Works Program, the administration of Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries, and other related matters. The Army's Civil Works Program, a responsibility of the Corps of Engineers under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Army, dates back to 1824 and is the Nation's major Federal water resources development activity and involves engineering works such as major dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and many other types of structures. These works provide flood protection for cities and major river valleys, reduce the cost of transportation, supply water for municipal and industrial use, generate hydroelectric power, provide recreational opportunities for vast numbers of people, regulate the rivers for many purposes including the improvement of water quality, protect the shores of oceans and lakes, and provide other types of benefits. Planning assistance is also provided to States and other non-Federal entities for the comprehensive management of water resources, including pollution abatement works. In addition, through the Civil Works Program the Federal Government protects the navigable waters of the United States under legislation empowering the Secretary of the Army to prohibit activities which would reduce the value of such waters to the Nation.

Medical Management of health services for the Army and, as directed for other services, agencies, and organizations; health standards for Army personnel; health professional education and training; career management authority over commissioned and warrant officer personnel of the Army Medical Department; medical research, materiel development, testing and evaluation; policies concerning health aspects of Army environmental programs and prevention of disease; and planning, programing, and budgeting for Army-wide health services.

Inspection Management of inquiries, inspections, and reports on matters affecting the performance of mission and the state of discipline, efficiency, economy, and morale of the Department of the Army.

Religious Management of religious, moral and moral leadership, and chaplain support activities Army-wide; religious ministrations, religious education, pastoral care and counseling for Army military personnel; liaison with the ecclesiastical agencies; chapel construction requirements and design approval; and career management of clergymen serving in the Chaplains Branch.

Legal Legal advisory services provided for all military personnel and agencies of the Army; review and take final action as designee of the Secretary of the Army on complaints of wrongs by service personnel submitted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; administration of military justice and civil law matters pertaining to the Army; administration of Army claims and legal assistance services; operation of the legal system of appellate reviews of court-martial records as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice; general court-martial and real property records custodianship; records administration of proceedings of courts of inquiry and military commissions; liaison service with the Department of Justice and other Federal and State agencies on matters connected with litigation and legal proceedings concerning the Army; and career management of Judge Advocate General's Corps officers.

Information Public information, command information, and community relations services and preparation of information plans and programs in support of Army basic plans and programs.

History Advisory and coordination service provided on historical matters, including historical properties; formulation and execution of the Army Historical Program; and preparation and publication of histories required by the Army.

Major Army Commands

United States Army Forces Command The Commanding General, United States Army Forces Command, commands all assigned active Army forces in the continental United States, the Continental United States Armies, and the United States Army Reserve within the United States and serves as Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Readiness Command. He serves, for planning purposes, as Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Atlantic. He also commands those subordinate commands, installations, and activities assigned by Headquarters, Department of the Army and, as directed, provides administrative and logistical support through his subordinate installation commanders to other Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or other Government agencies. In addition, he supervises the training of Army National Guard units within the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Commanding General of each of the Continental United States Armies has the primary mission, under the Commanding General, United States Army Forces Command, to command the United States Army Reserve, plan for mobilization, coordinate domestic emergencies, and exercise training supervision over the Army National Guard. The five Army areas are as follows:

First United States Army (Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, MD)— Connecticut, Delaware, the Distict of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
Second United States Army (Headquarters, Fort Gillem, GA)—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missisippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
Third United States Army (Headquarters, Fort McPherson, GA)
Fourth United States Army (Headquarters, Fort Sheridan, IL)—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
Fifth United States Army (Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, TX)—Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
Sixth United States Army (Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, CA)—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

For further information, call 404–752–2994.

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command The Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, develops, manages, and supervises the training of individuals of the Active Army and Reserve Components. He also formulates and documents concepts, doctrine, materiel requirements, organizations, and appropriate training systems for the Army in all environments, tactical and nontactical.

He commands installations and activities as may be assigned by Headquarters, Department of the Army and, as directed, provides administrative and logistical support through his assigned installation commanders to elements and agencies of the Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or other Government agencies which are tenants or satellites of the installation.

For further information, call 804–727–3514.

United States Army Materiel Command The Commanding General, United States Army Materiel Command, develops and provides materiel and related services to the Army, to Army elements of unified commands and specified commands, and to other United States and foreign agencies as directed. His principal functions include research; development; product, production, and maintenance engineering; testing and evaluation of materiel; production and procurement of materiel; inventory management; and storage and distribution, maintenance, transportation, and disposal of materiel.

For further information, call 703–274–9625.

United States Army Information Systems Command *Functions yet to be determined.*

For further information, call 602–538–6161.

United States Army Intelligence and Security Command The Commanding General, United States Army Intelligence and Security Command, is responsible for supporting the Army at echelons above Corps through counterintelligence, intelligence collection, production, and security operations performed by a worldwide command structure.

For further information, call 202–692–6603.

United States Army Health Services Command The Commanding General, United States Army Health Services Command, performs health services for the Army within the United States and, as directed, for other governmental agencies and activities. He commands the Army hospital system within the United States and other organizations, units, and facilities as may be directed. He is responsible for the conduct of medical professional education for Army personnel. He is further responsible, under the guidance of the Commanding General, United States Training and Doctrine Command, for the development of medical doctrine, concepts, organizations, materiel requirements, and systems in support of the Army.

For further information, call 512–221–6313.

United States Army Criminal Investigation Command The Commanding General, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command, is responsible for exercising centralized command, authority, direction, and control of Army criminal investigative activities worldwide and for providing investigative support to all United States Army elements. He is charged with, and is responsible directly to the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff for, conducting, controlling, and monitoring Army criminal investigations; developing investigative standards, procedures, and doctrinal policies; operating a criminal intelligence element; operating the United States Army Crime Records Repository; maintaining centralized records of criminal investigative agents; reviewing all investigative reports; operating investigative crime laboratories; planning and conducting protective service operations; and conducting the accredition/certification program of investigative agents.

For further information, call 202–756–2263.

Military Traffic Management Command The Commanding General, Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), is the Executive Director for military traffic management, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminal service within the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, and for worldwide traffic management of the Department of Defense household goods moving and storage program. He administers Department of Defense activities pertaining to Highways for National Defense.

For further information, call 202–756–1724.

United States Army Military District of Washington The Commanding General, United States Army Military District of Washington (USAMDW), commands units, activities, and installations in the National Capital area as may be assigned by Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA); provides base operation and other support to the Department of the Army, Department of Defense, or other Government activities which are tenants of or are located on USAMDW installations for such support; plans for and executes those missions peculiar to the needs of the seat of government as assigned by HQDA; and provides an organized and responsive defense of designated Department of Defense facilities.

For further information, call 202–475–0520.

United States Army Corps of Engineers The Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers (CGUSACE) serves as the Army's Real Property Manager, performing the full cycle of real property activities (requirements, programing, acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal); manages and executes engineering, construction, and real estate programs for the Army and the United States Air Force; and performs research and development in support of these programs. CGUSACE manages and executes Civil Works Programs. These programs include research and development, planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance, and real estate activities related to rivers, harbors and waterways; administration of laws for protection and preservation of navigable waters and related resources such as wetlands. CGUSACE assists in recovery from natural disasters.

For further information, call 202-272-0001.

Army Components of Unified Commands The missions of the commanding generals of the Army components of unified commands are set forth in directives of the Department of Defense. The Army components of unified commands are major commands of the Department of the Army and consist of such subordinate commands, units, activities, and installations as may be assigned to them by Headquarters, Department of the Army. In certain unified command areas—such as United States Southern Command and United States Atlantic Command—where the Army does not have a separate, single and distinct component headquarters or commander, a designated Army commander in the area will be responsible for certain Army "component" functions that must be performed at his location.

Commands:

United States Army, Europe. Phone, 011-49-6221-57-8831.

United States Army, Japan. Phone, 011-81-0462-51-1520.

Eighth United States Army. Phone, 202-694-3475 (Pentagon Korean Liaison Office).

United States Army, Western Command. Phone, 808-471-7471.

Sources of Information

Public Affairs and Community Relations For official Army information and community relations, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202-694-0741.

Environment Contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314, phone, 202-272-0010; or the nearest Corps of Engineers Division or District Office located in most major cities throughout the United States.

Research Industry may obtain information on long-range research and development plans concerning future materiel requirements and objectives from Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, ATTN: DRCD-MD, 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22333. Phone, 703-274-8010.

Small Business Activities Aids to assist small businesses in obtaining defense procurement contracts are available through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Room 2A712, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202-695-9800.

Contracts Contract procurement policies and procedures are the responsibility of the Deputy for Materiel Acquisition, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), Room 2E661, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202-695-2488.

Reading Rooms The Army Library, Room 1A518, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310 (phone, 202-697-4301); Discharge Review/Correction Boards, Room 2E165, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310 (phone, 202-695-3973).

Publications Requests should be addressed to The Adjutant General HQDA (DAAG-PAD-R), Washington, DC 22331. Phone, 202-325-6297.

Films DA Pamphlet No. 108-1 lists all Army films available. DA Pamphlet No.

108–4 lists all Army films available to the public. Requests for the loan of Army motion pictures should be addressed to the Commanding General of the appropriate Army Area, Attention: Audio-Visual Support Center.

Army Historical Program For information concerning the Army Historical Program, write to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, HQDA (DAMH), Pulaski Building, Washington, DC 20314. Phone, 202–272–0291.

Civilian Employment Employment inquiries and applications should be directed to the following: (1) For employment in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area—Personnel and Employment Service—Washington, Room 3D727, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310 (phone, 202–695–3383); (2) For employment outside the Washington, DC, metropolitan area—address or apply directly to the Army installation where employment is desired, Attention: Civilian Personnel Office; (3) For employment overseas—U.S. Army Civilian Personnel Center, Attention: PECC–FSS, Hoffman II Building, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, VA 22332 (phone, 202–325–0614).

Military Career Opportunities Information on all phases of Army enlistments and specialized training are available by writing the United States Army Recruiting Command, Fort Sheridan, IL 60037. Phone, 312–926–3322.

United States Military Academy For information write to Director of Admissions, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996. Phone, 914–938–4041.

Army ROTC The Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps is an educational program designed to develop college educated officers for the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve. For information, write or contact the Professor of Military Science at the nearest college or university offering the program, or the Army ROTC Regional Headquarters in your area.

Officer Candidate Schools Members of the Active Army may attend the 14-week course at Fort Benning, GA. Members of the Reserve Components may attend a short course at Fort Benning, GA.

Commissioning Opportunities for Women All commissioning sources available to men are available to women.

Army National Guard For information concerning training opportunities in the National Guard, contact the Army National Guard, Box 1776, Edgewood, MD 21040. Phone, 301–671–2943.

Army Health Professions For information concerning career opportunities in Army Health Professions, write to HQDA (DASG–HC), Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202–695–1850.

Judge Advocate General's Corps For information concerning career opportunities as a lawyer, military and civilian, write to the Personnel, Plans, and Training Office, Office of The Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, HQDA (DAJA–PT), Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202–695–1353.

Chaplains Corps For information concerning career opportunities as a chaplain, write to the Chief of Chaplains, HQDA (DACH–ZA), Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202–695–1133.

Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries For information write to the Casualty and Memorial Affairs Directorate, Adjutant General Center, Department of the Army, Hoffman Building, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22331. Phone, 202–325–7776.

Speakers Civilian organizations desiring an Army speaker may contact a nearby Army installation or write or call the Community Relations Division, Office of The Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310–1508. Phone, 202–697–5716. Requests for Army Reserve speakers may be addressed to HQDA (DAAR–IO), Washington, DC 20310, or the local Army Reserve Center. Organizations in the Washington, DC, area desiring chaplain speakers may contact the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310. Phone, 202–695–1137. Information on speakers may be obtained by contacting the Public

Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314, or the nearest Corps of Engineer Division or District Office.

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Inquiries concerning Department of the Army policies pertaining to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act matters should be addressed to the Office for the Freedom of Information, HQDA (SAPA-POI), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310, or by calling 202-697-4122. In the event persons are not clear as to whom they should send a request for Army records, information as to the proper official or office may be obtained from HQDA (DAAG-AMR-S), Hoffman Building, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22331, or by calling for Freedom of Information Act matters, 202-693-1847, and for Privacy Act matters, 202-693-0973. In addition, assistance or information concerning requests for records of a specific Army field command, installation, or organization, may be obtained by contacting the local Army installation or organization Information Officer.

For further information concerning the Department of the Army, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310-1508. Phone, 202-694-0741.

United States Military Academy

West Point, NY 10996

Lt. Gen. Willard W. Scott, Jr.	*Superintendent*
Brig. Gen. John H. Moellering	*Commandant of Cadets*
Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Jr.	*Dean of the Academic Board*

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, NY. The course is of 4 years' duration, during which the cadets receive, besides a general education, theoretical and practical training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satisfactorily receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and a commission as second lieutenant in the Army.

For further general information concerning the United States Military Academy, contact the Public Affairs Office, United States Military Academy, West Point NY 10996. Phone, 914-938-4261.

For information about Military Academy admission criteria and policies, contact the Office of the Registrar, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

(See pages 221-244.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350
Phone, 202–545–6700

Office of the Secretary of the Navy:

JOHN LEHMAN	*SECRETARY OF THE NAVY*
Como. Paul David Miller, USN	*Executive Assistant and Naval Aide*
Col. John Brickley, USMC	*Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide*
Comdr. D. Murphy, USN	*Administrative Aide*
Rear Adm. Walter T. Piotti, Jr., USN	*Office of Program Appraisal, Director*
Capt. Dennis Wisely	*Deputy Director*
James F. Goodrich	*Under Secretary of the Navy*
Capt. D.A. Stoufer, USN	*Executive Assistant and Naval Aide*
Col. M.A. Westphal, USMC	*Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide*
Oliver R. Ashe	*Assistant for Administration*
Como. Jack A. Garrow, USN	*Office of Information, Chief of Information*
Capt. John C. Dewey, USN	*Deputy Chief of Information*
Rear Adm. Dudley Carlson, USN	*Office of Legislative Affairs, Chief of Legislative Affairs*
Capt. John Fedor, USN	*Deputy Chief*
Rear Adm. J.J. McHugh, JAGC, USN	*Judge Advocate General of the Navy*
Rear Adm. T.E. Flynn, JAGC, USN	*Deputy Judge Advocate General*
K.B. Hancock	*Auditor General of the Navy*
Robert H. Conn	*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management)*
Capt. A.J. Combe, USN	*Executive Assistant and Naval Aide*
Lt. Col. James B. McKenny, USMC	*Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide*
Robert H. Conn	*Comptroller*
Rear Adm. Peter C. Conrad, USN	*Deputy Comptroller*
Chase Untermeyer	*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)*
Capt. J. Harford, USN	*Executive Assistant and Naval Aide*
Lt. Col. G.H. Wall, Jr., USMC	*Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide*
Richard S. Elster	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower)*
Fred Davidson III	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)*
Joseph K. Taussig	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel Policy/Equal Employment Opportunity)*
Brig. Gen. D.L. Humphrey, USMC	*Director, Naval Council of Personnel Boards*
W. Dean Pfeiffer	*Executive Director, Board for Correction of Naval Records*
Everett Pyatt	*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics)*
Capt. J.B. Greene, Jr., USN	*Executive Assistant and Naval Aide*
Lt. Col. J.G. Alonzo, USMC	*Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide*
L. Wayne Arny III	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Shipbuilding and Logistics*

Andrew S. Prince	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Sealift and Maritime Affairs*
Melvyn R. Paisley	*Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Systems)*
Capt. Lyle F. Bull, USN	*Executive Assistant and Naval Aide*
Lt. Col. Henry Trimble, USMC	*Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide*
Gerald Cann	*Principal Deputy (Research, Engineering and Systems)*
E.A. Berman	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, and Space)*
Richard Rumpf	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Air Programs)*
Rear Adm. John B. Mooney, Jr., USN	*Office of Naval Research, Chief of Naval Research*
Capt. K.P. Garland, USN	*Assistant Chief of Naval Research*
Walter T. Skallerup, Jr.	*General Counsel*
Hugh O'Neill	*Principal Deputy General Counsel*
Harvey J. Wilcox	*Deputy General Counsel (Logistics)*
James A. Macmillan	*Associate General Counsel (Management)*
C. John Turnquist	*Associate General Counsel (Litigation)*
Margaret A. Olsen	*Assistant General Counsel (Acquisition)*
Marian H. Harris	*Assistant General Counsel (Civilian Personnel)*
Alfons F. Kwitnieski	*Patent Counsel*
Philip M. Hitch	*Counsel, Comptroller of the Navy*
P.M. Murphy	*Counsel, Commandant of the Marine Corps*
Fred A. Phelps	*Counsel, Naval Air Systems Command*
Harvey J. Nathan	*Counsel, Naval Electronic Systems Command*
Matthew K. McElhaney	*Counsel, Naval Facilities Engineering Command*
Eugene P. Angrist	*Counsel, Naval Sea Systems Command*
William G. Rae	*Counsel, Naval Supply Systems Command*
(Vacancy)	*Counsel, Military Sealift Command*
Charles J. McManus	*Counsel, Office of Naval Research*
(Vacancy)	*Counsel, Naval Data Automation Command*

U.S. Navy:

Adm. James D. Watkins, USN	*Chief of Naval Operations*
Adm. Ronald J. Hays, USN	*Vice Chief of Naval Operations*
	Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations:
Vice Adm. W.P. Lawrence, USN	*Manpower, Personnel and Training/Chief of Naval Personnel*
Vice Adm. N.R. Thunman, USN	*Submarine Warfare*
Vice Adm. J. Metcalf III, USN	*Surface Warfare*
Vice Adm. T.J. Hughes, USN	*Logistics*
Vice Adm. E.H. Martin, USN	*Air Warfare*
Vice Adm. J.A. Lyons, Jr., USN	*Plans, Policy and Operations*
	Directors of Major Staff Offices:
Como. Larry G. Vogt, USN	*Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations*
Vice Adm. C.A.H. Trost, USN	*Navy Program Planning*
Vice Adm. Lewis H. Seaton, MC, USN	*Naval Medicine/Surgeon General*
Vice Adm. R.E. Kirksey, USN	*Space, Command and Control*
Vice Adm. James R. Hogg, USN	*Naval Warfare*

Vice Adm. A.J. Baciocco, Jr., USN	*Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation*
Rear Adm. J.O. Tuttle, USN	*Naval Inspector General*
Rear Adm. John L. Butts, USN	*Naval Intelligence*
Como. John R. McNamara, CHC, USN	*Chief of Chaplains/Director of Religious Ministries*
Rear Adm. C.J. Kempf, USN	*Naval Reserve*

Major Shore Commands:

Vice Adm. Richard A. Miller, USN	*Office of Naval Acquisition Support*
Rear Adm. Glenwood Clark, Jr., USN	*Director, Strategic Systems Program Office*
Vice Adm. J.B. Busey, USN	*Commander, Naval Air Systems Command*
Rear Adm. George B. Schick, Jr., USN	*Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command*
Rear Adm. J.P. Jones, Jr., USN	*Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command*
Vice Adm. E.B. Fowler, USN	*Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command*
Rear Adm. E.K. Walker, Jr., SC, USN	*Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command*
Rear Adm. William M. McDermott, Jr., MC, USN	*Commander, Naval Medical Command*
Vice Adm. W.P. Lawrence, USN	*Chief of Naval Personnel*
D.L. Harlow, USN	*Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command*
Capt. J.E. Koehr, USN	*Commander, Naval Oceanography Command*
Como. V.C. Smith, USN	*Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command*
Como. Chauncey Hoffman, USN	*Commander, Naval Intelligence Command*
Rear Adm. D.H. McDowell, USN	*Commander, Naval Security Group Command*
Vice Adm. J.A. Sagerholm, USN	*Chief of Naval Education and Training*
Rear Adm. P.E. Sutherland, USN	*Commander, Naval Data Automation Command*
Rear Adm. T.E. Flynn, JAGC, USN	*Commander, Naval Legal Service Command*
Capt. R.J. Tolle, USN	*Director, Naval Investigative Service*
Como. Richard H. Truly, USN	*Commander, Naval Space Command*

Major Fleet Commands:

Adm. W.L. McDonald, USN	*Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet*
Adm. S.R. Foley, Jr., USN	*Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet*
Adm. Lee Baggett, Jr., USN	*Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe*
Vice Adm. W.H. Rowden, USN	*Commander, Military Sealift Command*
Como. Alvin S. Newman, USN	*Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command*
Capt. Charles E. Ryan, USN	*Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command*
Rear Adm. C.J. Kempf, USN	*Commmander, Naval Reserve Force*
Rear Adm. Edward W. Carter III, USN	*Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force*
Como. David W. Cockfield, USN	*Commander, Mine Warfare Command*

U.S. Marine Corps:

Gen. P.X. Kelley, USMC	*Commandant of the Marine Corps*
Col. J.H. Alexander, USMC	*Military Secretary to the Commandant*
Sgt. Maj. R.E. Cleary, USMC	*Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps*
Gen. J.K. Davis, USMC	*Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chief of Staff*
Lt. Gen. G.B. Crist	*Chief of Staff*
Col. John Carty, USMC	*Secretary of the General Staff*
Col. J. Pipta, USMC	*Director, Special Projects Directorate*
P.M. Murphy	*Counsel for the Commandant*
Lt. Gen. B.E. Trainor, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies, and Operations*
Maj. Gen. E.J. Godfrey, USMC	*Director, Operations Division*
Brig. Gen. M.K. Sheridan, USMC	*Director, Plans Division*
Lt. Gen. K.A. Smith, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation*
Brig. Gen. J.R. Dailey, USMC	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation*
Col. L.J. McDonald, USMC	*Head, Aviation Logistics Support Branch*
Lt. Gen. William R. Maloney, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower*
Maj. Gen. J.J. McMonagle, USMC	*Director, Personnel Management Division and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower*
Brig. Gen. J.R. Joy, USMC	*Director, Personnel Procurement Division*
Brig. Gen. J. Mead, USMC	*Director, Manpower Plans and Policy Division*
Col. E.T. Clarkson, USMC	*Director, Morale Support Division*
Col. H.T. Berwald, USMC	*Director, Human Resources Division*
Lt. Gen. J.J. Went, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics*
V.J. Walls	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics*
Maj. Gen. W.G. Carson, Jr., USMC	*Director, Material Division*
H.R. Reese	*Deputy Director, Material Division*
Brig. Gen. J.T. Hoar, USMC	*Director, Facilities and Services Division*
P.E. Zanfagna	*Director, Contracts Division*
Col. D.E. Marks, USMC	*Director, Logistics Plans, Policy, and Strategic Mobility Division*
Maj. Gen. Ray Franklin, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Studies*
Col. F.X. Chambers, Jr., USMC	*Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Studies*
Maj. Gen. T.R. Morgan, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Requirements and Programs*
Maj. Gen. L.H. Buehl III, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Reserve Affairs*
Brig. Gen. H.E. Davison, USMC	*Inspector General of the Marine Corps*
E.T. Comstock	*Fiscal Director of the Marine Corps*
Brig. Gen. H.E. Davison, USMC	*Deputy Fiscal Director*
Brig. Gen. E.T. Cook, USMC	*Deputy Chief of Staff for Training*
Brig. Gen. P.D. Slack, USMC	*Director, Command, Control, Communications and Computer* (C^4) *Systems Division*
Brig. Gen. O.K. Steele, USMC	*Legislative Assistant*
Brig. Gen. D.E.P. Miller, USMC	*Director of Public Affairs*

Brig. Gen. W.J. Donovan, Jr., USMC	*Director, Judge Advocate Division*
Brig. Gen. L.W. Smith, USMC	*Director of Intelligence*
Col. L.J. Kelly, USMC	*Director of Headquarters Support*
Brig. Gen. E.H. Simmons, USMC (Ret.)	*Director of Marine Corps History and Museums*
W.H. Cone	*Counsel for the Commandant*
Como. J.S. Cassells, MC, USN	*The Medical Officer, U.S. Marine Corps*
Capt. D.T. Fenner, DC, USN	*The Dental Officer, U.S. Marine Corps*
Capt. E. Takesian, CHC, USN	*The Chaplain, U.S. Marine Corps*

[For the Department of the Navy statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 700]

The primary mission of the Navy is to protect the United States, as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, by the effective prosecution of war at sea including, with its Marine Corps component, the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases; to support, as required, the forces of all military departments of the United States; and maintain freedom of the seas.

The United States Navy was founded on October 13, 1775, when Congress enacted the first legislation creating the Continental Navy of the American Revolution. The Department of the Navy and the Office of Secretary of the Navy were established by act of Congress approved April 30, 1798 (1 Stat. 553); 10 U.S.C. 5011, 5031). For 9 years prior to that date, by an act of Congress approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), the conduct of naval affairs was under the Secretary of War.

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 established the Department of Defense as an executive department of the Federal Government, and provided that the Department of the Navy be a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578).

The Secretary of the Navy is appointed by the President as the head of the Department of the Navy, and is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of the Navy (10 U.S.C. 5031).

The organization of the Department of the Navy is reflected in the organization chart and personnel listing. The Department of the Navy includes the U.S. Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy

Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Navy is the head of the Department of the Navy. Under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy is responsible for the policies and control of the Department of the Navy, including its organization, administration, operation, and efficiency. The members of the Secretary's executive administration assist in the discharge of the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Navy.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy is next in succession to act as the Secretary of the Navy. The Under Secretary functions as deputy and principal assistant to the Secretary, and acts with full authority of the Secretary in the general management of the Department.

Civilian Executive Assistants

The Civilian Executive Assistants to the Secretary are the principal advisers and assistants to the Secretary of the Navy on the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Navy as a whole and are assigned Department-wide responsibilities for areas essential to the efficient administration of the Department of the Navy.

The Civilian Executive Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Navy. It is the policy of the Secretary to assign Department-wide responsibilities essential to the efficient administration of the Department of the Navy to the Civilian Executive Assistants.

Each Civilian Executive Assistant, within an assigned area of responsibility, is the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary on the Administration of the affairs of the Department of the Navy. The Civilian Executive Assistants carry out the duties in harmony with the statutory position of the Chief of Naval Operations as the principal naval adviser and naval executive to the Secretary on the conduct of activities of the Department of the Navy and the responsibilities of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Each is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary within his assigned area of responsibility.

The Under Secretary of the Navy is designated as the deputy and principal assistant to the Secretary of the Navy to act with full authority of the Secretary in the general management of the Department and to supervise the offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management) is the Comptroller of the Navy and is responsible for all matters related to the financial management of the Department, including budgeting, accounting, disbursing, financing, internal review, progress and statistical reporting, automatic data processing systems and equipment (ADPE), except ADPE integral to a weapon system, and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary. Under the Comptroller, the Deputy Comptroller of the Navy shall, in addition to other duties, serve as an adviser and assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps with respect to financial and budgetary matters.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) is responsible for the overall supervision of manpower and reserve component affairs of the Department, including policy and administration of affairs related to military (active and inactive) and civilian personnel, and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics) is responsible for all stages of the acquisition of naval ships funded by the appropriation "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy;" all Department of the Navy acquisition programs following full-scale production decision (Milestone III); the business, contractual, manpower, and logistic support aspects of the Department's acquisition programs, including policy and administration of affairs related thereto; the maintenance, alteration, supply, distribution, and disposal of material; all transportation matters; the acquisition, construction, utilization, improvement, alteration, maintenance, and disposal of real estate and facilities, including capital equipment, utilities, housing, and public quarters; printing and publications; labor relations with respect to contractors with the Department of the Navy; industrial security; the Mutual Defense Assistance Program as related to the supplying of material, including foreign military sales; and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Systems) is responsible for all matters related to research, development, engineering, test and evaluation efforts within the Department, including management of the appropriation, "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy;" oceanography, ocean engineering, and closely related matters; the technical aspects of production management and maintenance or alteration of material; Navy acquisition programs through the full-scale production decision (Milestone III), including policy and administration of affairs related thereto, with the exception of the acquisition of naval ships funded by the appropriation "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy;" and supervision of offices and organizations as assigned by the Secretary.

The General Counsel provides legal advice, counsel, and guidance to the Secretary of the Navy and the other Civilian Executive Assistants and their staffs on any issue or matter involving the Department of the Navy. The General Counsel provides legal services relating to: general legal issues, litigation, business and commercial law, real and personal property, civilian personnel law, patent law, and procurement of services, including the fiscal, budgetary, and accounting aspects for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

The Staff Assistants

The Staff Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Auditor General of the Navy, the Chief of Information, the Chief of Legislative Affairs, the Director, Office of Program Appraisal, and the heads of such other offices and boards as may be established by law or by the Secretary for the purpose of assisting the Secretary or one or more of the Civilian Executive Assistants in the administration of the Department of the Navy. Each supervises all functions and activities internal to that office and assigned shore activities, if any. Each is responsible to the Secretary or to one of the Civilain Executive Assistants for the utilization of resources by, and the operating efficiency of, all activities under their supervision. The duties of the individual Staff Assistants and their respective offices are provided by law or assigned by the Secretary.

Naval Research The Office of Naval Research, established by the act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 779; 10 U.S.C. 5150–5153), is headed by a Chief of Naval Research who is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is authorized to act for the Secretary of the Navy on all assigned matters. The Chief of Naval Research is responsible to the Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering and Systems), for the performance of assigned functions, duties, and responsibilities. The Chief of Naval Research is responsible for the encouragement, promotion, planning, initiation, and coordination of naval research; the conduct of naval research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by the bureaus, system commands, and other agencies and offices of the Department; the supervision, administration, and control of activities within or on behalf of the Department relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, and royalty payments, and matters connected therewith.

Office of Naval Research Detachments are located in Bay St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, and Pasadena. A branch office is located in London, England. Other field activities are: the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, the Naval Biosciences Laboratory, Oakland, CA, the Naval Ocean Research and Development Activity, Bay St. Louis, MS, and the Office of Naval Research Liaison Office, Far East. In addition, the Office of Naval Research has various resident representatives in geographical areas of extensive research activity.

(Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, Ballston Tower No. 1, 800 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217. Phone, 202–696–4258.)

Judge Advocate General The Judge Advocate General is the senior officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the Navy and is the Commander of the Naval Legal Service Command. The Judge Advocate General supervises the administration of military justice throughout the Navy, performs the functions required or authorized by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, provides technical supervision for the Naval Justice School at Newport, RI, and has responsibility for such legal duties and services throughout the Department of the Navy as are not provided by the General Counsel of the Navy. The Judge Advocate General maintains a close working relationship with the General Counsel on all matters of common interest and has responsibility for liaison with other departments and agencies of the Government in appropriate cases.

Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Corps and Judge Advocates of the Marine Corps provide legal services in such matters as legal assistance and tax advice to naval personnel and their dependents, investigations, claims, admiralty, international relations, courts-martial, nonjudicial punishment, civilian personnel law at field activities (under the overall coordination and policy guidance of the Office of Civilian Personnel Law), military personnel law, labor relations, conservation, and environmental protection.

For further information concerning activities of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, contact the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Code 004, Department of the Navy, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332. For telephone inquiries, contact the Public Affairs Officer, phone, 202–325–9820.

Comptroller Pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 5061, the Secretary of the Navy established the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy on June 1, 1950.

The Comptroller is responsible for financial management of the Navy, including budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting, administrative organization, and related managerial procedures.

Auditor General of the Navy The Auditor General of the Navy is responsible for developing and implementing Navy internal audit policies, programs, and procedures within the framework of Government auditing standards and serving as Director of the Naval Audit Service.

The function of internal audit is to objectively evaluate and make recommendations concerning the integrity and reliability of financial and other data used to make management decisions; the adequacy of policies and procedures affecting the expenditure of funds, the safeguarding and efficient use of resources, and the accomplishment of management objectives and program results; and the extent of compliance with applicable policies, procedures, laws, and regulations.

Audits are accomplished through four Naval Audit Service regional offices with support from Naval Audit Service Headquarters. Each regional office has audit responsibility within an assigned geographic area, including responsibility for permanent audit sites and mobile audit teams.

(Auditor General of the Navy, Department of the Navy, Post Office Box 1206, Falls Church, VA 22041–0206. Phone, 703–756–2117.)

Chief of Information The Chief of Information is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Chief of Naval Operations in all public affairs and internal relations matters and is authorized to implement Navy public affairs and internal relations policies and to coordinate those Navy and Marine Corps activities that are of mutual interest.

The Chief of Information is responsible for keeping Navy commands informed of Department of Defense policies and requirements and is the only principal component within the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations authorized to deal directly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs).

Principal functions of the Office of Information include making available accurate and timely information about the Navy so that the general public, the press, and Congress may understand and assess the Navy's programs, operations, and needs; coordination of Navy participation in community events; supervision of the Navy's internal information programs as well as Freedom of Information and Privacy Act coordination.

Field activities of the Chief of Information include seven Navy Information Offices (NAVINFO's), two Navy Public Affairs Centers (NAVPACEN's), and one Fleet Home Town News Center (FHTNC).

(Office of Information, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350. Phone, 202–697–5342.)

Naval Council of Personnel Boards The Naval Council of Personnel Boards, comprised of the Naval Discharge Review Board, Naval Complaints Review Board, Naval Clemency and Parole Board, Employee Appeals Review Board, the Disability Evaluation System, and Naval Physical Disability Review Board, administers, under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), personnel services and support as indicated by each component board's title.

Naval Discharge Review Board: The board reviews, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1553, upon its own motion or upon request by or on behalf of former Navy and Marine Corps members, the type and reason for discharge or dismissal received by that former member, except a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of general court-martial. It determines whether, under reasonable standards of naval law and discipline, a discharge or dismissal should be changed and, if so, what change should be made.

Naval Complaints Review Board: The Board reviews, upon request, decisional documents and/or index entries created by the Naval Discharge Review Board after April 1, 1977. The Naval Complaints Review Board determines whether decisional documents conform to those applicable regulations of the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy.

Naval Clemency and Parole Board: The Board reviews, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 953–954, Navy and Marine Corps court-martial cases referred to it and grants or denies clemency; and, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 952, reviews and directs that parole be granted or denied in cases referred to it for review.

Employee Appeals Review Board: The Board renders final decisions, and directs implementation of them, on civilian employee complaints alleging discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, physical or mental handicap or national origin and other civilian employee grievances and appeals properly referred to it.

Disability Evaluation System: The System organizes and administers disability evaluations within the Department of the Navy pursuant to 10 U.S.C., chapter 61, and other applicable provisions of law and regulation. It is comprised of the Central Physical Evaluation Board, regional Physical Evaluation Boards at Bethesda, MD, Great Lakes, IL, and San Diego, CA, the Physical Review Council, and disability evaluation system counselors located at major medical centers. The system considers evidence concerning disabilities of personnel and determines the appropriate disposition in each case.

Physical Disability Review Board: The Board reviews appropriate appeals from the Physical Review Council and renders advisory opinions to the Board for Correction of Naval Records, ensuring conformity with accepted medical principles, pertinent law and regulation, and established personnel policies in each case.

(Naval Council of Personnel Boards, Department of the Navy, Room 905, 801 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 202–696–4356.)

Board for Correction of Naval Records

The Board for Correction of Naval Records is a statutory civilian board, established pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1552, to relieve the Congress of the burden and necessity of considering private relief legislation for the correction of errors and injustices suffered by members and former members of the Navy and Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy, acting through this board of civilians of the executive part of the Department, is authorized to take action consistent with law and regulation to correct naval or military records of the Department of the Navy where such action is necessary or appropriate to correct an error or to remove an injustice. The Board represents the highest echelon of review of administrative errors and injustices. The Board reviews, on application, actions taken by various boards and officials in the Department.

(Board for Correction of Naval Records, Department of the Navy, Room 2432, Navy Annex, Washington, DC 20370. Phone, 202–694–1765.)

United States Navy

Chief of Naval Operations

The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) is the senior military officer of the Department of the Navy and takes precedence above all other officers of the naval service, except an officer of the naval service who is serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is the principal naval adviser to the President and the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of war, and the principal naval adviser and naval executive to the Secretary on the conduct of the activities of the Department of the Navy. He is the Navy member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the Operating Forces of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Operations plans for and provides the manpower, material, facilities, and services to support the needs of the Navy, with the exception of the Fleet Marine Forces; maintains water transportation services, including sea transportation services for the Department of Defense; directs the Naval Reserve; and exercises authority for matters of naval administration, including matters related to customs and traditions of the naval service, security, intelligence, discipline, naval communications, and naval operations.

The Chief of Naval Operations exercises area coordination authority over all shore activities of the Department of the Navy to ensure that total efforts afford adequate support to the combatant forces and are coordinated among themselves to assure economy and efficiency of operation.

Operating Forces of the Navy

The Operating Forces of the Navy are responsible for naval operations necessary to carry out the Department of the Navy's role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States. The Operating Forces of the Navy include the several fleets, seagoing forces, Fleet Marine Forces and other assigned Marine Corps forces, the Military Sealift Command, and other forces and activities as may be assigned by the President or the Secretary of the Navy. The Chief of Naval Operations is responsible for the command and administration of the Operating Forces of the Navy.

The Pacific Fleet, under the command of a naval commander in chief, is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft operating throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Atlantic Fleet, under the command of a naval commander in chief, is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft that operate throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

The Naval Forces, Europe, under the command of a naval commander in chief, includes forces assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations or made available from either the Pacific or Atlantic Fleet to operate in the European theater.

The Military Sealift Command, under a naval commander, provides ocean transportation (by Government-owned or commercial vessels) for personnel and cargo of all components of the Department of Defense and as authorized for other Federal agencies; operates and maintains underway replenishment ships and other vessels providing mobile logistic support to elements of the combatant fleets; and operates ships in support of scientific projects and other programs for Federal agencies.

Other major commands of the Operating Forces of the Navy are the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command; Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force; Commander, Mine Warfare Command; and Commander, Naval Reserve Force.

Navy Command Structure

In addition to the major fleet commands through which the Chief of Naval

Operations exercises his command responsibilities over the Operating Forces of the Navy, the total management responsibilities of the CNO and provision of support to the Operating Forces of the Navy are carried out through the following executive and functional organization structure.

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), which advises and assists the CNO in the discharge of his responsibilities, was established basically in its present structure by Executive Order 9635 of September 29, 1945, and later by act of March 5, 1948 (38 Stat. 929, 62 Stat. 66; 10 U.S.C. 141, 171, 5036(b), 5081-5088).

Naval Acquisition The Director, Office of Naval Acquisition Support, provides technical, contractual, and material support to the Department of the Navy for those functions spanning the Naval Systems Commands, including Competition Advocate and Specifications Control Advocate, contracts and business management matters, reliability, maintainability, and quality assurance in Navy acquisition programs.

(Director, Office of Naval Acquisition Support, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20360-5000. Phone, 202-692-9454.)

Naval Sea Systems The Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, provides material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for ships and craft, shipboard weapon systems and components thereof, ammunition, guided missiles, mines, torpedoes, and all other surface and underwater ordnance expendables; and coordinates shipbuilding, conversion, and repair for the Department of Defense.

(Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, DC 20362-5101. Phone, 202-692-3328.)

Naval Air Systems The Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, provides for the material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for aircraft, airborne weapon systems, avionics, related photographic and meteorological equipment, ranges, and targets.

(Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, Washington, DC 20361-0001. Phone, 202-692-7259.)

Space and Naval Warfare Systems The Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, provides material and technical support to the Navy and Marine Corps for space systems, command, control, communications, and intelligence, electronic warfare, and undersea surveillance; and provides force warfighting architecture and requirements integration among total naval battle forces.

(Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, Washington, DC 20363-5100. Phone, 202-692-8952.)

Naval Supply Systems The Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command, provides for the material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for materials, supplies, and supporting services by providing supply management policies and methods and administering related support service systems, and administers the security assistance program.

(Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command, Washington, DC 20376-5000. Phone, 202-695-9454.)

Naval Facilities The Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, provides for material and technical support to the Navy and Marine Corps for shore facilities and utilities, fixed ocean systems and structures, transportation equipment, energy, environmental, and natural resources management, and support of the Naval Construction Forces.

(Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332. Phone, 703-325-8543.)

Strategic Systems The Director, Strategic Systems Program Office, provides for material support to the Navy for fleet ballistic missile and strategic weapon systems, including the missiles, platforms, and associated equipment; security, training of personnel, and the installation and direction of necessary supporitng facilities.

(Director, Strategic Systems Program Office, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20376–5002. Phone, 202–695–2158.)

Bureau of Naval Personnel The Chief of Naval Personnel directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career motivation of the military personnel of the regular and reserve components of the United States Navy to meet the quantitive and qualitative manpower requirements determined by the Chief of Naval Operations. He also directs the management and administration of the Department of the Navy Civilian Personnel/EEO Programs and develops servicewide programs for improved human resources management.

(Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Federal Office Building No. 2, Washington, DC 20370–5000. Phone, 202–694–1271.)

Naval Medical Command The Commander, Naval Medical Command, directs the provision of medical and dental services for Navy and Marine Corps personnel and other persons authorized by law; ensures that health care program policies are optimally executed through the acquisition and effective utilization of financial and manpower resources; maintains all assigned activities in a proper state of material and personnel readiness to fulfill assigned peacetime and contingency mission taskings; administers the execution and implementation of contingency support plans and programs which provide for an effective medical and dental readiness capability; acquires, trains, and maintains a force of professional and technical personnel; provides professional and technical medical and dental service to the Fleet, Fleet Marine Force, and shore activities of the Navy; ensures that assigned activities are able to achieve successful accreditation and recognition by appropriate governmental and civilian agencies and commissions; and ensures cooperation with civil authorities in matters partaining to public health disasters and other emergencies.

(Naval Medical Command, Department of the Navy, 23d and E Streets NW., Washington, DC 20372–5120. Phone, 202–653–1327.)

Oceanography The Commander, Naval Oceanography Command, and the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Observatory, are responsible for the science, technology, engineering, operations, and those personnel and facilities associated with each, which are essential to explore the ocean and the atmosphere and to provide astronomical data and time for naval and related national objectives. Oceanography examines how naval operations are influenced by the physical environment and applies its findings to the development of technology and methods for improving naval operations.

The Naval Oceanographic Program embraces five major disciplines of physical science to investigate the nature and behavior of the ocean environment in which the Navy operates. They are:

Hydrography—to collect data for the charting of the oceans and to establish geodetic references for navigation;

Oceanography—to define the characteristics of the water volume for use in ocean reporting and prediction, and studies of underwater acoustics, water dynamics, corrosion, and other factors influencing the performance of naval systems;

Meteorology—to define the characteristics of the atmosphere for use in weather reporting and prediction, and studies of upper atmosphere winds and currents, refractive indices for radar performance, and similar factors;

Astrometry—to determine the position and motions of celestial bodies required for accurate navigation, operational support, and use in calculating precise geodetic positions and azimuth references on Earth; and

Precise Time—to determine, provide, and manage the distribution of precise time and time interval (frequency), both atomic and astronomical, for use in electronic navigation and command, control, and communications.

(Oceanographer of the Navy, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20390–5100. Phone, 202–653–1295. Commander, Naval Oceanography Command, NSTL Station, Bay St.

Louis, MS 39529. Phone, 601–688–4726. Superintendent, Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20390–5000. Phone, 202–653–1538.)

Naval Space Command The Commander, Naval Space Command, provides operational space systems support to naval forces worldwide and helps prepare the naval service for extended future involvement in space. The Command has operational responsibility for all Navy space-related systems, plus coordination responsibility with other operational activities so that space capabilities are integrated into the Navy's operational plans. The Command identifies fleet operational requirements for space systems, which will be translated into specific program planning and budgeting. The Command has operational responsibility for the Navy Navigation Satellite System (TRANSIT), the Naval Space Surveillance System (NAVSPASUR), and elements supporting the Fleet Satellite Communications System of the Naval Telecommunications Command.

The Command will assume operational responsibility for the Navy's Geodesy Satellite (GEOSAT) upon completion of its primary geodesy mission; the Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar System (R-OTHR), a broad area surveillance high-frequency radar that will have the capability to be relocated to prepared global sites to support naval forces; and the Navy Remote Ocean Sensing System (N-ROSS), which is being developed to support fleet users with important oceanographic data supplied from space.

(Naval Space Command, Department of the Navy, Dahlgren, VA 22448. Phone, 703–663–7841.)

Naval Legal Service Command The Commander, Naval Legal Service Command, under the command of the Chief of Naval Operations, is responsible for administering the legal services program within the Department of the Navy and providing commmand direction for all Naval Legal Service Command activities and resources.

(Commander, Naval Legal Service Command, Hoffman Building No. 2, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332. Phone, 202–325–9850.)

Naval Telecommunications The Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command, exercises configuration control of the Naval Telecommunications System; commands, operates, and maintains the Naval Telecommunications Command; serves as the operations and maintenance manager of assigned elements of the Defense Communications System; and serves as technical adviser for Navy telecommunications training.

(Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command, 4401 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washngton, DC 20390–5290. Phone, 202–282–0357.)

Cryptology The Commander, Naval Security Group Command, performs cryptologic functions; provides, operates, and maintains an adequate Naval Security Group; approves requirements for the use of existing Naval Security Group capabilities and resources; and coordinates the execution of approved cryptologic programs.

Naval Intelligence The Commander, Naval Intelligence Command, ensures the fulfillment of the intelligence requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.

(Naval Intelligence Command, Department of the Navy, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20389. Phone, 202–763–3552; hotline, 202–763–3556.)

Naval Investigative Service The Director, Naval Investigative Service (NIS), commands a worldwide organization, with representation in more than 150 geographic locations, to provide law enforcement, criminal investigative, and counterintelligence support to the Navy and Marine Corps, both ashore and afloat. NIS, primarily a civilian organization, is comprised of law enforcement professionals who are sworn police officers, crime laboratory technicians, technical investigative specialists, counterintelligence officers, and administrative support personnel.

(Naval Investigative Service Headquarters, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20388. For general information, call 301–763–3783, or contact the Operations Control Center/Headquarters Duty Officer, 301–763–3780.)

Naval Education and Training The mission of the Chief of Naval Education and Training is to provide assigned shore-based education and training for Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel in support of the Fleet, Naval Shore Establishment, Naval Reserve, Interservice Training Program, and Security Assistance Program; develop specifically designated education and training afloat programs for the Fleet; execute the Navy's responsibility for voluntary education and dependents education; participate with research and development activities in the development and implementation of the most effective teaching and training systems and devices for optimal education and training; and perform such other functions as directed.

(Chief of Naval Education and Training, Naval Air Station, Department of the Navy, Pensacola, FL 32508. Phone, 904–452–3613.)

Naval Information Systems The Commander, Naval Data Automation Command, administers and coordinates the Navy Information Systems and administrative management programs. The Commander collaborates with all Navy claimants on information systems matters, develops management plans, policy, and procedures; develops information systems, technical standards, and guidelines; plans and develops Navy information systems and architecture; sponsors information systems and technology; sponsors career development and training of information systems and administrative management personnel; and approves system development, acquisitions, and utilization of automated information systems support facilities.

(Commander, Naval Data Automation Command, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374–2181. Phone, 202–433–4748.)

United States Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps,
Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20380
Phone, 202–694–2500

The United States Marine Corps was initially established on November 10, 1775, by resolution of the Continental Congress. The present composition, missions, and functions of the Marine Corps are set forth in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended in 1952.

The primary mission assigned to the Marine Corps is to provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the Fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign. Collateral functions of the Marine Corps are to provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy and security detachments aboard naval stations/bases and other governmental installations. The Marine Corps is also responsible for developing, in coordination with the other military services, the tactics, doctrine, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations. An additional function is to prepare for wartime expansion, in accordance with joint mobilization plans, which may require activation of reserve forces when necessary. Included as a Marine Corps mission is the all-encompassing statement of "performing such other duties as the President may direct."

Structure The National Security Act, as amended in 1978, reaffirms the Marine Corps as a separate service within the Department of the Navy and seats the Commandant of the Marine Corps as a full member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Marine Corps is composed of Operating Forces and a Supporting Establishment. The actual Operating Forces include three active divisions, three active aircraft wings, and three force service support groups. The largest of the Operating Forces is the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (FMFPAC), with major subordinate commands located on the west coast, Hawaii, and in Okinawa. Included under FMFPAC are two Marine divisions, two Marine aircraft wings, and two Force Service Support Groups. In addition, the headquarters of two Marine Amphibious Forces, four Marine Amphibious Brigades, and two Marine Amphibious Units are being permanently formed. The Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic (FMFLANT), commands the Operating Forces located on the east coast. These forces consist of a Marine division, a Marine aircraft wing, and a supporting Force Service Support Group, and the permanent headquarters of one Marine Amphibious Force, two Marine Amphibious Brigades, and two Marine Amphibious Units.

Marine Corps organization emphasizes the close integration of air-ground operations. Normally, a separate headquarters is task organized for command and control of air-ground units for combat operations, for deployments afloat in amphibious shipping and during training exercises. Marine air-ground task forces, of varying size and capabilities, are organized from the Fleet Marine Forces.

The Marine Corps Supporting Establishment recruits and trains Marines, provides supply and equipment support to the Operating Forces, and maintains permanent Marine bases, installations, and formal schools. Supporting the active forces is the Marine Corps Reserve that includes the 4th Marine Division, the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, and the 4th Force Service Support Group.

Functions and Activities The Marine Corps' top priority is combat readiness. Its traditional peacetime role is to serve as a force-in-readiness. The Marine Corps has a global outlook, and Marines stand ready to be deployed to any part of the world to carry out their assigned missions. The Marines emphasize physical fitness and intensive training. The Marine Corps maintains three rapid response air-ground task forces, elements of which are continuously forward deployed in the Mediterranean Sea, the Western Pacific Ocean, and, intermittently, in the Indian Ocean. These ready forces are responsive to a variety of contingencies worldwide, as directed.

Marine Corps Districts

District	Address
1	605 Stewart Ave., Garden City, NY 11530. Phone, 516-228-5643.
4	Bldg. 75, Naval Base, Philadelphia, PA 19112. Phone, 215-755-4872.
6	75 Piedmont Ave. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303. Phone, 404-221-4684/85.
8	Bldg. 10, Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA 70146. Phone, 504-361-2361.
9	10000 W. 75th St., Shawnee Mission, KS 66204. Phone, 816-926-6371.
12	Bldg. 7, Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA 94130. Phone, 415-765-5901/02

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Research programs of the Office of Naval Research cover a broad spectrum of scientific fields, primarily for the needs of the Navy, but much information is of interest to the public. Inquiries on specific programs should be directed to the Assistant Chief for Research, Department of the Navy, 800 N. Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217-5000. Phone, 202-692-4261.

Environment The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics) is responsible for the conduct of the environmental protection program of the Navy and Marine Corps, and serves as the focal point for the Department in establishing policy in environmental affairs. This is the contact for liaison at the highest level with other Federal and State agencies in addition to private agencies organized on a national level. All environmental impact statements that originate within the Navy and Marine Corps for submission to the Environmental Protection Agency, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, are processed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics). This Office maintains close liaison with the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) in the implementation of the environmental protection program. Other responsible offices within the Department of the Navy are the Environmental Protection, Occupational Safety and Health Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

Astronomy The United States Naval Observatory provides the astronomical data and precise time required by the Navy and other components of the Department of Defense for navigation, precise positioning, and command, control, and communications. These data also are made available to other Government agencies and to the general public. To broaden the understanding of the mission, functions, and programs of the Naval Observatory, regular night tours and special group day tours are conducted. The night tours are open to the general public and are given every Monday night, except on Federal holidays. Daytime group tours are available if scheduled in advance. Information concerning activities of the observatory and public tours may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent, Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20390-5100. Phone, 202-653-1543.

Contract Information and Small Business Activities Information in these areas can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350 (phone, 202-692-2202); or from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering, and Systems), Department of the Navy, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350 (phone, 202-695-6315). Information pertaining specifically to the Marine Corps in the areas of small businesses, minority-owned businesses, and labor surplus activities can be obtained from the Marine Corps Small Business Specialist (LBS), Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380. Phone, 202-694-1939.

Employment Information Information about civilian employment opportunities within the Department of the Navy in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area can be obtained from the Naval Civilian Personnel Command, Capital Region, 801 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 202-696-4567; or the Commandant of the Marine Corps Code (MPC-30), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380. Phone, 202-694-1046.

Speakers and Films Information on how to obtain speakers, films, and exhibits concerning the Navy and Marine Corps can be obtained by writing the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350 (phone, 202-697-8711); or the Director of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380 (phone, 202-694-4080); or by contacting the Director of any Marine Corps District.

General Information Navy and Marine Corps recruiting offices, installation commanders, and Directors of Marine Corps Districts (see above) can answer general inquiries concerning the Navy and Marine Corps and their community and public information programs.

Military Career Opportunities

Navy. Information concerning the numerous career fields available within the Navy, as well as the various enlisted and officer training programs, can be obtained by writing the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203-1991, or by calling toll free, the Navy Information Center, 800-327-NAVY.

Naval Reserve. Information concerning Naval Reserve opportunities can be obtained from the Commander, Naval Reserve Force, New Orleans, LA 70146–5000 (Code 004). Phone, 504–948–1240.

Marine Corps. The Marine Corps conducts enlisted and officer training programs requiring various lengths of service and provides the assurance of specialized skill training and other benefits.

The Marine Corps provides opportunities for training in a variety of technical skills which are necessary in support of ground and aviation combat operations. Radar operation and repair, meteorology, engineer equipment and automotive mechanics, artillery and armor repair, data processing, communications-electronics, jet aircraft repair, avionics, and air control are but a few specialized fields available.

The Marine Corps participates in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps.

Platoon Leaders Class (PLC) is a Marine Corps program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve. Freshmen, sophomores, or juniors in an accredited college may apply for the PLC. The PLC Program provides for financial assistance to undergraduates.

The Officer Candidate School (OCS) is another program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps. Applicants for OCS must be college graduates or must be in their senior year.

Information on the above programs is available at most civilian educational institutions and Navy and Marine Corps recruiting stations. Local telephone directories list the address and telephone number of the Recruiting Station and Officer Selection Officer under U.S. Government. Interested persons also may write directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code MR), Washington, DC 20380. Phone, 202–694–2914.

United States Naval Academy

Annapolis, MD 21402
Phone, 301–267–4361 (Office of the Dean of Admissions—Candidate Guidance)

The United States Naval Academy offers a 4-year program of academic, military, and professional instruction for the education and training of young men and women for the naval service. Completion of the program normally leads to a commission in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, and to one of seven designated Bachelor of Science degrees in engineering fields, or an undesignated Bachelor of Science degree with major options in 11 fields. Information concerning the United States Naval Academy may be obtained by writing the Superintendent, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402–5000.

For further information concerning the Navy and Marine Corps, contact the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350 (phone, 202–697–7391); or the Director, Division of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380 (phone 202–694–1492).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AGENCIES AND JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

1400 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209
Phone, 202–694–3007

(Vacancy)	*Director*
Charles Buffalano	*Deputy Director, Research*
Verne L. Lynn	*Deputy Director, Technology*
Ray E. Chapman	*Director, Program Management*
Richard A. Reynolds	*Director, Defense Sciences*
Anthony J. Tether	*Director, Strategic Technology*
Clinton W. Kelly III	*Director, Engineering Applications*
John N. Entzminger	*Director, Tactical Technology*
Robert E. Kahn	*Director, Information Processing Techniques*
William L. DeWeese	*Director, Administrative Services Office*

The Advanced Research Projects Agency, established in 1958 as an operating agency under the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, was redesignated as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) on March 23, 1972. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

DARPA has the responsibility to manage high-risk, high-payoff basic research and applied technology programs in projects as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense. The Agency's objective is to select and pursue revolutionary technology developments that minimize the possibility of technological surprise and/or offer potential for major increases in national defense capability. Research and development on projects is taken to the demonstration stage where feasibility and practicality can be assessed, and then the projects are transferred to the appropriate military services. In the performance of its work, the Agency utilizes the services of the military departments, other Government agencies, private industrial and public entities, individuals and educational or research institutions.

For further information, contact the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, 1400 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209. Phone, 202–694–5469.

Defense Communications Agency

Eighth Street and South Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA 22204
Phone, 202–692–0018

Lt. Gen. Winston D. Powers, USAF	*Director*
Vice Adm. Paul A. Lautermilch, Jr., USN	*Vice Director*

Col. Kenneth Campbell, USA	*Chief of Staff*
John T. Whealen	*General Counsel*
Gary J. Griffin	*Equal Employment Opportunity Officer*
Col. Fred W. Goodenough, Jr., USA	*Deputy Director, Personnel and Administration*
Robert W. Helms	*Comptroller*
David T. Signori, Jr.	*Director, Center for Command and Control, and Communications Systems*
Glenwood M. Stevener	*Deputy Director, Joint Data Systems Support Center*
Col. Glenn G. Giddings, Jr., USAF	*Director, Command and Control Systems*
Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Schott, USA	*Deputy Director, Defense Communications System*
Col. B.D. Smith, USAF	*Commander, Defense Commercial Communications Office*
Col. L.J. Schumann, USA	*Commander, White House Communications Agency*
J.R. MacPherson	*Regulatory Counsel (Telecommunications)*
Raymond M. Martone	*Competition Advocate*
David Israel	*Chief Engineer*
Col. J.W. Nolan, USA	*Military Secretary, Military Communications-Electronic Board*
Benham Morriss	*Deputy Manager, National Communications System/DCA Operations Center*
Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Schott, USA	*Director, Defense Communications System Organization*
Warren P. Hawrylko	*Director, Defense Communications Engineering Center*

The Defense Communications Agency (DCA) was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense on May 12, 1960. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence). DCA also responds directly to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on operational matters and communication requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the Chiefs.

DCA is organized into a Headquarters with field activities acting for the Director in assigned geographical areas of responsibility. The field organizations also include the White House Communications Agency and Defense Commercial Communications Office.

The mission of DCA is to:

Perform system engineering for the Defense Communications System (DCS) and ensure that DCS is planned, improved, operated, maintained, and managed effectively, efficiently, and economically to meet the long haul, point-to-point, and switched network telecommunications requirements of the National Command Authorities (NCA), the Department of Defense, and, as authorized and directed, other governmental agencies.

Provide system engineering and technical support to the National Military Command System (NMCS) and the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network (MEECN).

Provide other engineering and technical support to the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS), as assigned.

Perform system architect functions for current and future Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Systems.

Provide analytical and automated data processing (ADP) support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, and other DOD components as directed and authorized.

Procure leased communications circuits, services, facilities, and equipment for the DOD where authorized, and for other Government agencies as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Initiate or process actions relating to regulatory and tariff matters, including rates for communications facilities leased by the Department of Defense.

For further information, contact the Director, Defense Communications Agency, Eighth Street and South Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA 22204. Phone, 202-692-0018.

Defense Contract Audit Agency

Building 4, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22304-6178
Phone, 202-274-6785

(Vacancy)	*Director*
Fred J. Newton	*Deputy Director*
Walter J. Funk	*Special Assistant*
John J. Quill	*Counsel (Defense Legal Services)*
Ray E. Logsdon	*Assistant Director, Operations*
Robert Bickel	*Deputy Assistant Director, Operations*
William J. Sharkey	*Assistant Director, Policy and Plans*
Joseph A. Nocera	*Deputy Assistant Director, Policy and Plans*
John H. van Santen, Jr.	*Assistant Director, Resources*
Dale R. Collins	*Director of Personnel*

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established in 1965 and operates under Department of Defense Directive 5105.36. It is a separate agency under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

DCAA performs all necessary contract audit functions for the Department of Defense and provides accounting and financial advisory services to all Defense components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are provided in connection with the negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. They include evaluating the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by contractors and reviewing the efficiency and economy of contractor operations. Other Government agencies may request DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

DCAA manages its operations through six regional offices responsible for approximately 350 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area.

Regional Offices—Defense Contract Audit Agency

Regional Office	Regional Director	Address
ATLANTA: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (except El Paso and Hudspeth Counties), Virginia (counties west of and including Bath, Rockbridge, Amherst, Campbell, and Pittsylvania), Mexico, Central America, South America, Bermuda, and Puerto Rico and nearby islands.	Paul Evans	Suite 103, 805 Walker St., Marietta, GA 30060-2731.
BOSTON: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Nassau, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, and Washington), Rhode Island, Vermont, Africa and adjacent islands, Europe and adjacent islands, Greenland, Iceland, and the Middle East and adjacent islands.	William Reed	424 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154-6397.
CHICAGO: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York (counties of Orleans, Genessee, Wyoming, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, Cayuga, Thompkins, Tioga, Broome, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Niagara), Ohio, Pennsylvania (counties west of and including McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, Blair, and Bedford, except Erie, Crawford, and Mercer), Wisconsin, and West Virginia.	Robert Hubbard	Suite 652, 527 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60605-1096.
LOS ANGELES: Southern California (counties south of and including Ventura, Kern, and San Bernardino)	Patrick Mirch	Suite 1270, 2500 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057-4366.
PHILADELPHIA: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, and southern New York (counties of Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester and New York City), Pennsylvania (counties east of and including Tioga, Lycoming, Union, Mifflin, Juniata, and Franklin), and Virginia (counties east and north of and including Highland, Augusta, Nelson, Appomattox, Charlotte, and Halifax).	Harvey Della Bernarda	Room 4400, 4th Floor, 600 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-1604.
SAN FRANCISCO: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas (except northeastern portion), Minnesota, Missouri (southwestern portion), Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, California (north of Ventura, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties, Texas (counties of El Paso and Hudspeth), Pacific Ocean and Asian Islands, Asia (except Middle East), and Australia.	Bernard Topf	Box 36116, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102—3563.

For further information, contact the Special Assistant, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22304-6178. Phone, 202-274-7319. Information regarding employment may be obtained from the regional offices.

Defense Intelligence Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-6111
Phone, 202-697-8844

Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, USA	*Director*
Maj. Gen. Schuyler Bissell, USAF	*Deputy Director*

Paul La Bar	*Executive Director*
Col. N.R. Temperley, USA	*Executive to the Director*

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.21, effective October 1, 1961. DIA, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, operates under the control of the Secretary of Defense. Staff supervision of DIA is exercised for the Secretary of Defense by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence). Additionally, the Director of DIA reports to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the specific purposes of providing the military intelligence support required to perform their statutory and assigned responsibilities and of ensuring that the necessary intelligence support is available to the Unified and Specified Commands.

Under its Director, the Defense Intelligence Agency is responsible for producing and disseminating military intelligence to satisfy the intelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, major components of DOD, and other authorized requirements. It accomplishes this either by use of internal resources; through the management, control, and coordination of the intelligence functions of other DOD activities; or through cooperation with other intelligence agencies.

DIA provides military intelligence for national foreign intelligence and counterintelligence products and staff support to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

DIA reviews and coordinates those DOD intelligence functions retained by or assigned to the military departments. It also develops guidance for the conduct and management of such functions for review, approval, and promulgation by the Secretary of Defense.

DIA also has the responsibility of supervising the execution of all approved plans, programs, policies, and procedures for those DOD general intelligence functions and activities for which DIA has management responsibility. It assists in obtaining the maximum economy and efficiency in the use and management of DOD intelligence resources.

For further information, contact the Secretariat, Defense Intelligence Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–6111. Phone, 202–694–4780.

Defense Investigative Service

Buzzard Point, 1900 Half Street SW., Washington, DC 20324–1700
Phone, 202–475–0966

Thomas J. O'Brien	*Director*
Michael G. Newman	*Special Assistant to the Director*
Thomas E. Ewald	*Deputy Director, Investigations*
Robert G. Schwalls	*Deputy Director, Industrial Security*
James R. Connolly	*Inspector General*
Dale L. Hartig	*Chief, Information and Public Affairs*
Helmut H. Hawkins	*Assistant Director, Planning and Special Projects*
Kathryn Braeman	*General Counsel*
M. Arnold Werner	*Assistant Director, Personnel and Security*
Frederick E. Taylor	*Assistant Director, Management and Resources*

(Vacancy)	*Director, Personnel Investigations Center (Located at Holabird Industrial Park, MD 21203–1211)*
R. Everett Gravelle	*Director, Defense Security Institute (Located at DGSC, Richmond, VA 23297–5091)*
Geraldine M. Crane	*Director, Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (Located at Columbus, OH 43216–5006)*

The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) was established by the Secretary of Defense, effective January 1, 1972. DIS is chartered by DOD Directive 5105.42, dated July 19, 1978 and operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

DIS consists of a Headquarters, 2 Operations Centers, the Defense Security Institute, 9 regional offices and their subordinate field offices and resident agencies located in the 50 States and Puerto Rico, the Office of Industrial Security International in Brussels, Belgium, and field offices in Mannheim, Germany, and Yokohama, Japan.

DIS conducts all Personnel Security Investigations (PSI's) for DOD components and when authorized also conducts PSI's for other U.S. Government activities. These PSI's include investigation of allegations of subversive affiliations, adverse suitability information, or any other situation that requires resolution to complete the PSI.

DIS is responsible for the three major programs involving industrial security: the Defense Industrial Security Program for Safeguarding Classified Information; the Industrial Facilities Protection Program; and the Defense Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Security Program.

DIS also manages the Defense Central Index of Investigations (DCII), a centralized list of all Defense components investigative files, and security clearance information pertaining to Army and Air Force personnel.

Regional Offices—Defense Investigative Service

Regional Offices	Regional Directors
Boston, MA 02210–2192	James B. Witkowski, Jr.
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034–1908	John N. Held.
Washington, DC 22331-1000	Charles A. Baldwin.
Virginia Beach, VA 23462-2956	Norman H. Hempel.
Chicago, IL 60607–4577	W. Graham Bell, Jr.
New Orleans, LA 70160-0155	Frederick E. Robey, Jr.
San Antonio, TX 78208-0580	Howard G. Willis.
San Francisco, CA 94129-7700	Alfred W. Hazen.
Long Beach, CA 90807-4013	David L. McDonald.

For further information, contact the Chief, Office of Information and Public Affairs, Defense Investigative Service, 1900 Half Street SW., Washington, DC 20324–1700. Phone, 202–475–1062.

Defense Legal Services Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1600
Phone, 202–695–3341

Chapman B. Cox	*Director, Defense Legal Services Agency/ General Counsel, Department of Defense*
Leonard Niederlehner	*Deputy Director/Deputy General Counsel*
Elizabeth Winston	*Administrative Officer*
James P. Brown	*Director for Industrial Security Clearance Review*

Robert S. Brady	*Deputy Counsel*
Werner Windus	*Director, Legislative Reference Service*

The Defense Legal Services (DLSA) Agency was established by Department of Defense Directive 5145.4, dated August 12, 1981. DLSA is under the direction, authority, and control of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense. It provides legal advice and services for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and its field activities, and the Defense agencies; provides technical support and assistance for development of the DOD Legislative Program; coordinates DOD positions on legislation and Presidential Executive orders; and provides a centralized legislative and congressional document reference and distribution point for the Department, and maintains the Department's historical legislative files. The General Counsel of the Department of Defense serves as the Director of DLSA.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Defense Legal Services Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1600. Phone, 202-697-8343.

Defense Logistics Agency

Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone, 202-274-6000 or 6001

Lt. Gen. D.M. Babers, USA	*Director*
Rear Adm. B.A. Pomponio, SC, USN	*Deputy Director*
Maj. Gen. J.H. Connolly, USAF	*Deputy Director, Acquisition Management*
Brig. Gen. C.C. Adsit, USA	*Chief of Staff*
Lt. Col. E.R. Cambra, USAF	*Executive/Secretariat*
Roger C. Roy	*Acting Assistant Director, Policy and Plans*
Capt. B.W. Cook, SC, USN	*Acting Deputy*
T.J. Knapp	*Assistant Director, Telecommunications and Information Systems*
Capt. J. Carlson, SC, USN	*Deputy*
J.A. Goldsmith	*Staff Director, Public Affairs*
G.C. Flessate	*Staff Director, Congressional Affairs*
Karl W. Kabeiseman	*General Counsel*
W.H. Carroll	*Staff Director, Contracting Integrity*
William J. Cassell	*Comptroller*
D.B. Shycoff	*Deputy Comptroller*
Col. J.P. Hoden, USAF	*Command Security Officer*
Col. G.A. White, USAF	*Staff Director, Administration*
S.F. Celec	*Deputy*
Anthony W. Hudson	*Staff Director, Civilian Personnel*
R.K. Peters	*Deputy*
Col. B.F. Meisel, USA	*Staff Director, Military Personnel*
Col. M.I. Kovel, USA	*Staff Director, Installation Services and Environmental Protection*
Raymond W. Dellas	*Staff Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
L.C. Alderman	*Deputy*
Brig. Gen. J.E. Cassity, USMC	*Executive Director, Supply Operations*

R.E. Heinbach	*Deputy*
Raymond F. Chiesa	*Executive Director, Contracting*
Capt. W.I. Austin, SC, USN	*Deputy*
Richard G. Bruner	*Executive Director, Technical and Logistics Services*
Col. A.T. Buswell, USA	*Deputy*
William V. Gordon	*Executive Director Contract Management*
Col. R.D. Hackett, Jr., USAF	*Deputy*
Maj. Gen. J.P. Morgan, USAF	*Executive Director, Quality Assurance*
D.E. Moore	*Deputy*

Established pursuant to authority vested in the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is an agency of the Department of Defense (DOD) under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations and Logistics) and subject to DOD policies, directives, and instructions.

DLA consists of a Director, a Deputy Director, a Deputy Director for Acquisition Management, a Headquarters establishment, and 25 primary level field activities and their subordinate activities. Some of the subordinate activities of the Defense Fuel Supply Center, the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service, and the Defense Personnel Support Center operate in overseas areas. There also are a number of Headquarters management support offices which are controlled by Headquarters staff elements.

The mission of DLA is to provide effective and economical support to the military services, other DOD components, Federal civil agencies, foreign governments, and others as authorized, for assigned materiel commodities and items of supply, including weapons systems, logistics services directly associated with the supply management function, contract administration services, and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Furthermore, DLA administers the operation of DOD programs as assigned.

Under the direction and operational control of its Director, DLA is responsible for the performance of the following major functions:

Materiel management encompassing item management classification, requirements and supply control, procurement, quality and reliability assurance, industrial mobilization planning, storage, inventory and distribution, transportation, maintenance and manufacture, provisioning, technical logistics data and information, value engineering and standardization;

Contract administration services provided in support of the military departments and other DOD components, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other designated Federal and State agencies, and foreign governments;

Providing scientific and technical information support services to the Defense Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation community through operation of the centralized management information and technical report data banks at the Defense Technical Information Center and administrative management of nine contractor-operated DOD Information Analysis Centers in selected fields of science and technology;

Administering assigned DOD programs including the DOD Coordinated Procurement Program, Federal Catalog System, DOD Excess, Surplus, and Foreign Excess Personal Property Disposal Program, DOD Retail Interservice Support Program (DRIS), Defense Materiel Utilization Program, DOD Industrial Plant Equipment Program, Foreign Military Sales, operating Military Parts Control Advisory Groups (MPCAG) for standardization of parts at the system equipment design stage, DOD-wide program for redistribution/reutilization of excess Government-owned and rented automation equipment, Defense

Automatic Addressing System, Defense Precious Metals Recovery Program, Executive Agent for Materiel Redistribution via the Defense European and Pacific Redistribution Activity (DEPRA), assigned logistics operations contingent to the Federal Emergency Management Program, assigned aspects of the DOD Food Service Management Program, DOD-wide Interchangeable/Substitutable Program, Military Standard Logistics Systems, Logistics Data Element Standardization and Management Program, Defense Procurement Management Review, providing manpower data support to DOD and other Government agencies assigned, the DOD Hazardous Materiel Data System, and the Program Manager for the Defense Energy Information System;

Monitoring DOD supply relationships with the General Services Administration;

Serving as the operating agency for the DOD Automated Placement Programs, and providing administrative support to the Centralized Referral Activity whose functions are under Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics) supervision. These programs are the Centralized Referral System which provides for the placement of displaced DOD employees and returning overseas career employees, the Overseas Employment Referral Program, and the Automated Career Management System (ACMS) for placement of employees registered in the DOD-wide career program for Acquisition/Contracting and Quality Assurance personnel; and

Systems analysis and design, procedural development, and maintenance for supply and service systems as assigned by the Secretary of Defense.

Primary Level Field Activities

Supply Centers The six supply centers are responsible for materiel management of assigned commodities and items of supply relating to food, clothing, textiles, medical, chemical, petroleum, industrial, construction, electronics, and general items of supply. The Defense Fuel Supply Center is also responsible for contracting for commercial petroleum services and coal, as well as all crude oil and petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Two of the supply centers also perform depot operations functions for assigned commodities.

For further information, call 202-274-6000 or 6001.

Service Centers The six service centers furnish varied support services as follows:

The *Defense Logistics Services Center* is responsible for maintenance of the Federal Cataloging System records including the development and dissemination of cataloging and item intelligence data to the military services and other authorized customers;

The *Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC)* is responsible for the DOD General Reserve of industrial plant equipment. DIPEC maintains visibility records of all DOD equipment in use by government facilities and contractors and provides specified supply support of industrial plant equipment to the military departments;

The *Defense Technical Information Center* is responsible for the development, maintenance, and operation of the management information system in the field of scientific and technical information; acquisition, storage, announcement, retrieval, and provision of secondary distribution of scientific and technical reports; and primary distribution of foreign technical reports;

The *DLA Administrative Support Center* provides administrative support and common service functions to DLA activities within the Washington, DC, metropolitan area;

The *Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service* is responsible for the integrated management of worldwide personal property disposal operations, including reutilization of serviceable assets, in support of the military services and other authorized customers; and

The *DLA Systems Automation Center* is responsible for the operational execution of the DLA ADP Program and the DLA Telecommunications Program.

For further information, call 202-274-6000 or 6001.

Depots These activities are responsible for depot operations functions for assigned commodities.

Contract Administration Services Regions (DCASR's) The nine DCASR's provide contract administration services including the performance of contract administration, production, quality assurance, and data and financial management activities, and small business/labor surplus programs, within the United States and such external areas as specifically authorized.

For further information, call 202-274-6000 or 6001.

Primary Level Field Activities—Defense Logistics Agency

Activity	Commander (C)/Administrator (A)
Defense Supply Centers:	
Defense Construction Supply Center	Maj. Gen. L.D. Gsrrison, USAF (C).
Defense Electronics Supply Center	Brig. Gen. H.C. Kammer, USA (C).
Defense Fuel Supply Center	Brig. Gen. J.E. Griffith, USAF (C).
Defense General Supply Center	Brig. Gen. J.A. Corder, USAF (C).
Defense Industrial Supply Center	Brig. Gen. W.T. McLean, USA (C).
Defense Personnel Support Center	Como. J.H. Ruehlin, SC, USN (C).
Defense Service Centers:	
Defense Technical Information Center	K.N. Molholm (A).
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center	Capt. R.A. Dropp, SC, USN (C).
Defense Logistics Services Center	Col. C.M. Wiker, USA (C).
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service	Brig. Gen. T.B. Arwood, USA (C).
DLA Administrative Support Center	Col. G.A. White, USAF (C).
DLA Systems Automation Center	Col. E.W. Wheeler, USA (C).
Defense Depots:	
Defense Depot Mechanicsburg	Col. H.R. Hood II, USA (C).
Defense Depot Memphis	Col. C.J. Troyer, USAF (C).
Defense Depot Ogden	Capt. R.R. Sareeram, SC, USN (C).
Defense Depot Tracy	Col. D.L. Stoner, USMC (C).
Defense Contract Administration Services Regions (DCASR's):	
DCASR, Atlanta	Capt. S.J. Ligon, SC, USN (C).
DCASR, Boston	Col. M.E. Turcotte, USAF (C).
DCASR, Chicago	Col. F.R. Bisch, USA (C).
DCASR, Cleveland	Col. G.J. Telenko, USA (C).
DCASR, Dallas	Col. J.B. Bryan, USAF (C).
DCASR, Los Angeles	Brig. Gen. J. Serur, USAF (C).
DCASR, New York	Col. O.J. Guenther, USA (C).
DCASR, Philadelphia	Capt. C.K. Yim, SC, USN (C).
DCASR, St. Louis	Capt. D.L. Bridwell, SC, USN (C).

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Any questions concerning this program or placement on DOD bidders list should be addressed to DOD Surplus Sales, P.O. Box 1370, Battle Creek, MI 49016. Phone, 616-962-6511, extension 6736 or 6737.

Environment For information concerning DLA's program, contact Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DLA-WS, Room 4D489, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6357.

Reading Room DLA Library, Room 4D131, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6055.

Procurement Information and Small Business Activities For information, contact Staff Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (DLA-U), Room 4B110, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6471.

Publications *How to do Business with the Defense Logistics Agency* and *An Identification of Commodities Purchased by the Defense Logistics Agency* are available free of charge from the Staff Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (DLA-U), above address.

An Introduction to the Defense Logistics Agency, as well as other DLA publications, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Employment For the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, inquiries and applications should be addressed to Defense Logistics Agency, DLA Administrative Support Center, Attn: DASC-ZE, Room 3A696, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6041. For other areas, contact the local DLA field activity.

DLA has a college recruitment program. Schools interested in participating should direct inquiries to Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DLA-KS, Room 3D118, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6040.

Films For information on films available for public showing, contact Headquarters, Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DASC-T, Room 3C547, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6185.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Defense Logistics Agency, Room 3A150, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 202-274-6115.

Defense Mapping Agency

U.S. Naval Observatory, Building 56, Washington, DC 20305-3000
Phone, 202-653-1478

Rear Adm. Edward A. Wilkinson, Jr., USN	*Director*
Brig. Gen. David M. Goodrich, USAF	*Deputy Director*
Lawrence F. Ayers	*Deputy Director for Management and Technology*
Edward J. Obloy	*General Counsel*
Capt. Virgil J. Johnson, USN	*Chief of Staff*
Del Malkie	*Public Affairs Officer*
Col. William T. Stockhausen, USA	*Inspector General*
Brig. Gen. Robert H. Ryan, USA	*Deputy Director, Plans and Requirements*
William P. Durbin	*Assistant Deputy Director, Plans and Requirements*
Allen E. Anderson	*Deputy Director, Programs, Production and Operations*
Mark M. Macomber	*Deputy Director, Systems and Techniques*
Annette Krygiel	*Deputy Director, Telecommunications*
John Vaughn	*Comptroller*
Eloise W. Manifold	*Director of Personnel*
Gerald H. Dunbar	*Director, Facilities Engineering and Logistics Office*
Louise R. Custer	*Director, Security Office*
Frederick H. Bowen	*Director, Special Security Office*
Mary Jane Stafford	*Director, Administration Office*

The mission of the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) is to provide mapping, charting, and geodetic support and services to the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments, and other Department of Defense components through the production and worldwide distribution of maps, charts, precise positioning data, and digital data for strategic and tactical military operations and weapons systems.

DMA was established as an agency of the Department of Defense on January 1, 1972, under the provisions of National

Security Act of 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 495; 50 U.S.C. 401). It operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence. DMA also responds directly to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on operational matters and requirements associated with joint planning that are of primary concern to the Chiefs.

The Director of the Defense Mapping Agency:

Organizes, directs, and manages the Defense Mapping Agency and its field organizations;

Serves as program manager and coordinator of all Department of Defense mapping, charting, and geodesy resources and activities;

Provides staff advice and assistance on mapping, charting, and geodesy matters to the Secretary of Defense, the military departments, and Joint Chiefs of Staff, other Defense components, and other governmental agencies, as appropriate;

Ensures responsive support to the mapping, charting, and geodesy requirements of the military departments and the unified and specified commands; and

Carries out the statutory responsibilities assigned by law for providing nautical charts and marine navigation data for the use of all vessels of the United States and of navigators generally.

DMA Components

The mapping, charting, and geodesy functions of DMA are principally conducted by its two major production Centers. Aerospace products and support to aerospace manned and unmanned weapons systems are provided to Department of Defense users primarily by the DMA Aerospace Center (DMAAC), which is located in St. Louis, MO. The DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center (DMAHTC), located in Brookmont, MD, primarily provides nautical products, topographic products, land combat support, and support to ground weapons and naval weapons systems.

The DMA Office of Distribution Services (DMAODS) is primarily responsible for the distribution of DMA products to the military services and other users. Its headquarters is also located in Brookmont, MD.

The Defense Mapping School (DMS), located at Fort Belvoir, VA, is responsible for providing personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and other Government agencies with training in all aspects of mapping, charting, and geodesy.

The DMA Inter-American Geodetic Survey (DMAIAGS), headquartered at Fort Sam Houston, TX, conducts a cooperative program to promote and encourage cartographic studies in the Latin American countries. Its goal is to assist Latin American nations in becoming self-sufficient in cartography.

The DMA Special Program Office for Exploitation Modernization (DMASPOEM), located in McLean, VA, is responsible for developing the capability of producing DMA products using softcopy or computerized production techniques.

The DMA Office of Telecommunications Services (DMAOTS), located in Reston, VA, provides overall operational direction and management supervision of DMA Telecommunications Systems and operates and maintains the long-haul systems linking major production centers and field activities.

Components—Defense Mapping Agency

Activity	Director
DMA Aerospace Center (St. Louis Air Force Station, MO 63118-3399).	Col. Byron S. Fitzgerald, USAF.
DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center (Washington, DC 20315-0030).	Col. Hugh P. Johnson, USA.
DMA Office of Distribution Services (Washington, DC 20315-0010).	Capt. Channing M. Zucker, USN.
Defense Mapping School (Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5828).	Col. David F. Maune, USA.
DMA Inter American Geodetic Survey (Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-5000).	Col. Thomas B. Russell, USA.

Components—Defense Mapping Agency—Continued

Activity	Director
DMA Special Program Office for Exploitation Modernization (McLean, VA 22102-3692).	Penman Gilliam.
DMA Office of Telecommunications Services (Reston, VA 22090).	Annette Krygiel.

Sources of Information

Contract Information and Small Business Activities For information, contact the DMA Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Specialist, Facilities Engineering and Logistics Office, Defense Mapping Agency, Building 56, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20305-3000. Phone, 202-653-1723.

Employment General employment applications and inquiries should be addressed to the following Personnel Offices:

DMA Aerospace Center: Director, Attn: PO, St. Louis Air Force Station, MO 63118-3399. Phone, 314-263-4965.

DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center: Director, Attn: PO, 6500 Brookes Lane NW., Washington, DC 20315-0030. Phone, 202-227-2116.

DMA Inter American Geodetic Survey: Director, Attn: PO, Building 605, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-5000. Phone, 512-221-4246.

Executive/Managerial applications should be addressed to the Chief, Civilian Personnel Division, Headquarters, Defense Mapping Agency, Building 56, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20305-3000. Phone, 202-653-1581.

Public Sale of Maps and Charts

Aeronautical Charts Aeronautical charts, published by the DMA Aerospace Center covering foreign areas, are available for sale by the National Ocean Service (NOS) and may be purchased from the following offices:

Distribution Branch (N/CG33), National Ocean Service, Riverdale, MD 20737. Phone, 301-436-6990.

National Ocean Service, Chart Sales and Control Data Office, 632 Sixth Avenue, Room 405, Anchorage, AK 99501. Phone, 907-271-4470.

Domestic aeronautical charts are produced by NOS and may be purchased from NOS Sales Agents established at the principal civil airports or from the offices listed above.

Topographic Maps The DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center publishes topographic maps of foreign areas. A listing of topographic maps available to the public is contained in the *Defense Mapping Agency Public Sale Catalog,* which is available free of charge from the DMA Office of Distribution Services, Attn: DOCS, Washington, DC 20010. Phone, 202-227-2816.

Topographic maps of the continental United States and Hawaii are not available from DMA, but may be purchased as indicated below:

—For maps east of the Mississippi: U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Distribution Branch, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 703-557-2781.

—For maps west of the Mississippi: U.S. Geological Survey, Western Distribution Branch, Federal Center, P.O. Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-234-3832.

Nautical Charts A complete list of charts available for sale by the DMA Office of Distribution Services, as well as its authorized sales agents, is tabulated in the DMA *Catalog of Maps, Charts, and Related Products, Part 2—Hydrographic Products* (Volumes I–X). Detailed ordering instructions, as well as the sales agents list, are found in Volume X, *Miscellaneous and Special Purpose Navigational Charts, Sheets and Tables.* These volumes are available for $2.25 each from the DMA Office of Distribution Services, Attn: DDCP, Washington, DC 20315-0010. Phone, 202-227-2495.

Nautical charts of coastal waterways of the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and U.S. territories may be purchased from NOS, whose address is shown above in the section on aeronautical charts.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Defense Mapping Agency, U.S. Naval Observatory, Building 56, Washington, DC 20305–3000. Phone, 202–653–1131.

Defense Nuclear Agency

Washington, DC 20305
Phone, 202–325–7095

Lt. Gen. Richard K. Saxer, USAF	*Director*
Maj. Gen. Vincent E. Falter, USA	*Deputy Director, Operations and Administration*
Marvin C. Atkins	*Deputy Director, Science and Technology*
Col. James J. Conklin, USAF	*Designated DNA Occupational Safety and Health Official*
Nathaniel Williams	*Equal Employment Opportunity Manager*
Robert L. Brittigan	*General Counsel*
CM/Sgt. Clarence E. Frazier, USAF	*Senior Enlisted Adviser*
Lt. Col. Carlton W. Brown, Jr., USA	*Public Affairs Officer*
Capt. J.W. Weed, USN	*Inspector General*
Paul H. Carew	*Comptroller*
Comdr. James M. Flynn, USN	*Chief, Joint Atomic Information Exchange Group*
Maj. George E. Smith, USA	*Chief, Administration and Military Personnel Office*
John E. Reid	*Chief, Acquisition Management Office*
Col. Theodore H.M. Crampton, USA	*Chief, Arms Control and Policy Office*
George W. Morgan, Jr.	*Director, Manpower Management and Personnel Directorate*
Col. Donald P. Press, USA	*Director, Intelligence/Security Directorate*
Thomas P. Jeffers	*Director, Logistics and Engineering Directorate*
Col. Bruce L. Burke, USAF	*Director, Operations Directorate*
Col. William E. Adams, USAF	*Director, Radiation Directorate*
Col. Robert M. Locke, USAF	*Director, Shock Physics Directorate*
Col. Thomas K. O'Malley, USA	*Director, Nuclear Assessment Directorate*
Col. Louis J. Circeo, Jr., USA	*Director, Nuclear Survivability and Security Directorate*
Col. James J. Conklin, USAF	*Director, Biomedical Effects Directorate*
Betty L. Fox	*Director, Technical Information Directorate*
Como. John M. Kersh, USN	*Commander, Field Command, Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, NM 87115*
Col. James J. Conklin, USAF	*Director, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, MD 20014*

The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) is the oldest of the Defense agencies. Its history began in 1942 with the creation of the "Manhattan Project," which developed the first atomic bomb. The "Manhattan Project" was dissolved by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which also established the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project. The Project was redesignated as the Defense Atomic Support Agency in 1959 and renamed again in 1971 as the Defense Nuclear Agency. The Director, DNA, is under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. The authority for DNA activities is included in DOD Directive 5105.31.

The majority of DNA activity is associated with nuclear weapons effects research and testing. DNA plans, coordinates, and supervises DOD efforts in this area, including tests assessment, construction and management of simulation facilities, and field experiments. DNA is the central DOD agency for coordination of nuclear weapons development and testing with the Department of Energy. DNA manages the DOD nuclear weapons stockpile and its associated report system and conducts technical investigations and field tests to enhance the safety and security of theater nuclear forces. DNA provides advice and assistance to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Services on all nuclear matters, including such related areas as site security, tactics, vulnerability, radiation effects, and biomedical effects.

To accomplish its mission, DNA is organized with its headquarters in Washington, DC, the Field Command in Albuquerque, NM, and the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) in Bethesda, MD. DNA retains management of Johnston Atoll in the Pacific to ensure its availability as a test site. In addition, DNA managed the restoration of Enewetak Atoll from a nuclear test site to a life supporting condition which has permitted the return of natives to their home island.

For further information, contact the Administration and Military Personnel Office, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC 20305. Phone, 202-325-7677.

Defense Security Assistance Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-2800
Phone, 202-695-3291

Lt. Gen. Philip C. Gast, USAF	*Director*
Glenn A. Rudd	*Deputy Director*
Herbert K. Morris	*Comptroller*
George R. Crossman	*Acting Director for Operations*
Henry Gaffney	*Director for Plans*
Jerome H. Silber	*General Counsel*
Col. Douglas C. Roach, USAF	*Congressional Relations (Senate)*
Anna Stout	*Congressional Relations (House)*

The purpose of the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) is to direct, administer, and supervise the execution of approved security assistance plans and programs, such as military assistance and foreign military sales.

The Defense Security Assistance Agency was established on September 1, 1971, by the Department of Defense Directive 5105.38, dated August 11, 1971, as an agency of the Department of Defense. It operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. The Director also serves as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Assistance to the

Assistant Secretaries of International Security Affairs and International Security Policy on matters pertaining to security assistance policy.

The Defense Security Assistance Agency works closely with the U.S. Security Assistance Offices worldwide.

For further information, contact the Defense Security Assistance Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–2800. Phone, 202–697–0098.

National Security Agency/Central Security Service

Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755
Phone, 301–688–6311

Lt. Gen. William E. Odom, USA	*Director*
Robert E. Rich	*Deputy Director*

The National Security Agency/Central Security Service is responsible for centralized coordination, direction, and performance of highly specialized technical functions in support of U.S. Government activities to protect U.S. communications and produce foreign intelligence information. The National Security Agency was established by Presidential directive in 1952 as a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense. In this directive, the President designated the Secretary of Defense Executive Agent for the signals intelligence and communications security activities of the Government. The Agency was charged with an additional mission, computer security, in a 1984 Presidential directive.

In 1972 the Central Security Service was established, in accordance with a Presidential memorandum, to provide a more unified cryptologic organization within the Department of Defense and appointed the Director, National Security Agency, as Chief of the Central Security Service.

The National Security Agency/Central Security Service has three primary missions: a communications security mission, a computer security mission, and a foreign intelligence information mission. To accomplish these missions, the Director has been assigned the following responsibilities:

Prescribing certain security principles, doctrines, and procedures for the U.S. Government;

Organizing, operating, and managing certain activities and facilities for the production of foreign intelligence information;

Organizing and coordinating the research and engineering activities of the U.S. Government which are in support of the Agency's assigned functions; and

Regulating certain communications in support of Agency missions; and

Operating the DOD Computer Security Center in support of his role as national manager for telecommunications security and automated information systems security.

Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, describes in more detail the responsibilities of the National Security Agency.

National Defense University

Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, DC 20319–6000
Phone, 202–475–0811

Lt. Gen. Richard D. Lawrence, USA	*President*
Ambassador L. Bruce Laingen	*Vice President*

The National Defense University (NDU) was established by the Department of Defense on January 16, 1976, thereby merging the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the National War College to form a university. Because the two senior service colleges are located at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC, their close affiliation reduces administrative costs, provides for the sharing of faculty expertise and educational resources, and promotes a constructive dialog, which benefits both colleges. On August 16, 1981, the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, VA, an institution educating mid-career officers, was incorporated into the National Defense University. This action united the Department of Defense's three joint colleges under one university and allowed NDU to coordinate the curricula and professional development of its students and share resources. At the direction of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense Computer Institute (DODCI) became an element of NDU on September 26, 1982. DODCI, located in the Washington Navy Yard, is responsible for teaching information resources management to senior military and civilian executives within the Department of Defense. Also in 1982, an Institute for Higher Defense Studies was established to provide specialized education in joint matters to general and flag officers.

The mission of NDU is to ensure excellence in professional military education in the essential elements of national security and their interrelationships in order to enhance the preparation of selected personnel of the Departments of Defense and State, and other governmental agencies for the exercise of senior policy, command and staff functions, the planning of national strategy, and the management of resources for national security.

NDU is pursuing numerous initiatives designed to ensure that its curriculum focuses on critical issues associated with the Nation's current security posture. At the same time, increased emphasis has been placed on achieving a closer relationship between research and education. This is reflected in the studies programs of the two senior colleges. Basic improvements in the scope and thrust of the curricula of both colleges are designed to enrich the educational process while emphasizing the important role played by research in the University's mission.

That role has been enhanced by the establishment of three research-oriented centers: The *Strategic Concepts Development Center (SCDC)* emphasizes studies in theater-level war fighting, employment planning, and the use of joint and combined forces in warfare. The *Mobilization Concepts Development Center (MCDC)* stresses studies on industrial preparedness, mobilization planning, and management and deployment planning. The *War Gaming and Simulation Center (WGSC)* provides simulation and gaming activities to support the educational and research objectives of the University.

In addition to the resident courses taught at The National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the University conducts three other programs based on the resident courses. The Reserve Components National Security Seminar is a 2-week course presented to selected reserve component officers at various military installations. Both seminar programs are developed to reflect the NDU resident programs and are conducted by faculty members of NDU, the National War

College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. A correspondence course on national security management is offered to regular and reserve officers and civilians who hold key positions in Government or who may be expected to fill such positions in time of emergency mobilization.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, National Defense University, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, DC 20319-6000. Phone, 202-475-0811.

Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

Washington, DC 20301-7100
Phone, 202-653-0057

Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, USAF	*Director*
Gerold Yonas	*Acting Deputy Director and Chief Scientist*
John L. Gardner	*Director, Systems*
Col. George M. Hess, USAF	*Director, Survivability, Lethality and Key Technologies*
James A. Ionson	*Director, Innovative Science and Technology Office*
Louis C. Marquet	*Director, Directed Energy Office*
J. David Martin	*Director, External Affairs*
Col. Malcolm R. O'Neill, USA	*Director, Kinetic Energy Office*
Col. Robert W. Parker, USA	*Director, Resource Management*
Col. Garry A. Schnelzer, USAF	*Director, Sensors*
WO1 Ricardo W. Payne, USA	*Director, Administrative Services*

The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) was established as a separate agency of the Department of Defense under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

The mission of SDIO is to manage and direct the conduct of research through advanced technology programs that will provide the technological basis for an informed decision regarding feasibility of eliminating the threat posed by nuclear ballistic missiles and increasing the contribution of defensive systems to U.S. and allied security. In the performance of its research, the agency utilizes the services of the military departments, the Department of Energy, private industries, and educational and research institutions.

For further information, contact the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, External Affairs, Washington, DC 20301-7100. Phone, 202-653-0053.

The National War College

Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, DC 20319-6000
Phone, 202-475-1776

Maj. Gen. Perry M. Smith, USAF	*Commandant*
Capt. S.P. Huhn, USN	*Dean of Students and Administration*
Col. R.S. Stafford, USAF	*Dean of Faculty and Academic Programs*

The National War College (NWC) provides education in politico-military affairs to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study which emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. The 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security. It consists of a prescribed curriculum and an elective study program. The prescribed portion of the curriculum combines interwoven themes: international politics and the process and substance of security policy formulation. Emphasis is placed on the role of force in national security policy and strategy through the study of major issues likely to affect the national security of the United States. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor his academic experience to meet individual professional development needs. Electives include tutorial research, writing, and reading, in addition to individual courses offered at NWC and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF).

For further information, contact the Dean of Students and Administration, The National War College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, DC 20319–6000. Phone, 202–475–1776.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, DC 20319–6000
Phone, 202–475–1832

Maj. Gen. C.D. Dean, USMC	*Commandant*
Col. Vincent P. McDonald, USA	*Dean of Students and Administration*
Col. Barry M. Landson, USAF	*Dean of Faculty and Academic Programs*

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) provides senior-level education in management of resources and mobilization in support of national security to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study in resource management for national security. The 10-month academic program focuses on the role of the executive in the national security structure, with emphasis on the allocation and management of resources in dealing with national security problems. The prescribed portion of the curriculum addresses management skills and practices related to human and materiel resources, analytical techniques, global resources issues, and the national economy. The Department of Defense, particularly its management philosophy, systems, and practices, receives major attention. Opportunity is provided the student to choose from a variety of electives offered within the National Defense University. A cooperative M.B.A. program is available with the George Washington University.

For further information, contact the Director of Administrative Services, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Fourth and P Streets SW., Washington, DC 20319–6000. Phone, 202–475–1832.

Armed Forces Staff College

Norfolk, VA 23511

Maj. Gen. K.A. Jolemore, USA	*Commandant*
Capt. R.A. Sage, USN	*Deputy Commandant*
Maj. D.M. Merhar, USA	*Executive Officer*

The Armed Forces Staff College, established on August 13, 1946, is a joint educational institution operating under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The College conducts two 5½-month courses each year. The course concentrates on management of resources, national strategy, and communicative arts, coupled with the makeup, capabilities, and missions of each of the military services, and detailed step-by-step development of a joint and combined plan. Given military scenarios, the students are taught how to combine the various units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps for a successful joint operation, to include both the transportation and supply requirements to sustain the mission.

Two primary methods of instruction are used. First, the students are assigned to seminars of 20 officers each (with mixed specialties and backgrounds), and this group becomes, in effect, a miniature joint staff. In this environment, the officers learn from each other while assimilating the school's curriculum. The second method of instruction is a guest-lecture program in which major military and civilian leaders, including members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, address each class and then participate in wide-ranging question-and-answer periods.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA 23511. Phone, 804–444–5231.

Department of Defense Computer Institute

Washington Navy Yard, Building 175, Washington, DC 20374
Phone, 202–433–3000

Capt. G.L. King, Jr., USN	*Director*

The Department of Defense Computer Institute (DODCI), established by DOD Directive 5160.49 of February 27, 1964, is an element of the National Defense University and a leading educational institute responsible for teaching information resources management (IRM) to senior military and civilian executives within the Department of Defense. In addition, as an element of the National Defense University, the Institute supports the information resources management educational requirements of the University and its constituent colleges.

The mission of the Institute is fivefold: It promotes excellence in information resources management education for DOD senior and intermediate-level executives who oversee the planning, development, and operation of automated information systems (AIS) or who use AIS resources in support of their overall management responsibilities; provides appropriate courses in various aspects of information resources management in response to Department of Defense needs, technological advances, new legislation, and IRM policy initiatives; provides information resources management advisory services to Department of Defense AIS developers and users; provides appropriate courses in various aspects of information resources management in support of the educational mission of the National Defense University and its constituent colleges; and provides technical IRM assistance in support of the National Defense University mission and functions.

For further information, contact the Director of Administration, Department of Defense Computer Institute, Washington Navy Yard, Building 175, Washington, DC 20374. Phone, 202–433–4308.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814–4799
Phone, 301–295–3030

David I. Olch, M.D.	*Chairman, Board of Regents*
Donald L. Hagengruber	*Executive Secretary, Board of Regents*
Jay P. Sanford, M.D.	*President*
Rear Adm. William M. Narva, MC, USN	*Vice President*
Jay P. Sanford, M.D.	*Dean, School of Medicine*
Randall K. Holmes, M.D.	*Associate Dean for Academic Affairs*
Kenneth E. Kinnamon, D.V.M.	*Associate Dean for Operations*
Col. Craig H. Llewellyn, MC, USA	*Commandant*
John W. Bullard	*Associate Dean for Continuing Education and Assistant Dean for Graduate Education*
Col. Richard M. MacDonald, USA	*Assistant Dean for Student Affairs*
Col. Richard C. Dimond, MC, USA	*Assistant Dean, Clinical Sciences*

Authorized by act of Congress, approved September 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 713; 10 U.S.C. 2112), the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences was established to educate career-oriented medical officers for the military services. It is a separate agency of the Department of Defense, directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense (Department of Defense Directive 5105.45).

The University currently incorporates the F. Edward Hébert School of Medicine and graduate and continuing education programs. It is located on the Naval Medical Command reservation in Bethesda, MD.

Students are selected by procedures recommended by the Board of Regents and prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The actual selection is carried out by a faculty committee on admissions and is based upon motivation and dedication to a career in the uniformed services and an overall appraisal of the personal and intellectual characteristics of the candidates without regard to sex, race, religion, or national origin. Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Matriculants will be commissioned officers in one of the uniformed services. They must meet the physical and personal qualifications for such a commission and must give evidence of a strong commitment to serving uniformed as a medical officer. The graduating medical student is required to serve a period of obligation of not less than 7 years.

Currently, there are approximately 625 officers training for their M.D. degrees in the University's F. Edward Hébert School of Medicine and approximately 100 individuals enrolled in one of the University's graduate programs in the basic sciences.

The University's graduate program is fully accredited and is available to both civilian and military applicants. Graduates may receive the PH.D. degree in one of the biomedical sciences, the master of public health degree, or the master of tropical medicine and hygiene degree. In addition, the University serves as the focus for a vigorous continuing medical education program that supports the military services by providing unique training opportunities both at the University's Bethesda campus and at military bases around the world, where such training would not otherwise be available.

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814–4799. Phone, 301–295–3030.

Defense Systems Management College

Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5426
Phone, 703–664–2790

Rear Adm. Roger D. Johnson, USN	*Commandant*
Col. T.V. Forburger, USA	*Deputy Commandant*
Col. W.V. Murry, USA	*Dean, Department of Administration and Support*
Col. T.H. McCauley, USAF	*Dean, School of Systems Acquisition Education*
Capt. L.C. Evans, USN	*Dean, Department of Research and Information*

The Defense Systems Management College, established July 1, 1971, is a joint service educational institution operating under the direction of the Defense Systems Management College Policy Guidance Council chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. It is the mission of the College to conduct advanced courses of study that will prepare selected military officers and civilian personnel for assignments in program management and to conduct and disseminate information concerning new methods and practices in program management.

The College conducts a 138-day resident course to educate selected intermediate level military officers and civilian personnel in a broad spectrum of program management activities through formal studies, simulation exercises, and case studies. The College also conducts an executive refresher course in program management for senior-level managers and an orientation in systems acquisition for selected generals of the Army and Air Force, flag officers of the Navy, and supergrade civilians in each of the services and the Department of Defense. In addition, special courses are routinely scheduled to disseminate new concepts and methods in program management and respond to the needs of the military departments and Defense agencies. Most of the courses are available to selected persons from other Federal agencies and the defense industry on a space-available basis.

For further information, contact the Office of the Registrar, Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060. Phone, 703–664–1078.

Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433
Phone, 513–255–5850

Brig. Gen. J.T. Callaghan, USAF	*Commandant*
Col. Jack C. Smith, USA	*Deputy Commandant*
Col. Thomas E. Stephens, USA	*Director of Academic Affairs*
Lt. Col. W.A. Lengyel, Jr., USAF	*Director of Academic Support*
R.E. Trapp	*Director of Research and Consultation*

The Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management (DISAM), established on January 1, 1977, is a joint service educational institute operating under the direction of the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management Policy Guidance Council, chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

The mission of DISAM is to provide educational, research, and consultation services to managers at all operational levels within the U.S. security assistance community and worldwide. Security assistance is a worldwide program whereby the United States furnishes military and related economic assistance through sales, grants, or loans to more than 100 allied and friendly foreign nations.

DISAM conducts a series of resident and nonresident study courses for U.S. Government and foreign military and civilian personnel, and representatives of defense-related industries assigned to security assistance management positions. These courses are tailored to meet the specific educational requirements of these management personnel and to enlarge their capacity for effective management decisions. Instruction covers security assistance management topics, ranging from the study of governing legislative and policy provisions through the examination of the requisites of program planning and the implementation of financial, logistics, and training management functions.

A basic 15-day course is provided for mid-level managers who are assigned to functional security assistance positions within the United States. Foreign personnel attend a comparable course, and an expanded 20-day course is provided to U.S. personnel assigned to management positions at overseas locations. A variety of 5-day courses are also offered, including a comprehensive executive course for senior-level American managers and officials and a similar course for foreign executive personnel; advanced specialized courses in financial management and program/case management; an industry-oriented course for representatives of U.S. defense-related firms; and a course for U.S. Government personnel assigned as administrative managers of foreign students engaged in technical training and professional education programs at U.S. military installations. Nonresident instruction includes comprehensive, short courses conducted on-site, as required, for U.S. military agencies and mobile training teams, which travel abroad to conduct courses for foreign personnel.

The Institute also engages in a broad research and consultation program directed toward curriculum enhancement and applied research. Unique textbooks and handbooks covering security assistance management topics have been developed and published by DISAM. The Institute also publishes the quarterly DISAM Journal of International Security Assistance Management, which serves as an informational channel for members of the global security assistance community. Consultation services are available to all U.S. and foreign agencies engaged in security assistance management. The Institute's library houses a comprehensive repository of worldwide security assistance-related materials.

For further information, contact the Office of the Registrar, Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433. Phone, 513-255-4144.

Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals

Hoffman Building II, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0700
Phone, Chairman: 202-325-8000; Recorder: 202-325-9070

Daniel M. Arons	*Acting Chairman*
Daniel M. Arons	*Vice Chairman*
William J. Ruberry	*Vice Chairman*
George L. Hawkes	*Recorder*

The Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals was established jointly by the Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force by charter dated March 20, 1962, as amended on May 1, 1969, September 1, 1973, and July 1, 1979.

Board members, designated as administrative judges, are qualified attorneys at law with at least 5 years of public contract law experience at the time of appointment. The Chairman and two Vice Chairmen are appointed from among Board members jointly by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Assistant Secretaries of the military departments responsible for procurement. Decisions are routinely made by majority vote within Board divisions comprised of a division head, two other members, the Board Chairman, and a Vice Chairman. Appeals of unusual difficulty, dispute or precedential significance are, on reference by the Chairman, decided by majority vote of the Board's Senior Deciding Group comprised of all division heads, the Vice Chairman, and the Chairman.

Pursuant to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and provisions of the Board's charter, the Board determines with administrative finality (subject only to judicial review) appeals from final decisions of contracting officers on disputes relating to contracts made by elements of the Department of Defense and several civilian agencies under separate delegations of authority. Proceedings are quasi-judicial. Decisions are made strictly on the evidentiary record (testimony and documents) and applicable regulations, statutes, and general law.

In accordance with the Contract Disputes Act and Board rules, the contractor may elect an optional accelerated procedure where the controversial sum does not exceed $50,000 or may elect a small claims (expedited) procedure where the controversial sum does not exceed $10,000.

For further information, contact the Chairman, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, Hoffman Building II, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0700. Phone, Chairman: 202-325-8000 or Recorder: 202-325-9070.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202
Phone, 202–245–3192

WILLIAM J. BENNETT	*SECRETARY OF EDUCATION*
(Vacancy)	*Under Secretary*
Linda M. Combs	*Deputy Under Secretary for Management*
Gary L. Bauer	*Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation*
A. Wayne Roberts	*Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs*
James B. Thomas, Jr.	*Inspector General*
Anne Graham	*Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Public Affairs*
Maureen E. Corcoran	*General Counsel*
Harry M. Singleton	*Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement*
Madeline C. Will	*Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*
Carol P. Whitten	*Director, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs*
Lawrence F. Davenport	*Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education*
Robert M. Worthington	*Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education*
Edward M. Elmendorf	*Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education*

The Department of Education is the Cabinet-level department that establishes policy for, administers, and coordinates most Federal assistance to education.

The Department of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 668; 20 U.S.C. 3401), approved October 17, 1979, with the first Secretary of Education sworn in on December 6, 1979.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary of Education advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. The Secretary directs Department staff in carrying out the approved programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department's goals, programs, and objectives. The Secretary also carries out certain Federal responsibilities for four federally aided corporations: the American Printing House for the Blind, Gallaudet College, Howard University, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. The Under Secretary, the Deputy Under Secretaries, the Assistant Secretaries, the Inspector General, and the General Counsel aid the Secretary in the overall management of the Department.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary and performs on behalf of the Secretary such functions and duties as the Secretary may designate; coordinates regional and field activities; and coordinates Federal-State relations.

Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs The Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs is responsible for providing overall leadership in establishing and directing effective intergovernmental and interagency services for the Department, including communication with a wide variety of intergovernmental, interagency, and public advocacy groups and constituencies affected by Department policy, programs, and operations.

Inspector General The Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits and investigations relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership, coordination, and policy recommendations to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness; and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the administration of the Department's programs and operations. The Office also provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations, and the necessity of corrective action.

General Counsel The General Counsel provides legal advice to the Secretary and to the components of the Department.

Bilingual Education The Director of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs ensures access to equal educational opportunity and improves the quality of programs for limited English proficiency and minority languages populations by providing support for programs, activities, and management initiatives meeting the special educational needs of those populations. The Office also provides assistance for the development, adoption, and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public schools.

Management The Deputy Under Secretary for Management provides advice and guidance to the Secretary on administrative and financial management and provides for the direction and coordination of these activities throughout the Department on a day-to-day basis. The activities include financial management, personnel, training, grants and procurement management, and management evaluation.

Planning, Budget and Evaluation The Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation coordinates Department activities in the preparation of the departmental budget, program analysis, and planning activities, and ensures that Department policy and program planning appropriately reflects the results of these activities.

Legislation and Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Public Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary on matters concerning the Department's legislative program and congressional relations, as well as activities designed to inform the general public and the Nation's educational community about Department programs and activities.

Civil Rights The Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights is responsible for the administration and enforcement of civil rights laws related to education and the handicapped. The Office is responsible for ensuring compliance in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance and by employers holding Federal contracts.

Elementary and Secondary Education The Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education formulates policy for, directs, and coordinates the activities relating to preschool, elementary, and secondary education in the Department. Included are programs of grants to State educational agencies and local school districts for Indian and migrant education, programs of financial and technical assistance to school districts to meet special needs incident to the elimination of racial segregation and discrimination, and grants for the education of neglected and delinquent students.

Educational Research and Improvement The Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement administers functions of the Department concerning research, development, demonstration, dissemination, and assessment. The Office also administers a wide variety of discretionary grant programs to maximize individual program impact on school improvement.

Vocational and Adult Education The Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education administers programs of grants, contracts, and technical assistance for vocational and technical education, education professions development, community schools, and comprehensive employment and training. The Office is also responsible for providing a unified approach to rural and rural family education through the coordination of programs within the Department.

Special Education and Rehabilitative Services The Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services is responsible for special education programs and services expressly designed to meet the needs and develop the full potential of handicapped children; and comprehensive rehabilitation service programs specifically designed to reduce human dependency, to increase self-reliance, and to fully utilize the productive capabilities of all handicapped persons. Programs include support of training for teachers and other professional personnel; grants for research; financial aid to help States initiate, expand, and improve their resources; and media services and captioned films for the deaf.

Postsecondary Education The Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education formulates policy and directs and coordinates programs for assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and students pursuing a postsecondary education. Programs include assistance for the improvement and expansion of American educational resources for international studies and services, grants to improve instruction in crucial academic subjects, and construction assistance for academic facilities. Also included are programs of student financial assistance, including Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Grants to States for State Student Incentives, Direct Loans to Students in Institutions of Higher Education, Work-Study, Cooperative Education, Insured Loans to Students in Health Professions Schools, and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

Regional Offices Each regional office serves as a center for the dissemination of information and provides technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and other institutions and individuals interested in Federal education activities. At present, offices are located in 10 cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Federally Aided Corporations

(These Corporations are supported in part by Federal funds appropriated in the budget of the Department of Education.)

American Printing House for the Blind

P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206
Phone, 502–895–2405

Carson Y. Nolan	*President*
Joseph B. Woodlief	*Chairman of the Board*

The American Printing House for the Blind was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1858 to assist in the education of the blind by distributing Braille books, talking books, and educational aids without cost to educational institutions educating blind children pursuant to the act "To Promote the Education of the Blind," adopted by Congress in 1879 (20 Stat. 467, as amended).

Gallaudet College

800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002
Phone, 202-651-5000

Jane Bassett Spilman	*Chairman, Board of Trustees*
Jerry C. Lee	*President, Gallaudet College*
John S. Schuchman	*Provost for Academic Affairs*
Ray Trybus	*Dean for Research*
James Barnes	*Vice President for Administration and Business*
Roz Rosen	*Dean for Public Service*
Robert R. Davila	*Vice President for Pre-College Programs*

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind was incorporated by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161-2). An amendatory act of February 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436), changed the name to The Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Name subsequently changed to Columbia Institution for the Deaf by act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422). The act approved June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 265; 20 U.S.C. 691 et seq.), changed its name to Gallaudet College.

Gallaudet College was established to provide a liberal higher education for deaf persons who need special facilities to compensate for their loss of hearing. The primary purpose of the college is to afford its students the intellectual and spiritual development that can be acquired through a study of the liberal arts and sciences. The college intends to produce men and women who have the power of sound independent judgment and who are well informed about the world around them, about their civilization and its achievements, and about themselves as human beings. This purpose is served through required courses in general education, though it is intended to pervade all the work of the college.

In addition to his or her general studies, the student is encouraged to concentrate in a field consonant with his or her interest that may lead either to a career or to a graduate school.

In addition to its undergraduate program, Gallaudet College operates a graduate program at the master's level for preparing teachers and other professional personnel to work with persons who are deaf, a research program focusing on problems related to deafness, and a preschool for young deaf children.

Accreditation Gallaudet College is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and the Council on Social Work Education.

For further information, contact the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 3624 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone, 215-622-5605.

Model Secondary School for the Deaf The Model Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD) was established by the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 1027), when the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare entered into an agreement with Gallaudet College for the establishment and operation, including construction, of such a facility.

MSSD was established as an exemplary educational facility for deaf students of high school age from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The school is to provide maximum flexibility in curricula and to encourage originality, imagination, and innovation needed to satisfy deaf students' high levels of aspirations.

The objectives of MSSD are to provide day and residential facilities for deaf youth of high school age, in order to prepare some for college and other advanced study and to provide terminal education for others; to prepare all students to the maximum extent possible to be independent, contributing members of society; and to stimulate the development of similar programs throughout the Nation.

Kendall Demonstration Elementary School The Kendall School for the Deaf, located on the campus of Gallaudet College and now serving approximately 165 students, became the Nation's first demonstration elementary school for the deaf by the act of December 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1579), which authorized Gallaudet College to operate and maintain the school as a model that will experiment in techniques and materials, and to disseminate information from these and future projects to educational facilities for deaf children throughout the country.

For further information, contact the Division of Public Service, Gallaudet College, 800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-651-5592.

Howard University

2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20001
Phone, 202-636-6100

James E. Cheek *President*

Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). It is governed by a 27-member self-perpetuating board of trustees. The University maintains a special relationship with the Federal Government through the Department of Education.

Howard University, jointly supported by congressional appropriations and private funds, is a comprehensive university organization offering instruction in 17 schools and colleges as follows: the college of liberal arts, the school of engineering, the school of architecture and planning, the school of business and public administration, the college of fine arts, the college of medicine, the college of dentistry, the college of pharmacy and pharmacal science, the school of law, the school of religion, the graduate school, the school of social work, the school of communications, the school of education, the college of nursing, the school of human ecology, the college of allied health sciences, and a summer school. In addition, Howard University has research institutes in the following areas: the arts and the humanities, urban affairs and research, drug abuse and addiction, minority business education, and the study of educational policy.

The University admits students of both sexes of every race, creed, color, and national origin, but it accepts and discharges a special responsibility for the admission and training of black students.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Information, Howard University, 2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-636-6000.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Rochester Institute of Technology

1 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623
Phone, 716–475–6400 (Voice only)

M. Richard Rose	*President of Rochester Institute of Technology*
William E. Castle	*Vice President for Government Affairs/ Director of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf*

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) was established by an act of June 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 125), and after several years of planning, programs began in 1968. Funded through the U.S. Department of Education, it is an integral part of a larger institution known as the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT).

NTID's presence at RIT is the first effort to educate large numbers of deaf students within a college campus planned primarily for hearing students. Unique in the world, NTID is a vital part of RIT's main 1,300-acre campus in suburban Rochester, NY. It provides educational opportunities for qualified students from every State in the Nation and, through educational outreach, publications, and related service, serves deaf persons throughout the world. In addition, NTID conducts research to better understand the role of deafness in education and employment, and to develop innovative teaching techniques. It develops training activities for its faculty and staff, as well as for other professionals working with deaf persons across the country.

One of the major reasons for NTID's success in helping deaf students join the mainstream of American life is its close working relationship with other RIT colleges in developing career-oriented programs of study. One of RIT's main strengths over the years has been its ability to adapt its educational programs to technological and social change. NTID helps keep that RIT tradition alive and has served more than 2,600 deaf students since 1968. NTID offers a wide range of certificate, diploma, and associate degree programs. Its technical education programs include: business careers, accounting, office practice and procedures, computer careers, business data processing, construction, industrial and engineering courses, architectural technology, civil technology, industrial drafting and technology, electromechanical technology, manufacturing processes, numerical control, applied health/science careers, medical laboratory and medical record technology, optical finishing and technology career, media production and technologies careers, photography careers, applied photography, printing careers, printing production technology, art careers, applied art, and social service careers (programs available through cross-registration into RIT College of General Studies).

NTID students may also enroll in any of nearly 200 other degree programs offered through RIT's nine other colleges—Business, Continuing Education, Engineering, Fine and Applied Arts, General Studies, Graphic Arts and Photography, Science, Institute College, and Eisenhower College. Approximately 25 percent of NTID students attend classes on a regular basis in one of these other RIT colleges, and another 50 percent attend such classes occasionally.

Deaf graduates from RIT have found employment throughout the Nation or have moved on to advanced academic studies. Of those who pursued employment, more than 90 percent have been placed in jobs; 93 percent in jobs commensurate with their educational preparation. Of those employed, 80 percent work in business and industry, more than 11 percent in government, and the remainder in education.

An applicant for NTID at RIT must be a U.S. resident. An overall eighth grade achievement level or above is required and, except under special circumstances, an applicant must have completed a secondary program. An applicant also must show evidence of need for special services because of hearing loss and have an unaided better ear average of 70dB ISO. References are requested.

RIT and NTID are accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. RIT also has been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development; National Association of Schools of Art; Committee on Professional Training of American Chemical Society; Council on Social Work Education; and the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, 1 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623. Phone, 716–475–6283.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary
Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the specified office, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202.

Information Center Department of Education Information Center, Room 1127. Phone, 202–245–3192.

Employment Inquiries and applications for employment, and inquiries regarding the college recruitment program, should be directed to the Personnel Resource Management Service. Phone, 202–245–8366.

Organization and Internal Procedures
Call or write the Director, Division of Management Operations Analysis. Phone, 202–732–1774.

Contract and Small Business Activities
Call or write the Deputy Under Secretary for Management concerning programs. Phone, 202–245–9582.

Publications The periodical, *American Education,* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

For further information concerning the Department of Education, contact the Information Center, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 202–245–3192.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585
Phone, 202–252–5000

JOHN S. HERRINGTON	*SECRETARY OF ENERGY*
Danny J. Boggs	*Deputy Secretary*
Joseph S. Salgado	*Under Secretary*
J. Michael Farrell	*General Counsel*
James R. Richards	*Inspector General*
Martha Hesse Dolan	*Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration*
Theodore J. Garrish	*Assistant Secretary, Congressional, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs*
Jan W. Mares	*Assistant Secretary, International Affairs and Energy Emergencies*
William A. Vaughan	*Acting Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety and Health*
Rayburn Hanzlik	*Administrator, Economic Regulatory Administration*
Helmut A. Merklein	*Administrator, Energy Information Administration*
James W. Vaughan, Jr.	*Acting Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Energy*
William A. Vaughan	*Assistant Secretary, Fossil Energy*
Donna R. Fitzpatrick	*Acting Assistant Secretary, Conservation and Renewable Energy*
William R. Hoover	*Assistant Secretary, Defense Programs*
Alvin W. Trivelpiece	*Director, Office of Energy Research*
Ben C. Rusche	*Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis*
Rosslee Green Douglas	*Director, Office of Minority Economic Impact*
George B. Breznay	*Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals*
(Vacancy)	*Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals*
John W. Shepard	*Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:
Raymond J. O'Connor	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Anthony G. Sousa	
Georgiana Sheldon	
Charles G. Stalon	
Oliver G. Richard III	

The Department of Energy (DOE) provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through the coordination and administration of the energy functions of the Federal Government. The Department is responsible for *long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology; the marketing of Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; energy regulatory programs; and a central energy data collection and analysis program.*

The Department of Energy was established by the Department of Energy Organization Act, approved August 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 569; 42 U.S.C. 7131), and effective October 1, 1977, pursuant to Executive Order 12009 of September 13, 1977. The act consolidates the major Federal energy functions into one Cabinet-level Department, transferring to DOE all the responsibilities of the Energy Research and Development Administration; the Federal Energy Administration; the Federal Power Commission; and the Alaska, Bonneville, Southeastern, and Southwestern Power Administrations, formerly components of the Department of the Interior, as well as the power marketing functions of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. Also transferred to DOE were certain functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Navy, and the Interior.

The Secretary and Deputy Secretary are the principal officers of the Department. They are responsible for the overall planning, direction, and control of departmental activities. The Under Secretary has the primary responsibility for developing the Department's overall policies regarding energy conservation and renewable energy technology and for encouraging non-Federal entities to engage in imaginative and progressive utilization of conservation and renewable forms of energy.

Supporting DOE in matters of Department-wide scope are support offices, including the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries for Management and Administration; Policy, Safety, and Environment; and Congressional, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs; the General Counsel; the Inspector General; the Director of Minority Economic Impact; the Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization; the Director of Hearings and Appeals; and the Chairman of the Board of Contract Appeals.

Programs requiring large budget outlays are the responsibility of the Director of Energy Research and the five program Assistant Secretaries (Fossil Energy; Nuclear Energy; Conservation and Renewable Energy; International Affairs and Energy Emergencies; and Defense Programs).

The Department's organization also includes the Economic Regulatory Administration, the Energy Information Administration, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is an independent regulatory organization within the Department.

In addition to headquarters' components, the Department has an extensive field structure which plays an integral part in the implementation and management of departmental projects and programs.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary directs and supervises the administration of the Department, decides major energy policy and planning issues, and acts as the principal spokesman for the Department. The Secretary is the principal adviser to the President on energy policies, plans, and programs.

In the absence of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary acts for the Secretary and oversees energy policy development and related policy analysis activities. As chief operating officer for the Department, the Under Secretary assists the Secretary in overall departmental program management through oversight of headquarters and field activities involving research, development, testing, production, operations, environmental, safety, health, emergency preparedness, international affairs, regulatory, energy information, and related programs. In addition, the Under Secretary bears primary responsibility for energy conservation programs.

Staff Offices

General Counsel The General Counsel provides diverse legal services to the Secretary and the Department, including legal support and counseling for all Department activities, except for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; conducts the Department's patent and standards of conduct programs; and carries out traditional legal functions such as certain aspects of litigation and the development of legislative proposals.

Policy, Planning and Analysis The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Analysis formulates and recommends the overall national energy policy, coordinates the analysis and evaluation of policies and programs, and conducts a continuing assessment of the national energy situation.

The Office develops legislative proposals to support policy objectives and reviews program and management plans and budgets to ensure integration of new policy proposals. The Office also prepares the Department's proposed biennial National Energy Policy Plan to be transmitted by the President to the Congress.

Environment, Safety and Health The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health ensures that departmental programs are in compliance with environmental safety and health regulations and that environmental and safety impacts of Department programs receive managemental review.

Management and Administration The Office of the Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration, provides a wide range of institutional support services to the headquarters' organizations and to the Department as a whole. The major areas of responsibility include overall management and control of financial resources; administrative management, including personnel, organization and management systems, and the provision of administrative services; procurement, contracting, Federal assistance agreements, and real and personal property management; equal employment opportunity and civil rights activities; and scientific and technical information management. In addition, the Assistant Secretary provides support services in the area of document control and action assignment, coordination, and followup.

Congressional, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Congressional, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs establishes public affairs policy and manages the overall public affairs program; establishes policy and procedures for the conduct of relations with Congress; serves as the principal point of departmental contact with the Congress and provides guidance to Department staff on congressional matters and interests; advises the Secretary on departmental relations with State, local, Indian, territorial governments and labor organizations; provides policy direction for oversight of the consumer activities of the Department and responds to citizen-oriented energy initiatives. It also ensures that all DOE policies and programs promote competition in the energy industry and that consumer impact is considered in decisionmaking.

Office of Minority Economic Impact The Director of Minority Economic Impact advises the Secretary on the effects of energy policies, regulations, and other actions of the Department and its components on minorities, minority business enterprises, and minority educational institutions; and advises the Secretary on ways to ensure that minorities are afforded an opportunity to participate in energy programs of the Department.

Inspector General The Office of Inspector General coordinates, supervises, and conducts inspections, investigations, and audits of all departmental internal activities, including those of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to ensure honesty and efficiency. When necessary, these activities are coordinated with other Federal, State, and local agencies and with non-government entities. The Office also recommends corrective actions and identifies and refers for prosecution participants in fraud and abuse cases.

Hearings and Appeals The Office of Hearings and Appeals reviews and issues all final DOE orders of an adjudicatory nature, other than those involving matters over which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the Energy Board of Contract Appeals exercises final jurisdiction. The Office is responsible for considering and issuing decisions on appeals from orders of a regulatory nature issued by DOE components and requests for exception or exemption from any regulatory or mandatory requirements.

Board of Contract Appeals The Board of Contract Appeals hears and resolves appeals pertaining to contract-related matters. The Board may act as the Department's Contract Adjustment Board, the Financial Assistance Appeal Board, or the Invention Licensing Appeal Board.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is responsible for the policy, plans, and oversight of Department functions under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 389, 644; 15 U.S.C. 637, 644) relating to preferred programs for small businesses, disadvantaged businesses, labor surplus area concerns, and women-owned businesses. The Office also provides functional direction and oversight to headquarters and field personnel regarding implementation of these programs.

Programs

Energy Research

The Office of Energy Research advises the Secretary on the physical and energy research and development programs of the Department, the use of multipurpose laboratories, education and training for basic and applied research, and financial assistance and budgetary priorities for these activities.

The Office manages the basic energy sciences, high energy physics, and fusion energy research programs; administers DOE programs supporting university researchers; funds research in mathematical and computational sciences critical to the use and development of supercomputers; and administers a financial support program for research and development projects not funded elsewhere in the Department. The Office also manages a research program directed at determining the generic environmental, health, and safety aspects of energy technologies and programs.

The Office monitors DOE research and development programs for deficiencies or duplication of effort and, in conjunction with the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Energy Emergencies, monitors the international exchange of scientific and technical personnel.

For further information, contact the Deputy Director of Management. Phone, 301-353-4944.

Fossil Energy

The Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy is responsible for research and development programs involving fossil fuels—coal, petroleum, and gas. The fossil energy program involves applied research, exploratory development, and limited proof-of-concept testing targeted to high-risk and high-payoff endeavors. The objective of the program is to provide the general technology and knowledge base that the private sector can use to complete development and initiate commercialization of advanced processes and energy systems. The Assistant Secretary also manages and directs the program execution, project management, and in-house technology development efforts of the various field laboratories and Energy Technology Centers, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

For further information, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management, Planning

and Technical Coordination. Phone, 301–353–2617.

Conservation and Renewable Energy

The Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy is responsible for formulating and directing programs designed to increase the production and utilization of renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind, geothermal, alcohol fuels, etc.) and improving the energy efficiency of transportation, buildings, industrial systems and related processes through support of long-term, high-risk research and development activities. The Assistant Secretary also has responsibility for administering statutorily mandated assistance programs which provide financial assistance for State energy planning, weatherization of housing owned by the poor and disadvantaged, and the implementation of energy conservation measures by schools and hospitals, local units of government, and public care institutions. In addition, the Office coordinates and oversees the operations of three power marketing administrations.

For further information, contact the Director of Management and Review. Phone, 202–252–6768.

International Affairs and Energy Emergencies

The Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Energy Emergencies develops, manages, and directs programs and activities relating to the international aspects of overall energy policy; ensures that U.S. international energy policies and programs conform to national goals, legislation, and treaty obligations; advises the Secretary on international energy negotiations; assesses world price and supply trends; and coordinates cooperative international energy programs with foreign governments and international organizations.

The Assistant Secretary also directs and coordinates the Department's energy emergency preparedness and emergency operations efforts; develops contingency plans and tests and evaluates response plans; develops and maintains continuity of government and national emergency plans; and serves as the Department's emergency coordinator.

For further information, contact the Director of Management Services. Phone, 202–252–5924.

Defense Programs

The Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs directs the Nation's nuclear weapons research, development, testing, production, and surveillance program, as well as the production of the special nuclear materials used by the weapons program within the Department, and management of defense nuclear waste and byproducts.

The Office also manages research in inertial fusion; the safeguards and security program; classification, declassification, and reclassification of documents; unclassified, controlled nuclear information; departmental intelligence; export control; test ban treaty verification and monitoring technology; and defense- and energy-related intelligence activities.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Policy and Planning. Phone, 202–252–2184.

Nuclear Energy

The Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy administers the Department's research and development programs associated with fission energy. This includes programs relating to nuclear reactor development, both civilian and naval; nuclear fuel cycle; space nuclear applications; and uranium enrichment. In addition, the Assistant Secretary conducts technical analyses and provides advice concerning nonproliferation; assesses alternative nuclear systems and new reactor and fuel cycle concepts; and evaluates proposed advanced nuclear fission energy concepts and technical improvements for possible application to nuclear powerplant systems.

For further information, contact the Director of Support Programs. Phone, 202–252–6452.

Civilian Radioactive Waste Management The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management was established by the Nuclear Waste Policy

Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2261; 42 U.S.C. 10224). The Office has responsibility for the Nuclear Waste Fund and for the management of Federal programs for recommending, constructing, and operating repositories for disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; interim storage of spent nuclear fuel; monitored retrievable storage; and research, development, and demonstration regarding disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

For further information, contact the Associate Director for Resource Management. Phone, 202-252-9116.

Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is responsible for the timely and accurate collection, processing, and publication of data in the areas of energy resource reserves, energy production, demand, consumption, distribution, and technology.

Analyses of energy data to assist government and nongovernment users in understanding energy trends are also performed. Specifically, analyses are prepared on complex, long-term energy trends and the microeconomic and macroeconomic impacts of energy trends on regional and industrial sectors. Special purpose analyses are prepared involving competition within the energy industries, the capital/financial structure of energy companies, and interfuel substitution. Audits are conducted to ensure the validity of regulatory and other energy data.

The Energy Information Administration provides data publication and distribution services within DOE, throughout the Government, and for the public. It is a clearinghouse for general information on energy and coordinates its activities with the Department's Technical Information Center.

For further information, contact the Director, National Energy Information Center. Phone, 202-252-2363.

Economic Regulatory Administration

The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) administers the Department's regulatory programs other than those assigned to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

For further information, contact the Director of Administration and Financial Management. Phone, 202-252-4241.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

An independent, five-member commission within the Department of Energy, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has retained many of the functions of the Federal Power Commission, such as setting rates and charges for the transportation and sale of natural gas and for the transmission and sale of electricity and the licensing of hydroelectric power projects. In addition, the Commission establishes rates or charges for the transportation of oil by pipeline, as well as the valuation of such pipelines.

For further information, contact the Executive Director. Phone, 202-357-8300.

Field Structure

Operations Offices and Contractor-Operated Field Installations

The vast majority of the Department's energy research and development, uranium enrichment and nuclear weapons research and development, and testing and production activities are carried out by contractors who operate Government-owned facilities. Management and administration of the Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility contracts are the major responsibility of the Department's eight Operations Offices.

The Operations Offices provide a formal link between Department headquarters and the field laboratories and other operating facilities. They also manage programs and projects as assigned from headquarters. The Operations Offices report directly to the Office of the Secretary. Day-to-day, specific program direction for the Operations Offices is provided by the cognizant Assistant Secretaries and the Director or program officer.

For further information on specific Operations Offices, contact the Department of Energy Manager of the following:

Albuquerque Operations Office, P.O. Box 5400, Albuquerque, NM 87115. Phone, 505-844-7231.

Chicago Operations Office, 9800 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, IL 60439. Phone, 312-972-2110.

Idaho Operations Office, 550 2d St., Idaho Falls, ID 83401. Phone, 208-526-1322.

Nevada Operations Office, P.O. Box 14100, Las Vegas, NV 89114-4100. Phone, 702-295-3211.

Oak Ridge Operations Office, P.O. Box E, Oak Ridge, TN 37831. Phone, 615-576-4444.

Richland Operations Office, P.O. Box 550, 825 Jadwin Ave., Richland, WA 99352. Phone, 509-376-7395.

San Francisco Operations Office, 1333 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612. Phone, 415-273-7111.

Savannah River Operations Office, P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29801. Phone, 803-725-2277.

Other Field Offices The Department also has several field offices concerned primarily with specific programs, such as the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Office, two offices involved with the development of nuclear reactors for the Navy, and several offices devoted to the management of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

Regulatory Programs

The Department of Energy's enforcement program is conducted by the field staff under the supervision and direction of the Administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration.

Power Administrations

Bonneville Power Administration The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) was created pursuant to the act of August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U.S.C. 832 et seq.), as amended. Through a regionwide, interconnecting transmission system it markets electric power and energy from Federal hydroelectric projects in the Pacific Northwest constructed and operated by the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. Through interregional connections, it sells power surplus to the needs of the Pacific Northwest outside the region and participates in exchanges of power.

The Administration markets power produced by the Federal Columbia River Power System at the lowest rates, consistent with sound business practices. Preference is given to public entities.

Power is sold at wholesale to utilities and directly to electroprocess industries and other Federal agencies. The Administration also exchanges electric power; prepares wholesale rates and repayment schedules; and constructs, operates, and maintains a transmission system which integrates Federal power projects and interconnects with non-Federal utility systems.

In addition, the Administration is responsible for energy conservation, renewable resource development, and fish and wildlife enhancement under the provisions of the Pacific Northwest

Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2697; 16 U.S.C. 839 note).

The Administration, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, represents the United States in implementing the provisions of the Columbia River Treaty.

By an act of Congress approved October 18, 1974 (88 Stat. 1376; 16 U.S.C. 838), the Bonneville Power Administration has the authority, in lieu of appropriations, to use its revenues and to sell revenue bonds to the U.S. Treasury to finance its programs.

For further information, contact the Bonneville Power Administration, 1002 NE. Holladay Street, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, OR 97208.

Southeastern Power Administration The Southeastern Power Administration was created by the Secretary of the Interior in 1950 to carry out functions assigned to the Secretary by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890), which pertain to the transmission and disposition of surplus electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects which are or may be under the control of the Department of the Army in the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The Southeastern Power Administration was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Energy by the Department of Energy Organization Act, approved August 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective October 1, 1977.

The Administration transmits and disposes of the surplus electric power and energy generated at the Federal reservoir projects in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use. The Administration sets the lowest possible rates to consumers, consistent with sound business principles, and gives preference in the sale of such power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

The program of the Administration includes the negotiation, preparation, execution, and administration of contracts for the disposition of electric power; the preparation of wholesale rates and repayment schedules; the provision by construction, contract, or otherwise, of transmission and related facilities to interconnect reservoir projects and to serve contractual loads; and activities pertaining to the planning and operation of power facilities.

For further information, contact the Southeastern Power Administration, Elberton, GA 30635.

Alaska Power Administration The Alaska Power Administration is responsible for operating and marketing power for Federal hydroelectric projects in Alaska and for planning programs for future water and power developments. Legislative authorities for this work include the Eklutna Project Act (64 Stat. 382); the Snettisham Project authorization in the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1194); the power marketing provision of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890); the act of August 9, 1955, Investigation of Water Resources, Alaska; and section 201 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2944).

Planning programs involve engineering, economic, and environmental analyses of potential future power projects, as well as transmission system and power marketing studies. Close cooperation is maintained with other Federal, State, and local entities.

Power operations and marketing functions involving the Eklutna and Snettisham Hydroelectric Projects include projects' transmission systems serving the Anchorage and Juneau areas.

For further information, contact the Alaska Power Administration, Federal Building, P.O. Box 50, Juneau, AK 99802.

Southwestern Power Administration The Southwestern Power Administration was created by the Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out the Secretary's responsibility for the sale and disposition of electric power and energy generated at certain projects constructed and operated by the Department of the Army. For these projects, the Administration carries out the functions assigned to the Secretary by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16

U.S.C. 825s) in the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Since October 1, 1977, the Southwestern Power Administration has been functioning under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of Energy, pursuant to section 302(a)(1) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152).

The headquarters office is located at Tulsa, OK. There are three area offices at Springfield, MO; Muskogee, OK; and Jonesboro, AR; four maintenance units; and two dispatching offices.

The Southwestern Power Administration transmits and disposes of the electric power and energy generated at the Federal reservoir projects, supplemented by power purchased from public and private utilities, in such manner as to encourage the most widespread and economical use. The Administration sets the lowest possible rates to consumers, consistent with sound business principles, and gives preference in the sale of power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

The Administration develops, negotiates, and administers contracts for the sale and interchange of electric power and energy on a wholesale basis; prepares rate and repayment studies; designs and constructs transmission lines and related facilities to interconnect hydroelectric projects of the Administration's system and other systems, both public and private; operates and maintains the high-voltage transmission system to serve contractual loads, maintain reliable interconnections, and utilize excess capacity to provide transmission service to others; develops long-range marketing programs for maximum utilization of power from existing and proposed hydroelectric projects; and conducts and participates in the comprehensive planning of water-resource development in the Southwest.

For further information, contact the Southwestern Power Administration, P.O. Box 1619, Tulsa, OK 74101.

Western Area Power Administration

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) was established on December 21, 1977, pursuant to section 302 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152). The Administration is responsible for the Federal electric power marketing and transmission functions in 15 central and western States, encompassing a 1.3 million square-mile geographic area. The Administration sells power to 532 customers, consisting of cooperative, municipalities, public utility districts, private utilities, Federal and State agencies, and irrigation districts. The wholesale power customers, in turn, provide service to millions of retail consumers in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Western Area Power Administration is responsible for the operation and maintenance of 16,178 miles of transmission lines, 228 substations, and various appurtenant power facilities in the aforementioned geographic areas and also for planning, construction, and operation and maintenance of additional Federal transmission facilities that may be authorized in the future. Electric power marketed by Western is generated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission, which operates 47 hydropower generating plants in Western's service area. In addition, Western markets the United States entitlement from the Navajo coal-fired plant near Page, AZ. Western's current installed generating capacity is 8,321 megawatts.

In carrying out the Federal power marketing program, Western's organization consists of the Headquarters Office located in Golden, CO, and five Area Offices located in Billings, MT; Boulder City, NV; Loveland, CO; Sacramento, CA; and Salt Lake City, UT. In addition, there are five District Offices and one power systems operations office.

For further information, contact the Western Area Power Administration, P.O. Box 3402, Golden, CO 80401.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201
Phone, 202–245–6296

MARGARET M. HECKLER	*SECRETARY*
Charles D. Baker	*Under Secretary*
C. McClain Haddow	*Chief of Staff*
Robert D. Hausenfluck	*Senior Adviser to the Secretary*
Patti Birge Tyson	*Executive Assistant to the Secretary*
Hannah Sistare	*Acting Executive Administrative Assistant*
Mary Anne Thadeu	*Deputy Executive Administrative Assistant*
Cheryl Alford	*Confidential Assistant to the Secretary*
David Rust	*Acting Executive Secretariat*
Michael L. Sturman	*Deputy Executive Secretary*
Dixon Arnett	*Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs*
Richard P. Kusserow	*Inspector General*
Bryan Mitchell	*Acting Deputy Inspector General*
Felix Majka	*Acting Assistant Inspector General for Auditing*
Don Nicholson	*Assistant Inspector General for Health Financing Integrity*
Larry Morey	*Assistant Inspector General for Investigations*
Michael Mangano	*Assistant Inspector General for Program Inspections*
Betty Lou Dotson	*Director, Office for Civil Rights*
Bart Crivella	*Deputy Director, Office of Management and Policy*
Howard Bennett	*Associate Deputy Director, Office of Management and Policy*
Betty Lou Dotson	*Acting Deputy Director, Office of Program Operations*
Paul Kretchmar	*Associate Deputy Director, Office of Program Operations*
Virginia H. Knauer	*Special Adviser to the President for Consumer Affairs*
Stephanie Lee-Miller	*Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs)*
Charles T. Kline, Jr.	*Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary*
James S. Jeffers	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs/Public Liaison*
Claire del Real	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs/News*
Lawrence J. DeNardis	*Acting Assistant Secretary (Legislation)*
Pamela B. Hackenberg	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Congressional Liaison)*
Patricia Knight	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary (Health Legislation)*

(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Human Services Legislation)*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary (Special Projects)*
Robert B. Helms	*Acting Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation*
Ann M. Segal	*Executive Assistant*
Randy Teach	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Policy*
Gerald Britten	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Systems*
Deirdre D. Duzor	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Income Security Policy*
Arnold R. Tompkins	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Social Services Policy*
Gerald H. Britten	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Evaluation and Technical Analysis*
Terry Coleman	*Acting General Counsel*
Elisabeth A. Brown	*Special Assistant to the General Counsel*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy General Counsel—Program Review*
Terry Coleman	*Deputy General Counsel—Regulations*
John Casciotti	*Associate General Counsel—Enforcement*
Isabel P. Dunst	*Associate General Counsel*
	Assistant General Counsels:
Darrel Grinstead	*Business and Administrative Law Division*
(Vacancy)	*Civil Rights Division*
Thomas Scarlett	*Food and Drug Division*
Ann Hunsaker	*Health Care Financing and Human Development Services Division*
Harvey Yampolsky	*Inspector General Division*
Frances White	*Acting, Legislation Division*
Richard Riseberg	*Public Health Division*
Donald Gonya	*Social Security Division*
John J. O'Shaughnessy	*Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget*
Barbara Aulenbach	*Office of the Secretary, Acting Equal Employment Opportunity Officer*
Dennis Williams	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Budget*
David V. Dukes	*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Finance*
Henry G. Kirschenmann, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Procurement, Assistance and Logistics*
K. Jacqueline Holz	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management Analysis and Systems*
Edwin M. Sullivan	*Director, Office of Facilities and Management Services*
Thomas S. McFee	*Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration*
Eugene Kinlow	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration*
Charles J. McCarthy III	*Director, Office of Special Initiatives*
Norval (John) D. Settle	*Chairman, Departmental Grant Appeals Board*
Thomas M. King	*Director, Office of Human Resource Information Management*
Donna D. Beecher	*Director, Office of Personnel Operations*

Howard Harrison	*Director, Office of Human Resources Programs*
Paul C. Johnson III	*Director, Office of Human Relations*

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

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Richard Shute	*Director, Office of Program Development*
Norman Goldstein	*Director, Office of Management Services*
Betty Stagg	*Acting Director, Office of Policy and Legislation*
Dodie Livingston	*Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families*
Carol Frazer Fisk	*Acting Commissioner, Administration on Aging*
William L. Engles	*Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans*
Jean K. Elder	*Commissioner, Administration on Developmental Disabilities*

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

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5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Phone, 301-443-2404

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C. Everett Koop	*Surgeon General of the Public Health Service*
Wilford J. Forbush	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Operations*
Jo Ann Gasper	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs*
Ash Hayes	*Acting Executive Director, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports*
Samuel Lin	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs*
J. Michael McGinnis	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health (Disease Prevention and Health Promotion)*
J. Michael McGinnis	*Director, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion*
John E. Marshall	*Director, National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment*
Manning Feinleib	*Director, National Center for Health Statistics*
James M. Friedman	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Planning and Evaluation*
James F. Dickson III	*Senior Adviser for Environmental Affairs*

Wilford J. Forbush	*Director, Office of Management*
Jo Ann Gasper	*Director, Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs*
Jo Ann Gasper	*Acting Director, Office of Family Planning*
Donald R. Shopland	*Acting Director, Office on Smoking and Health*
Shelbia J. Lengel	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Robert A. Rickard	*Director, PHS Executive Secretariat*
Dan Rondeau	*Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity*
Clifford C. Culp	*Director, Office of Refugee Health*
Patricia Knight	*Acting Director, Office of Health Legislation*
C. Everett Koop	*Director, Office of International Health*

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Phone, 301–443–4797

Donald Ian Macdonald	*Administrator*
Robert L. Trachtenberg	*Deputy Administrator*
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Mildred K. Lehman	*Associate Administrator for Communications and Public Affairs*
Richard A. Millstein	*Associate Administrator for Planning, Policy Analysis, and Legislation*
Michele W. Applegate	*Associate Administrator for Extramural Programs*
Shervert H. Frazier	*Director, National Institute of Mental Health*
Robert G. Niven	*Director, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*
William Pollin	*Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse*

Centers for Disease Control

1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone, 404–329–3311

James O. Mason	*Director*
Donald R. Hopkins	*Deputy Director*
George E. Hardy, Jr.	*Assistant Director (Washington)*
Frances Lee de Peyster	*Deputy Director, CDC Washington Office*
James D. Seligman	*Special Assistant to Assistant Director (CDC Washington Office)*
Robert C. Irwin	*Special Assistant to Assistant Director (CDC Washington Office)*
Jeffrey P. Koplan	*Assistant Director for Public Health Practice*
Gary R. Noble	*Assistant Director for Science*
James D. Bloom	*Assistant Director for Management*
Billy G. Griggs	*Acting Assistant Director for International Health*
William H. Foege	*Special Assistant for Policy Development*
Philip S. Brachman	*Director, Global Epidemic Investigation System*
Elvin R. Hilyer	*Associate Director for Policy Coordination*
Tom G. Ortiz	*Assistant to Director for Field Activities*

Mary D. Brewington	*Equal Employment Opportunity Manager*
William E. Muldoon	*Director, Office of Program Support*
Robert L. Foster	*Assistant Director, Office of Program Support*
Frank S. Lisella	*Director, Office of Biosafety*
Norman W. Axnick	*Director, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation*
Donald A. Berreth	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Carl W. Tyler, Jr.	*Director, Epidemiology Program Office*
Billy G. Griggs	*Director, International Health Program Office*
Joyce D.K. Essien	*Director, Laboratory Program Office*
Vernon N. Houk	*Director, Center for Environmental Health*
Dennis D. Tolsma	*Director, Center for Health Promotion and Education*
Walter R. Dowdle	*Director, Center for Infectious Diseases*
J. Michael Lane	*Director, Center for Prevention Services*
Wendy D. Squyres	*Director, Center for Professional Development and Training*
J. Donald Millar	*Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health*

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone, 404–452–4111

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Daniel C. VanderMeer	*Executive Officer*

Food and Drug Administration

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
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(Vacancy)	*Deputy Commissioner*
Joseph P. Hile	*Associate Commissioner for Regulatory Affairs*
Gerald F. Meyer	*Associate Commissioner for Management and Operations*
Stuart L. Nightingale	*Associate Commissioner for Health Affairs*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Executive Secretariat*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Commissioner for Science*
Gerald L. Barkdoll	*Associate Commissioner for Planning and Evaluation*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Commissioner for Legislation and Information*
Alexander Grant	*Associate Commissioner for Consumer Affairs*
Sanford A. Miller	*Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition*
Harry M. Meyer, Jr.	*Director, Center for Drugs and Biologics*
Lester Crawford	*Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine*

John C. Villforth	*Director, Center for Devices and Radiological Health*
Ronald W. Hart	*Director, National Center for Toxicological Research*

Health Resources and Services Administration

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Phone, 301–443–2086

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John H. Kelso	*Deputy Administrator*
James A. Walsh	*Associate Administrator for Operations and Management*
Ronald H. Carlson	*Associate Administrator for Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation*
Richard K. Kost	*Associate Administrator for Communications*
James E. Mahoney	*Associate Administrator for Intergovernmental Affairs*
Paul M. Schwab	*Associate Administrator for Policy Coordination*
George B. Dines	*Associate Administrator for International Health*
J. Calvin Adams	*Associate Administrator for Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights*
Audrey Manley	*Associate Administrator for Clinical Affairs*
Thomas D. Hatch	*Director, Bureau of Health Professions*
Daniel Whiteside	*Director, Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resource Development*
Everett Rhoades	*Director, Indian Health Service*
Edward Martin	*Director, Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance*

National Institutes of Health

9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20205
Phone, 301–496–4000

James B. Wyngaarden	*Director*
Thomas E. Malone	*Deputy Director*
Joseph E. Rall	*Deputy Director for Intramural Research*
William F. Raub	*Deputy Director for Extramural Research and Training*
Calvin B. Baldwin, Jr.	*Associate Director for Administration*
John L. Decker	*Associate Director for Clinical Care*
Storm Whaley	*Associate Director for Communications*
Philip S. Chen, Jr.	*Associate Director for Intramural Affairs*
Itzhak Jacoby	*Acting Associate Director for Medical Applications of Research*
Kurt Habel	*Acting Associate Director for Program Planning and Evaluation*
Edwin D. Becker	*Associate Director for Research Services*
Vincent T. Devita, Jr.	*Director, National Cancer Institute*
Claude J.M. Lenfant	*Director, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute*
Mortimer B. Lipsett	*Director, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases*

Donald A.B. Lindberg	*Director, National Library of Medicine*
Anthony S. Fauci	*Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases*
Harold A. Löe	*Director, National Institute of Dental Research*
Murray Goldstein	*Director, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke*
Ruth L. Kirschstein	*Director, National Institute of General Medical Sciences*
Duane F. Alexander	*Acting Director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development*
David P. Rall	*Director, National Institute of Environmental Helath Sciences*
Carl Kupfer	*Director, National Eye Institute*
T. Franklin Williams	*Director, National Institute on Aging*
Carl Douglass	*Director, Division of Research Grants*
John L. Decker	*Director, Clinical Center*
Robert A. Whitney, Jr.	*Acting Director, Division of Research Services*
Betty H. Pickett	*Director, Division of Research Resources*
Craig K. Wallace	*Director, John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences*
Arnold W. Pratt	*Director, Division of Computer Research and Technology*

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

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Ron Wylie	*Acting Director, Office of Beneficiary Services*
Richard P. Teske	*Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs*
Judith Brown	*Director, Office of Professional and Scientific Affairs*
Dennis F. Siebert	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Bartlett S. Fleming	*Associate Administrator for Management and Support Services*
Regina McPhillips	*Director, Bureau of Data Management and Strategy*
Guy King	*Director, Office of the Actuary*
Bartlett S. Fleming	*Acting Director, Equal Opportunity Office*
John R. Dyer	*Director, Office of Management and Budget*
Martin L. Kappert	*Acting Associate Administrator for Operations*
Everett Bryant	*Acting Deputy Associate Administrator for Operations*
Philip Nathanson	*Director, Health Standards and Quality Bureau*
John C. Berry	*Director, Bureau of Program Operations*

Mary C. Kenesson	*Director, Bureau of Quality Control*
Carol A. Kelly	*Acting Associate Administrator for Policy*
Henry Desmarias	*Director, Bureau of Eligibility Reimbursement and Coverage*
Carol A. Kelly	*Acting Director, Office of Legislation and Policy*
David J. Butler	*Acting Director, Office of Research and Demonstrations*

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235
Phone, 301-594-1234

Martha A. McSteen	*Acting Commissioner of Social Security*
Herbert R. Doggette, Jr.	*Deputy Commissioner, Operations*
Louis D. Enoff	*Acting Deputy Commissioner, Programs and Policy*
James Brown	*Press Officer*
Nelson J. Sabatini	*Acting Deputy Commissioner, Management and Assessment*
Arthur F. Simermeyer	*Acting Deputy Commissioner, Systems*
Lawrence S. Hendricks	*Acting Associate Commissioner, Governmental Affairs*
John Trout	*Director, Office of Legislative and Regulatory Policy*
Sandy Crank	*Associate Commissioner, Policy*
Nelson J. Sabatini	*Associate Commissioner, Management, Budget, and Personnel*
Beverly A. Bedwell	*Associate Commissioner, Assessment*
B. Carlton Couchoud	*Associate Commissioner, System Integration*
John R. Wicklein	*Associate Commissioner, System Operations*
Elliot A. Kirschbaum	*Associate Commissioner, System Requirements*
Pete V. Herrera	*Associate Commissioner, Information Systems*
Frank V. Smith III	*Associate Commissioner, Hearings and Appeals*
Jo Anne B. Ross	*Associate Commissioner, Family Assistance*
Ruth Pierce	*Acting Associate Commissioner, Central Operations*
Eve Hilgenberg	*Associate Commissioner, Retirement and Survivors Insurance*
Rhoda M. G. Davis	*Associate Commissioner, Supplemental Security Income*
Patricia Owens	*Associate Commissioner, Disability*
Harry C. Ballantyne	*Chief Actuary*
Phillip N. Hawkes	*Director, Office of Refugee Resettlement*

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

6110 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852
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Steve Ritchie	*Director*
Fred Schutzman	*Deputy Director*

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

1200 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202-653-2010

Harvey R. Veith	*Director*
Jerrold Speers	*Deputy Director*
Alfred J. Harris	*Acting Legal Counsel*
Spencer Lott	*Director, State Projects Assistance*
Marshall Boarman	*Director, External Affairs*
Thomas F. Williams	*Director, Management Services*

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Cabinet-level department of the Federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the Nation's human concerns. In one way or another—whether it is mailing out social security checks or making health services more widely available—HHS touches the lives of more Americans than any other Federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to our most elderly citizens.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created on April 11, 1953. The Department was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508), approved October 17, 1979.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of HHS advises the President on health, welfare, and income security plans, policies, and progras of the Federal Government. The Secretary directs Department staff in carrying out the approved programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department's goals, programs, and objectives. The Secretary administers these functions through the Office of the Secretary and the five Operating Divisions, which include: the Social Security Administration, the Health Care Financing Administration, the Office of Human Development Services, the Office of Community Services, and the Public Health Service.

The Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the General Counsel, the Inspector General, and other senior officials aid the Secretary with the overall management responsibilities of the Department.

Since the Secretary is accountable to the Congress and the public for the way the Department spends taxpayers' money, the Secretary and top staff spend a considerable amount of time testifying before committees of the Congress, making speeches before national organizations, and meeting with the press and the public to explain HHS actions. They also prepare special reports on national problems which are available to the public through the Department and the Government Printing Office. In addition, the Secretary submits to the President and the Congress periodic reports required by law that further explain how tax money was spent, progress was achieved, or social problems resolved.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary and performs on behalf of the Secretary such functions and duties as the Secretary may designate; coordinates regional and field activities; and coordinates Federal-State relations.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership and coordination for, and recommends policies and corrective actions concerning activities designed to promote economy and efficiency in the administration of, and prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the Department's programs and operations. The Office provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations, and the necessity of corrective action.

Civil Rights The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for the administration and enforcement of departmental policies under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination with regard to race, color, or national origin in programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance; sections 799A and 845 of the Comprehensive Health Manpower and Nurse Training Acts of 1971; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the community services assurance under the Hill-Burton Act; the nondiscrimination provisions of the health care and related block grant statutes; and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.

Consumer Affairs The U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs advises the Secretary on consumer-related policy and programs and constitutes the staff of the Special Assistant to the President responsible for handling consumer matters; analyzes and coordinates implementation of all Federal activities in the area of consumer protection; and recommends ways in which governmental consumer programs can be made more effective.

Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs serves as the Secretary's principal public affairs adviser; provides functional management of public affairs activities throughout the Department; reviews and approves all publications and audio visual material released throughout the Department; communicates on behalf of the Department with various segments of the public, special interest groups, news media, and other government agencies at all levels; and administers the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts.

Legislation The Assistant Secretary (Legislation) serves as principal adviser to the Secretary in the development and implementation of the Department's legislative program and maintains liaison with the Members and committees of Congress and their staffs.

Planning and Evaluation The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation coordinates Department activities in economic and social analysis, program analysis and planning, and evaluation activities; and ensures that Department policy and program planning appropriately reflects the results of these activities.

General Counsel The General Counsel furnishes legal advice to the Office of the Secretary and to the Operating and Staff Components of the Department.

Management and Budget The Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget provides advice and guidance to the Secretary on administrative and financial management, excluding personnel management, and provides for the direction and coordination of these activities throughout the Department on a day-to-day basis. The activities include overseeing the preparation of the departmental budget, maintenance of a Department-wide system for developing and administering financial operating plans, review and analysis of organizations and information systems, and policy development and regulations for grants and procurement management.

Personnel Administration The Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration promotes effective personnel management and personnel administration in the Department. The Assistant Secretary advises and acts for the Secretary on personnel management and training matters, formulating policies and plans for broad programs under which the personnel and training functions will be carried out; maintains cognizance of such policies and programs; and represents the Department on personnel and training matters with the Office of Personnel Management, other Federal agencies, the Congress, and the public. The Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration also advises the Secretary on, and provides departmentwide leadership and guidance, to equal employment opportunity programs and activities and oversees the establishment, staffing, and operation of departmental advisory committees.

Regional Offices The 10 Regional Directors of the Department of Health and Human Services are the Secretary's representatives in direct, official dealings with State and local government organizations. They provide a central focus in each region for departmental relations with Congress and promote general understanding of Department programs, policies, and objectives. They also advise the Secretary on the potential effects of decisions and provide administrative services and support to Department programs and activities in the regions.

Regional Offices—Department of Health and Human Services

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
I	Claira Monier	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203	617-223-6830
II	Bernard Kilbourn	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278	212-264-4600
III	Linda Marston	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19101	215-596-6492
IV	George Rudy	101 Marietta Towers NE., Atlanta, GA 30323	404-221-2442
V	Wayne Stanton	300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606	312-353-5160
VI	John Daeley	1200 Main Tower Bldg., Dallas, TX 75202	214-767-3301
VII	Albert Kemp	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106	816-374-2821
VIII	Patrick Allison	1961 Stout St., Denver, CO 80294	303-844-3373
IX	George Miller	50 United Nations Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94102	415-556-6746
X	Bernard Kelly	2901 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101	206-442-0420

Office of Human Development Services

The Office of Human Development Services (HDS) serves as the adviser to the Secretary and Under Secretary on human development services and provides leadership and direction to human services programs for the elderly, children and youth, families, Native Americans, persons living in rural areas, handicapped persons, and public assistance recipients; recommends to the Secretary actions and strategies that improve coordination of human services programs among HHS programs, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector organizations; directs and coordinates programs with the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training, who together form the WIN National Coordinating Committee (NCC) to effectively administer WIN (Work Incentive Program); manages and provides leadership in planning and developing HDS programs; supervises the use of research and impact evaluation funds; promotes the development of simplified and coherent human services delivery systems; provides support and coordination for key advisory bodies; controls equal employment opportunity and civil rights policies and programs for HDS; and directs public affairs, regional operations, and correspondence and assignment tracking activities.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services provides executive direction, leadership, and guidance to all HDS headquarters and regional components; jointly administers the WIN Program nationwide and establishes and clarifies policies, uniform reporting procedures, and other requirements for the WIN National Coordinating Committee; and serves as the Director of Equal Employment Opportunity for HDS.

Administration on Aging The Administration on Aging (AOA) is the principal agency designated to carry out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 218; 42 U.S.C. 3001), as amended. AOA advises the Secretary, HHS components, and other Federal departments and agencies on the characteristics and needs of older people and develops programs designed to promote their welfare; conducts training programs; and provides advice and assistance to promote the development of State-administered community-based systems of comprehensive social services for older people. AOA also serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning aging; advocates for the needs of the elderly in HDS program planning and policy development; develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to services provided to older Americans funded by HDS.

For further information, contact the Acting Commissioner on Aging. Phone, 202-245-0724.

Administration for Children, Youth, and Families The Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF) advises the Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, on matters relating to children, youth, and families; serves as the principal adviser at the Federal level concerning such matters and is the focal point in the Department to support and encourage the sound development of children, youth, and families by planning, developing, and implementing a broad range of activities; administers State grant programs under titles IV-A, B, and E of the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 627; 42 U.S.C. 601), as amended; manages the adoption opportunities program; administers discretionary grant programs providing Head Start services and runaway youth facilities; administers provisions of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (88 Stat. 4; 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.); supports and encourages services that prevent or remedy the effects of abuse and/or neglect of children and youth; and manages the national clearinghouse on child abuse and neglect and administers the child abuse and neglect State grant programs.

Together with other units of HDS, the Administration develops and implements research, demonstration, and evaluation strategies for discretionary funding of activities designed to improve and enrich the lives of children and youth and to stengthen families; administers child welfare services training and child welfare services research demonstration programs authorized by title IV-B of the Social Security Act; administers the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act authorized by title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (91 Stat. 1048; 42 U.S.C. 5601 note); and manages initiatives that involve the private and voluntary sectors in the areas of children, youth, and families.

For further information, contact the Commissioner, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families. Phone, 202-755-7762.

Administration for Native Americans The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) represents the concerns of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians (hereafter referred to as Native Americans) and advises the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services on their behalf. The Administration has primary responsibility for developing policy, legislative proposals, and guidance on matters involving the social and economic development and self-sufficiency of Native Americans; serves as departmental liaison with other Federal agencies on Native American affairs; administers a grant program to promote the social and economic development of Native Americans and explores new program concepts and methods. In addition, the Administration ensures that information about departmental services and benefits and eligibility criteria is conveyed to Native Americans; fosters self-determination in Native Americans and their operation of Native American programs and enterprises; serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning Native Americans; advocates for the needs of Native Americans in HDS program planning and policy development; and develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to HDS-funded services provided to Native Americans.

For further information, contact the Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans. Phone, 202-245-7776.

Administration on Developmental Disabilities The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) assists States to increase the provision of quality services to persons with developmental disabilities, through the development and implementation of a comprehensive State plan which makes optimal use of all existing resources for the provision of treatment, services and habilitation in least restrictive environments, and protection of the rights of individuals with developmental disabilities. ADD administers formula grants programs to address these goals and oversees project grants which provide administrative and operations support to interdisciplinary training programs for specialized personnel, clinical services, and research program services for the developmentally disabled; administers grants for projects aimed at removing physical, mental, social, and environmental barriers encountered by developmentally disabled persons. ADD advises the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services on the formulation, development, implementation, and review of legislation and policies affecting developmentally disabled persons; serves as the primary agency within HDS on all issues concerning the developmentally disabled; advocates for the needs of the handicapped in HDS program planning and policy development; develops standards, provides technical assistance, issues best practices guidelines, and initiates policy relative to HDS-funded services provided to developmentally disabled Americans.

For further information, contact the Commissioner, Administration on Developmental Disabilities. Phone, 202-245-2890.

Public Health Service

The Public Health Service (PHS) has its origin in an act of July 16, 1798 (ch. 77, 1 Stat. 605), authorizing marine hospitals for the care of American merchant seamen. Subsequent legislation has vastly broadened the scope of its activities.

The Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682; 42 U.S.C. 201), consolidated and revised substantially all existing legislation relating to the Public Health Service. The basic Public Health Service legal responsibilities have been broadened and expanded many times since 1944. Major organizational transfers have included vital statistics (1946), health services for the American Indians and Alaska Natives (1955), the National Library of Medicine (1956), and the Food and Drug Administration (1968).

Other important functions added include expanding grants to States for health services, financial assistance to health professions educational institutions, and national health surveys; grants to State and local agencies for comprehensive health planning; and funds for research in improving the delivery of health services.

The mission of the Public Health Service is to promote the protection and advancement of the Nation's physical and mental health. This is accomplished by coordinating with the States to set and implement national health policy and pursue effective intergovernmental relations; generating and upholding cooperative international health-related agreements, policies, and programs; conducting medical and biomedical research; sponsoring and administering programs for the development of health resources, prevention and control of diseases, and alcohol and drug abuse; providing resources and expertise to the States and other public and private institutions in the planning, direction, and delivery of physical and mental health care services; and enforcing laws to ensure the safety and efficacy of drugs and protection against impure and unsafe foods, cosmetics, medical devices, and radiation-producing projects.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health consists of general and special staff offices, which support the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Surgeon General plan and direct the activities of the Public Health Service. The Office also consists of two major operating centers—the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment.

National Center for Health Statistics The National Center for Health Statistics collects, analyzes, and disseminates health statistics on vital events and health activities to reflect the health status of people, health needs, and health resources; stimulates and conducts basic and applied research in health data systems and statistical methodology; provides national leadership in health statistics and epidemiology; and fosters research, consultation, and training programs in international statistical activities.

For further information, call 301–436–7016.

National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment The National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment plans, develops, and administers a program of health services research, demonstrations, evaluations, and research training, studies, and related grant and contract supported activities covering the financing, organization, quality, and utilization of health services. The Center makes grants and contracts to health service providers, conducts and coordinates health services research within the Public Health Service, disseminates research findings, and provides technical assistance to other Federal programs and health service providers.

For further information, call 303–443–5650.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

The mission of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is to provide a national focus for the Federal effort to increase knowledge and promote effective strategies to deal with health problems and issues associated with the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs and with mental illness and mental health.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Administration:

Conducts and supports research on the biological, psychological, behavioral, and epidemiological aspects of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health and illness;

Conducts and supports research on the delivery of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health treatment and prevention services;

Supports the training of scientists to conduct research in the alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health fields;

Gathers and analyzes data about the extent of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health problems and the national response to these needs in terms of planning, establishing, and evaluating alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health programs;

Collaborates with, provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies, national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals, and voluntary groups to facilitate and expand programs for the prevention and treatment of alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health problems; and

Provides information on alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health to the public and to the scientific community.

For further information, call 301–443–3875.

Major Components

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism The Institute provides a national focus for the Federal effort to increase knowledge and promote effective strategies to deal with health problems and issues associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Institute conducts and supports research on alcohol-related disorders in its own laboratories and through extramural projects; supports epidemiological studies and national and community surveys to assess the risks for alcohol abuse among various population groups; plans, directs, supports, and evaluates research to identify new and improved alcoholism prevention, intervention, and treatment methods and techniques for application in the Nation's health care system; supports training and development of scientists for participation in alcohol research programs and activities; collaborates with other research institutes and Federal programs relevant to alcohol abuse and alcoholism and provides coordination of Federal alcohol abuse and alcoholism research activities; serves as a national resource for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of scientific findings and improved methods of alcoholism prevention and treatment services; maintains continuing relationships with institutions and professional associations and with international, national, State, and local officials, and voluntary agencies and organizations engaged in alcohol-related work; conducts policy studies and activities which have broad implications for alcoholism treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation activities; performs data collections and analyses, and provides technical assistance/technology transfer to State and local governments and community and voluntary organizations in the areas of policy development, program assessment, establishment of treatment standards, accreditation, and resource utilization; and supports public education activities to inform the public of the risks and consequences associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

For further information, call 301–443–4373.

National Institute on Drug Abuse The Institute provides a national focus for the Federal effort to increase knowledge and promote effective strategies to deal with health problems and issues associated with drug abuse. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Institute conducts and supports research on the biological, psychological, psychosocial, and epidemiological aspects of narcotic addiction and drug abuse; supports research training of individuals and institutions who are training individuals in the biological and psychological sciences and epidemiological aspects of narcotic addiction and drug abuse to enable them to pursue careers in research; collaborates with and provides technical assistance to State drug abuse authorities, and encourages State and community efforts in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating more effective narcotic addiction and drug abuse programs; collaborates with and encourages other Federal agencies, national, foreign, State and local organizations, hospitals, and volunteer groups to enable them to facilitate and extend programs for the prevention of narcotic addiction and drug abuse, and for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug abusers; and carries out administrative and financial management, policy and program development, planning and evaluation, and public information functions which are required to implement such programs.

For further information, call 301–443–6487.

National Institute of Mental Health The Institute provides a national focus for the Federal effort to increase knowledge and advance effective strategies to deal with health problems and issues in the promotion of mental health and the prevention and treatment of mental illness. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Institute conducts and supports research and research training on the biological, psychological, behavioral, epidemiological, and social science aspects of mental health and illness; conducts and supports research on the development and improvement of mental health services and prevention programs and on their administration and financing; collaborates with and provides technical assistance and data to State and local authorities to assist them in planning, establishing, maintaining, coordinating, and evaluating more effective mental health programs;

collaborates with, provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies and national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals, professional associations, and volunteer groups to facilitate and extend programs to promote mental health and prevent mental illness and to provide for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of mentally ill persons; collects, analyzes, and disseminates scientific findings and data on the incidence, prevalence, and resources for the treatment of mental illness; carries out administrative and financial management, policy development, planning and evaluation, and public information functions which are required to implement such programs; and exercises administrative and policy oversight for the operation of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

For further information, call 301–443–3877.

Centers for Disease Control

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), established as an operating health agency within the Public Health Service by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on July 1, 1973, is the Federal agency charged with protecting the public health of the Nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and responding to public health emergencies. It is composed of nine major operating components: Epidemiology Program Office, International Health Program Office, Laboratory Program Office, Center for Prevention Services, Center for Environmental Health, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Center for Professional Development and Training, and Center for Infectious Diseases.

CDC administers national programs for the prevention and control of communicable and vector-borne diseases and other preventable conditions. CDC develops and implements programs to deal with environmental health problems, including responding to environmental, chemical, and radiation emergencies.

CDC directs and enforces foreign quarantine activities and regulations; provides consultation and assistance in upgrading the performance of public health and clinical laboratories; and participates in a nationwide program of research, information, and education in the field of smoking and health.

To ensure safe and healthful working conditions for all working people, occupational safety and health standards are developed, and research and other activities are carried out, through the CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

CDC also provides consultation to other nations in the control of preventable diseases, and participates with national and international agencies in the eradication or control of communicable diseases and other preventable conditions.

For further information, call 404–329–3286.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) was established as an operating agency within the Public Health Service by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on April 19, 1983, as required by section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2767; 42 U.S.C. 9601 note). The mission of ATSDR is to provide leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to protect both the public health and worker safety and health from exposure and/or the adverse health effects of hazardous substances in storage sites or released in fires, explosions, or transportation accidents.

To carry out this mission, ATSDR, in cooperation with States and other Federal and local official agencies, collects, maintains, analyzes, and disseminates information relating to serious diseases and mortality and information relating to human exposure to toxic or hazardous substances; establishes appropriate registries necessary for long-term followup or specific scientific studies; establishes and maintains a complete listing of areas closed to the public or otherwise restricted in use because of toxic substance contamination; assists, consults, and coordinates with private or public health care providers in the provision of medical care and testing of exposed individuals; conducts periodic surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness; develops scientific and technical procedures for evaluating public health risk from hazardous substance incidents and for developing recommendations to protect the public health; provides medical, epidemiological, technical, and administrative advice and consultation to protect public health and worker safety and health in instances of exposure or potential exposure to hazardous substances, and arranges for program support to ensure adequate response to public health emergencies.

For further information, call 404–452–4113.

Food and Drug Administration

The name "Food and Drug Administration" was first provided by the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1931, approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 392), although similar law enforcement functions had been in existence under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drug Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768; 21 U.S.C. 1–15) became effective.

The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) activities are directed toward protecting the health of the Nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics, and other potential hazards.

Center for Drugs and Biologics The Center for Drugs and Biologics develops FDA policy with regard to the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of all drugs and biologicals for human use; plans and conducts research related to the development, manufacture, testing, and use of both new and old biological products to develop a scientific base for establishing standards designed to ensure the continued safety, purity, potency, and efficacy of biological products; inspects manufacturers' facilities for compliance with standards, tests products submitted for release, establishes written and physical standards, and approves licensing of manufacturers to produce biological products; reviews and evaluates new drug applications and notices of claimed investigational exemption for new drugs; develops and implements standards for the safety and effectiveness of all over-the-counter drugs; monitors the quality of marketed drugs and biologicals through product testing, surveillance, and compliance programs; develops and promulgates guidelines on current Good Manufacturing Practices for use by the biological and drug industry; develops and disseminates information and educational material dealing with biologicals and drugs to the medical community and the public in coordination with the Office of the Commissioner; conducts research and develops scientific standards on the composition, quality, safety, and efficacy of human drugs; collects and evaluates information on the effects and use trends of biologicals and marketed drugs; monitors prescription drug advertising and promotional labeling to assure their accuracy and integrity; analyzes data on accidental poisonings; and disseminates toxicity and treatment information on household products and medicines.

For further information, call 301–443–2894.

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition conducts research and develops standards on the composition, quality, nutrition, and safety of food and food additives, colors, and cosmetics; conducts research designed to improve the detection, prevention, and control of contamination that may be responsible for illness or injury conveyed by foods, colors, and cosmetics; coordinates and evaluates FDA's surveillance and compliance programs relating to foods, colors, and cosmetics; reviews industry petitions and develops regulations for food standards to permit the safe use of color additives and food additives; collects and interprets data on nutrition, food additives, and environmental factors affecting the total chemical result posed by food additives; and maintains a nutritional data bank.

For further information, call 202-245-8850.

Center for Veterinary Medicine The Center for Veterinary Medicine develops and conducts programs with respect to the safety and efficacy of veterinary preparations and devices; evaluates proposed use of veterinary preparations for animal safety and efficacy; and evaluates FDA's surveillance and compliance programs relating to veterinary drugs and other veterinary medical matters.

For further information, call 301-443-3450.

Center for Devices and Radiological Health The Center for Devices and Radiological Health develops and carries out a national program designed to control unnecessary exposure of humans to, and ensure the safe and efficacious use of, potentially hazardous ionizing and nonionizing radiation; develops policy and priorities regarding FDA programs relating to the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of medical devices for human use; conducts an electronic product radiation control program, including the development and administration of performance standards; develops, plans, and evaluates surveillance and compliance programs for medical devices and radiation exposure; plans, conducts, and supports research and testing relating to medical devices and to the health effects of radiation exposure; reviews and evaluates medical devices premarket approval applications, product development protocols, and exemption requests for investigational devices; develops, promulgates, and enforces performance standards for appropriate categories of medical devices and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) regulations for manufacturers; provides technical and other nonfinancial assistance to small manufacturers of medical devices; develops regulations, standards, and criteria and recommends changes in FDA legislative authority necessary to protect the public health; provides scientific and technical support to other components within FDA and other agencies on matters relating to radiological health and medical devices; and maintains appropriate liaison with other Federal, State, and international agencies, with industry, and with consumer and professional organizations.

For further information, call 301-443-4690 or 301-427-7163.

Toxicological Research The National Center for Toxicological Research conducts research programs to study the biological effects of potentially toxic chemical substances found in man's environment, emphasizing the determination of the health effects resulting from long-term, low-level exposure to chemical toxicants and the basic biological processes for chemical toxicants in animal organisms; develops improved methodologies and test protocols for evaluating the safety of chemical toxicants and the data that will facilitate the extrapolation of toxicological data from laboratory animals to man; and develops Center programs as a natural resource under the National Toxicology Program.

For further information, call 301-541-4000.

Regional Operations Field operations for the enforcement of the laws under the jurisdiction of FDA are carried out by 10 Regional Field Offices located in the cities of the Department's Regional Offices, through 22 District Offices, 2 Station Offices, and 128 Resident Inspection Posts located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

For further information, call 301-443-1594; and for a listing of FDA Consumer Affairs Officers, see page 290.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The mission of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is to provide leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to improve the health services for all people of the United States and to develop health care and maintenance systems which are adequately financed, comprehensive, interrelated, and responsive to the needs of individuals and families in all levels of society. To accomplish this goal, the Administration provides leadership and support efforts designed to integrate health services delivery programs with public and private health financing programs, including the health maintenance organizations; administers the health services block grants, categorical grants, and formula grant-supported programs; provides or arranges for personal health services, including both hospital and outpatient care to designated beneficiaries; administers programs to improve the utilization of health resources through health planning; provides technical assistance for modernizing or replacing health care facilities; provides leadership to improve the education, training distribution, supply, use, and quality of the Nation's health personnel; and provides advice and support to the Assistant Secretary for Health in the formulation of health policies.

For further information, contact the Associate Administrator for Communications. Phone, 301–443–2086.

Major Components

Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance The Bureau serves as a national focus for efforts to ensure the availability and delivery of health care services in medically underserved areas and to special services populations. To accomplish this goal, the Bureau assists States through program and clinical efforts to provide health care to underserved populations through the Primary Health Care Block Grant and the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, which provides a principal means of support in maintaining and improving the health of mothers and children; provides, through project grants to State, local, voluntary, public, and private entities, funds to help them meet the health needs of special populations such as migrants and victims of black lung disease; provides leadership and direction for the Bureau of Prisons Medical Program, the National Hansen's Disease Program, and support for Health Unit No. 1, the Federal Employees Occupational Health Program, CHAMPUS Program; administers a comprehensive health program for designated PHS beneficiaries including active duty members of the Coast Guard, PHS, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and administers the National Health Service Corps Program, which ensures accessibility of health care in underserved areas.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Program Support. Phone, 202–443–2330.

Bureau of Health Professions The Bureau provides national leadership in coordinating, evaluating, and supporting the development and utilization of the Nation's health personnel. The Bureau assesses the Nation's health personnel supply and requirements and forecasts supply and requirements for future time periods under a variety of health resources utilization assumptions; collects and analyzes data and disseminates information on the characteristics and capacities of the Nation's health personnel production systems; proposes new or modifications of existing departmental legislation, policies, and programs related to health personnel development and utilization; develops, tests, and demonstrates new and improved approaches to the development and utilization of health personnel within various patterns of health care delivery and financing systems; provides financial support to institutions and individuals for health professions education programs; administers Federal programs for targeted health personnel development and utilization; provides leadership for promoting equity in access to health services and health careers for the disadvantaged; provides technical assistance, consultation, and special financial assistance to national, State, and local agencies, organizations, and institutions for the development, production, utilization, and evaluation of health personnel; provides linkage between Bureau headquarters and PHS Regional Office activities related to health professions education and utilization by providing training, technical assistance, and consultation to Regional Office staff; coordinates with the programs of other agencies within PHS, the Department, and in other Federal departments and agencies concerned with health personnel development and health care services; provides liaison and coordinates with non-Federal organizations and agencies concerned with health personnel development and utilization; and, in coordination with the Office of the Administrator, HRSA, serves as a focus for technical assistance activities in the international aspects of health personnel development, including the conduct of special international projects relevant to domestic health personnel problems.

For further information, contact the Information Officer. Phone, 301–443–2060.

Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development The Bureau develops, administers, directs, coordinates, monitors, and supports Federal policy and programs pertaining to health planning and resources allocation for health care systems and organizations, including financial, capital, organizational, and physical matters. Specifically, the Bureau administers grant, loan, loan guarantee, and interest subsidy programs under titles VI and XVI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, relating to the construction, modernization, conversion or closure of health and health care organizations; administers grant programs for the construction of health professions teaching facilities and nurse training facilities under titles VII and VIII of the PHS Act; and administers PHS's responsibility for facility construction, renovation, and modification as prescribed in interagency memoranda of agreement with other Federal departments.

The Bureau also plans, directs, administers, coordinates, and evaluates national health planning and resources development program activities conducted under title XV of the PHS Act and section 1640 of the act, as amended; implements and administers the grant, contract, and loan aspects of title XIII, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's), of the PHS Act and is the Department's advocate in efforts to improve the organization and delivery of health services by use of the health maintenance organization approach; develops national policies and objectives for the planning and initial development of HMO's; develops long- and short-range program goals and objectives for planning, facilities, and HMO's; serves as the departmental focal point in the areas of HMO qualification, ongoing regulation, and employer compliance efforts; promotes reduction of costs associated with facility design, construction, modernization and replacement, and nonmedical operations (e.g., energy and maintenance); serves as adviser to, and coordinates activities with other administration organizational elements, other Federal organizations within and outside the Department, State and local entities, and professional and scientific organizations on matters pertaining to the planning and development of health delivery systems; develops, promotes, and directs efforts to improve the management, operational effectiveness, and efficiency of health care systems, organizations, and facilities; provides technical assistance to planning organizations, HMO's, and health care delivery systems and facilities in a wide variety of specific technical and technological systems; ensures that Federal policies with respect to planning, facility financing and distribution, replacement and construction, and HMO's are carried out and administered in a consistent manner; coordinates its programs and maintains liaison with other PHS components and programs, the Department, and other Federal agencies and departments, as appropriate; and maintains liaison and coordinates with non-Federal public and private entities as necessary for the accomplishment of its missions and objectives.

For further information, contact the Information Officer. Phone, 202–443–3376.

Indian Health Service The Indian Health Service (IHS) assures a comprehensive health services delivery system for American Indians and Alaska Natives with sufficient options to provide for maximum tribal involvement in meeting their health needs. The goal of IHS is to raise the health level of the Indian and Alaska Native people to the highest possible level.

To carry out its mission and to attain its goal, IHS assists Indian tribes in developing their capacity to man and manage their health programs through activities including health and management training, technical assistance, and human resource development; facilitates and assists Indian tribes in coordinating health planning, in obtaining and utilizing health resources available through Federal, State, and local programs in operation of comprehensive health programs, and in health program evaluation; provides comprehensive health care services, including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities; and serves as the principal Federal advocate for Indians in the health field to assure comprehensive health services for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer. Phone, 202–443–1104.

National Institutes of Health

The mission of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is to improve the health of the American people. To carry out this mission, NIH conducts and supports biomedical research into the causes, prevention, and cure of diseases; supports research training and the development of research resources; and makes use of modern methods to communicate biomedical information.

Major Components

National Cancer Institute (NCI) Research on cancer is a high priority program as a result of the National Cancer Act which made the conquest of cancer a national goal. The Institute developed a National Cancer Program to expand existing scientific knowledge on cancer cause and prevention as well as on the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of cancer patients.

Research activities conducted in the Institute's laboratories or supported through grants or contracts include many investigative approaches to cancer, including chemistry, biochemistry, biology, molecular biology, immunology, radiation physics, experimental chemotherapy, epidemiology, biometry, radiotherapy, and pharmacology. Cancer research facilities are constructed with NCI support and training is provided under university based programs. The Institute, through its cancer control element, applies research findings as rapidly as possible in preventing and controlling human cancer.

For further information, call 301–496–5737.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute The Institute provides leadership for a national program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, blood and lungs, and in the use of blood and the management of blood resources.

It conducts studies and research into the clinical use of blood and all aspects of the management of blood resources, and supports training of manpower in fundamental science and clinical disciplines for participation in basic and clinical research programs relating to heart, blood vessel, blood and lung diseases.

It coordinates with other research institutes and with all Federal agency programs relating to the above diseases, including programs in hypertension, stroke, respiratory distress, and sickle cell anemia.

It plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of research, investigations, clinical trials and demonstrations relating to the causes, prevention, methods of disagnosis and treatment (including emergency medical treatment) of heart, blood vessel, lung and blood diseases through research performed in its own laboratories and through contracts and research grants to scientific institutions and to individual scientists.

The Institute also conducts educational activities, including the collection and dissemination of educational materials about these diseases, with emphasis on the prevention thereof, for health professionals and the lay public, and maintains continuing relationships with institutions and professional associations and with international, national, and State and local officials, and voluntary agencies and organizations working in these areas.

For further information, call 301–496–2411.

National Library of Medicine The National Library of Medicine (NLM) serves as the Nation's chief medical information source. NLM is authorized to provide medical library services and on-line bibliographic searching capabilities, such as MEDLINE, TOXLINE, and others, to public and private agencies and organizations, institutions, and individuals. It is responsible for the development and management of a Biomedical Communications Network, applying advanced technology to the improvement of biomedical communications, and operates a computer-based toxicology information system for the scientific community, industry, and other Federal agencies. In addition, the Library acquires and makes available for distribution audiovisual instructional material, and develops prototype audiovisual communication programs for the health educational community. Through grants and contracts, the Library administers programs of assistance to the Nation's medical libraries which include support of a Regional Medical Library network, research in the field of medical library science, establishment and improvement of the basic library resources, and supporting biomedical scientific publications of a nonprofit nature.

For further information, call 301–496–6491.

National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases The Institute conducts, fosters, and supports basic and clinical research into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the various arthritic, metabolic, and digestive diseases. It covers the broad areas of arthritis, bone, and skin diseases; diabetes, blood, endocrine, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney and urologic diseases, joined with the Artificial Kidney/Chronic Uremia Program, through research performed in its own laboratories and clinics, research grants, individual and institutional research training awards, applied research and development programs through the contract mechanisms, field epidemiologic and clinical investigation studies on selected populations in the U.S., and collection and dissemination of information on Institute programs.

For further information, call 301–496–3741.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases The Institute conducts and supports broadly based research and research training on the causes, characteristics, prevention, control, and treatment of a wide variety of diseases believed to be attributable to infectious agents, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites, to allergies, or to other deficiencies or disorders in the responses of the body's immune mechanisms. Among areas of special emphasis are: asthma and allergic disease, clinical immunology, including organ transplantation, venereal diseases, hepatitis, influenza, and other viral respiratory infections, disease control measures, research and development, antiviral substances, and hospital-associated infections.

For further information, call 301–496–1521.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research on child health and maternal health; on problems of human development, with special reference to mental retardation; and on family structure, the dynamics of human population, and the reproductive process. Information related to these research findings is disseminated to other researchers, medical practitioners, and the general public to improve the health of children and their families.

For further information, call 301–496–3454.

National Institute of Dental Research The Institute supports and conducts clinical and laboratory research directed toward the ultimate eradication of tooth decay and of a broad array of oral-facial disorders.

For further information, call 301–496–6621.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences The Institute, located in Research Triangle Park, N.C., conducts and supports fundamental research concerned with defining, measuring, and understanding the effects of chemical, biological, and physical factors in the environment on the health and well-being of man.

For further information, call 919–541–3212 or (FTS) 8–629–3211.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences The emphasis of the Institute's programs for support of research and research training is basic biomedical science. The activities range from cell biology to genetics to pharmacology and systemic response to trauma and anesthesia.

For further information, call 301–496–7714.

National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke The Institute conducts and supports fundamental and applied research on human neurological and communicative disorders such as Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, head and spinal cord injuries, stroke, deafness, disorders of speech, and language development problems. The Institute also conducts and supports research on the development and function of the normal brain and nervous system in order to better understand normal processes relating to disease states.

For further information, call 301–496–4677.

National Eye Institute The Institute conducts and supports fundamental studies on the eye and visual system, and on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of visual disorders.

For further information, call 301–496–7425.

National Institute on Aging The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research to increase the knowledge of the aging process and associated physical, psychological, and social factors, resulting from advanced age. Incontinence, menopause, susceptibility to diseases, and memory loss are among the areas of special concern.

For further information, call 301–496–5345.

Clinical Center The Center is designed to bring scientists working in the Center's laboratories into close proximity with clinicians caring for patients, so that they may collaborate on problems of mutual concern. The research institutes select patients, referred to NIH by physicians throughout the United States and overseas, for clinical studies of specific diseases and disorders. A certain percent of the patients are "normal volunteers," healthy persons who provide an index of normal body functions against which to measure the abnormal. Normal volunteers come under varied sponsorship, such as colleges, civic groups, and religious organizations.

For further information, call 301–496–3227.

Fogarty International Center The Center promotes discussion, study, and research on the development of science internationally as it relates to health and administers a number of international programs for advanced study in the health sciences.

For further information, call 301–496–4625.

Division of Computer Research and Technology The Division conducts an integrated research developmental and service program in computer-related physical and life sciences in support of NIH biomedical research programs.

For further information, call 301–496–5206.

Division of Research Resources The Division supports general clinical research centers, biotechnology resources, and regional primate research centers; increases and improves laboratory animal facilities and resources; makes awards for minority biomedical support; and provides general research support to institutions throughout the United States.

For further information, call 301–496–5605.

Division of Research Services The Division conducts a centralized program of scientific, engineering, and technical services in support of NIH activities; furnishes services and specialized assistance in biomedical engineering and instrumentation design and development, research animal production, care, procurement, and animal disease identification and control. The Division assists in the following areas: biomedical library and translation services, environmental health and safety programs, and medical arts and photography services.

For further information, call 301–496–6235.

Division of Research Grants The Division provides staff support to the Office of the Director, NIH, in the formulation of grant and award policies and procedures, central receipt of all PHS applications for research and research training support, and makes initial referral to PHS components.

For further information, call 301–496–7881.

Health Care Financing Administration

[For the Health Care Financing Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Nov. 19, 1981, 46 FR 56911]

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was established by the Secretary's reorganization of March 8, 1977, as a principal operating component of the Department.

HCFA places under one Administration the oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs and related Federal medical care quality control staffs. The following major programs are directed by HCFA.

Medicare The Medicare Program is a Federal health insurance program for persons over 65 years of age and certain disabled persons. It is funded through social security contributions, premiums, and general revenue. HCFA develops and implements policies, procedures, and guidance related to program recipients, the providers of services such as hospitals, nursing homes, physicians, and the contractors which process claims. HCFA also coordinates with the States to develop departmental programs, activities, and organizations which are closely related to the Medicare Program.

Medicaid The Medicaid Program, through grants to States, provides medical services to the needy and the medically needy. HCFA is responsible for working with the States to develop approaches toward meeting the needs of those who cannot afford adequate medical care.

The Medicare/Medicaid Programs include a quality assurance focal point to carry out the quality assurance provisions of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs; the development and implementation of health and safety standards for providers of care in Federal health programs; and the implementation of the End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Program and the Professional Standards Review (PRO) provisions.

READEX FICHE best copy available

For further information, contact the Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201. Phone, 301–594–3075.

Social Security Administration

[For the Social Security Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Part 422]

The Social Security Administration (SSA) was established and its predecessor, the Social Security Board, was abolished by Federal Security Agency Reorganization Plan II of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

By Reorganization Plan I of 1953, effective April 11, 1953, the Social Security Administration was transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Department was redesignated as the Department of Health and Human Services by the Department of Education Organization Act (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508), approved October 17, 1979.

The Office of the Commissioner of Social Security is directly responsible to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for all programs administered by SSA and provides executive direction and support to SSA.

The Social Security Administration, under the direction of the Commissioner of Social Security, administers a national program of contributory social insurance whereby employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions which are pooled in special trust funds. When earnings stop or are reduced because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to partially replace part of the earnings the family has lost.

Part of the contributions go into a separate hospital insurance trust fund, so that when workers and their dependents become 65 years old they will have help with their hospital bills. They may also elect to receive help with doctor bills and other medical expenses by paying a percentage of supplementary medical insurance premiums, while the Federal Government pays the remainder. Together, these two programs are often referred to as "Medicare." Under certain conditions, Medicare protection also is provided to people who are receiving social security or railroad retirement monthly benefits based on a disability. The responsibility for the administration of the Medicare Program has been transferred to the Health Care Financing Administration. By agreement with the Department of Labor, SSA is also involved in certain aspects of the administration of the black lung benefits provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended (83 Stat. 793; 30 U.S.C. 901).

Principal SSA programs include the Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program, which provides monthly benefits to retired and disabled workers, their spouses and children, and to survivors of insured workers; and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), a Federal-State program that helps needy families in which there are children. AFDC subsidizes children who are deprived of the financial support of one of their parents due to death, disability, absence from the home, or, in some States, unemployment.

Effective January 1, 1974, SSA undertook administration of the supplemental security income (SSI) program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The basic Federal SSI payment program is financed out of general revenue, rather than a special trust fund. Some States, choosing to provide payments to supplement SSI benefits, have agreements with SSA under which SSA administers these supplemental payments for the States. The Social Security Administration is responsible for the administration of the income maintenance portion of grants to States under title IV, the AFDC portion of the Social Security Act, and for financial aid to the needy aged, blind, and disabled in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, under other provisions of the act.

In addition, SSA, through a nationwide field organization of 10 regional offices, 6 program service centers, and over 1,300 local offices, guides and directs all aspects of the cash benefit program operations of SSA; and directs the activities of those offices responsible for various program operations, including retirement, survivors, and disability insurance, and supplemental security income.

The Social Security Administration also provides administrative direction to a national organization of administrative law judges, who conduct independent hearings and decide appealed determinations involving the benefit provisions of SSA programs. SSA, through its Appeals Council, reviews such appealed determinations and renders the Secretary's final decision.

Social Security Administration operations are decentralized to provide appropriate services at the local level. The United States is divided into 10 regions, each headed by a Regional Commissioner (RC). The Regional Commissioner is the principal SSA representative at the regional level, responsible for effective SSA contact with HHS, other Federal agencies, State disability determination services, and State welfare agencies. Regional Commissioners implement national operational and management plans for providing SSA services directly to the public. Regional Commissioners coordinate SSA's regional operations so that they are effective and consistent with national and regional requirements, as well as systems and policy directives.

Each region contains, under the overall direction of the RC, a network of district offices, branch offices, and teleservice centers, which serve as the contact between SSA and the public. These installations have responsibility for informing people of the purposes and provisions of programs administered by SSA and their rights and responsibilities thereunder; assisting with claims filed for retirement, survivors, health, or disability insurance benefits, black lung benefits, or supplemental security income; developing and adjudicating claims; assisting certain beneficiaries in claiming reimbursement for medical expenses; conducting development of cases involving earnings records, coverage, and fraud-related questions; making rehabilitation service referrals; and assisting claimants in filing appeals on SSA determinations of benefit entitlement or amount.

For further information, contact the Office of Field Operations, Social Security Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235. Phone, 301-594-2520.

Office of Child Support Enforcement

[For the Office of Child Support Enforcement statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Mar. 9, 1977, 42 FR 13262]

The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) was established pursuant to the act of January 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2351; 42 U.S.C. 651). OCSE was continued as a separate organization by the Secretary's reorganization of March 8, 1977.

The mission of the Office of Child Support Enforcement is to provide leadership in the planning, development, management, and coordination of the Department's Child Support Enforcement programs and activities authorized and directed by title IV-D of the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 627; 42 U.S.C. 601), as amended, and other pertinent legislation. The general purpose of this legislation and the Child Support Enforcement programs developed pursuant thereto is to require States to enforce support obligations owed by absent parents to their children by locating absent parents, establishing paternity when necessary, and obtaining child support.

For further information, contact the Child Support Information Officer, Office of Child Support Enforcement, Department of Health and Human Services, 6110 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 301-443-4442.

Office of Community Services

[For the Office of Community Services statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Sept. 26, 1983, 48 FR 43728]

The Office of Community Services was established within the Department of Health and Human Services by section 676 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 516; 42 U.S.C. 9905).

The Office of Community Services administers the Community Services block grant and discretionary grant programs established by sections 672 (95 Stat. 511; 42 U.S.C. 9901) and 681 (95 Stat. 518; 42 U.S.C. 9910) of the act; management of the Community Services transition project grants authorized by section 682 (95 Stat. 518; 42 U.S.C. 9911) for implementation during fiscal year 1982 at the discretion of State governments not electing to administer Community Services Block Grants in FY 1982; and the programmatic close-out functions related to funds awarded by the Community Services Administration (CSA) in FY 1981 and prior years. These closeout functions are among the CSA closeout functions assigned to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 682(e) of the act. They were subsequently reassigned to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Community Services, Department of Health and Human Services, 1200 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-653-2010.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the specified office, Department of Health and Human Services, Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201.

Locator Inquiries about the location and telephone numbers of HHS offices should be directed to the HHS locator in the Information Center, Lobby of Humphrey Building. Phone, 202-245-6296.

Employment Inquiries and application for employment and inquiries regarding the college recruitment program should be directed to the Washington Personnel Servicing Center, Personnel Office. Phone, 202-472-6731.

Contract and Small Business Activities For information concerning programs, call or write the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 202-245-7300.

Consumer Activities Call or write the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs for information about consumer activities. Phone, 202-634-4140.

Publications Persons requiring a short history of the Department of Health and

Human Services may request *A Common Thread of Service* from the Information Center.

Prenatal Care, Infant Care, Your Child from 1 to 6, Your Child From 6 to 12, No Smoking! Pamphlets for Parents, Teenagers, Grade School Children, Thinking About Drinking, and many others are available at various prices from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Telephone Directory The Department of Health and Human Services telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Office of Human Development Services

General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 20201.

Information Center Public Information Office, Room 329F, Humphrey Building. Phone, 202-472-7257.

Contracts Contact the Grants and Contract Management Division. Phone, 202-472-3243.

Employment The Office of Human Development Services uses various civil service examinations and registers in selecting new employees. Inquiries should be directed to the Personnel Division. Phone, 202-245-3256.

Mental Retardation Call or write the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, OHDS, for information on HHS mental retardation programs. Phone, 202-245-7634.

Public Health Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health Inquiries on the following should be directed to the specified office, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Employment The majority of positions are in the Federal civil service. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Personnel Operations, Room 17A-08. Phone, 301-443-6900.

Many medical, scientific, and technical positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries should be directed to the Division of Commissioned Personnel Operations, Room 4-35. Phone, 301-443-3067.

Films, Publications, and Other Information Information concerning films, publications, and other specific information should be directed to the six health agencies that are listed below. All other inquiries about the Public Health Service should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Room 740G, Hubert H. Humphrey Building.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the office indicated at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Employment Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Division of Personnel Management. Phone, 301-443-3408.

Publications Write to the Associate Administrator for Communications and Public Affairs. Phone, 301-443-3783.

Contracts Write to the Director, Division of Grants and Contracts Management. Phone, 301-443-4147.

Centers for Disease Control

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the CDC office indicated at the Centers for Disease Control, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333.

Employment The majority of CDC positions are in the Federal civil service. For information about positions, inquiries may be addressed to the Personnel Management Office.

Many medical, scientific, and technical positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries may be addressed to CDC, Personnel Management Office (phone, 404-329-3276); or to Commissioned Personnel

Operations Division, OPM, PHS, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Films Information concerning availability of audiovisual materials related to CDC program activities can be obtained from the Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 404-329-3286.

Publications Single copies of most CDC publications are available free of charge from the Communications and Management Analysis Office, CDC. Phone, 404-329-3534.

Bulk quantities of publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Health Resources and Services Administration

Inquiries on the following should be directed to the specified office, Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Employment The majority of HRSA positions are in the Federal civil service. For positions in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, employment inquiries may be addressed to the Division of Personnel, Room 14A46. Phone, 301-443-5460.

Hiring in other areas is decentralized to the 8 field appointing authorities under HRSA and to the Regional Health Administrators in each of the 10 HHS regional offices. The U.S. Government listings in the appropriate commercial telephone directories will provide specific addresses.

Some health professional positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries may be addressed to Commissioned Personnel Operations Division, OPM, Public Health Service, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Films Information concerning the availability of audiovisual materials related to HRSA program activities, including films for recruiting minorities into health professions and women into dentistry, are available from the Office of Communications.

Publications Single copies of most Health Resources and Services Administration publications are available free of charge. For a complete listing, request the catalog *Current Publications of the Health Resources and Services Administration* from the Office of Communications, Room 14-43. Bulk quantities of publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Certain technical publications may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22151.

Food and Drug Administration

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Reading Rooms Freedom of Information, Room 12A-30, phone, 301-443-1813; Hearing Clerk, Room 4-65, phone, 301-443-1751; and Press Office, Room 15B-42 (or Room 3807, FB-8, 200 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20204), phone, 301-443-3285.

Employment FDA uses various civil service examinations and registers in their recruitment for positions such as consumer safety officers, pharmacologists, microbiologists, physiologists, chemists, mathematical statisticians, physicians, dentists, animal caretakers, etc. Inquiries for positions in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area should be directed to the Personnel Officer (HFA-400). Phone, 301-443-2234.

Inquiries for positions outside the Washington, DC, area should be directed to the appropriate local FDA office.

Schools interested in their college recruitment program should write to the Personnel Officer (HFA-400). Phone, 301-443-6890.

Contracts Contact the Director, Division of Contracts and Grants Management (HFA-500). Phone, 301-443-6890.

Consumer Activities FDA Consumer Affairs Officers are located in 32 cities across the country. Consumer phones in these same cities provide recorded messages of interest to the consumer. Phone, 301-443-5006. (See table below.)

Consumer Affairs Officers—Food and Drug Administration

Office	Address	Telephone
Atlanta, GA 30309	1182 W. Peachtree St. NW.	404-881-7355
Baltimore, MD 21201	900 Madison Ave.	301-962-3731
Boston, MA 02109	585 Commercial St.	617-223-5857
Brooklyn, NY 11232	850 3d Ave.	718-965-5043
Buffalo, NY 14202	599 Delaware Ave.	716-846-4483
Chicago, IL 60607	1222 Main Post Office Bldg.	312-353-7126
Cincinnati, OH 45202	1141 Central Pkwy.	513-684-3501
Cleveland, OH 44114	601 Rockwell Ave.	216-522-4844
Dallas, TX 75201	1200 Main Tower Bldg.	214-767-5433
Denver, CO 80202	19th and California Sts.	303-844-4915
Detroit, MI 48207	1560 E. Jefferson Ave.	313-226-6273
East Orange, NJ 07018	20 Evergreen Pl.	201-645-3265
Houston, TX 77009	1440 N. Loop	713-229-3550
Indianapolis, IN 46204	575 N. Pennsylvania	317-269-6500
Kansas City, MO 64106	1009 Cherry St.	816-374-3817
Los Angeles, CA 90015	1521 W. Pico Blvd.	213-688-4395
Minneapolis, MN 55401	240 Hennepin Ave.	612-349-3906
Nashville, TN 37217	297 Plus Park Blvd.	615-251-5208
New Orleans, LA 70122	4298 Elysian Fields Ave.	504-589-2420
Omaha, NE 68102	200 S. 16th St.	402-221-4675
Orlando, FL 32802	7299 Lake Ellenor Dr.	305-855-0900
Philadelphia, PA 19106	2d and Chestnut Sts.	215-597-0837
San Antonio, TX 78204	727 E. Durango	512-229-6737
San Francisco, CA 94102	50 United Nations Plaza	415-556-2682
San Juan, PR 00905	P.O. Box S/4427, Old San Juan Station	809-753-4443
Seattle, WA 98174	909 1st Ave.	206-442-5258
St. Louis, MO 63102	808 N. Collins St.	314-425-5021

Speakers Available for presentations to private organizations and community groups. Requests should be directed to the local FDA office.

Publications *FDA Consumer,* FDA's official magazine, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 301-443-3220.

National Institutes of Health

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the NIH office indicated at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20014, or the address given.

Employment A wide range of civil service examinations and registers are used; staff fellowships are available to recent doctorates in biomedical sciences; college recruitment is conducted as necessary to meet requirements. Write to Division of Personnel Management for further information. Phone, 301-496-4197.

PHS Commissioned Officer Program

Request, from the Division of Personnel Management, a copy of *Associate Training Programs in the Medical and Biological Sciences* which describes Commissioned Officer programs at NIH and the program for early commissioning of senior medical students in the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service. Phone, 301-496-7881.

Contracts For information on research and development contracts, write the Division of Contracts and Grants; for all other contracts, write the Division of Administrative Services. Phone, FTS 8-629-3211.

Environment Research on the biological effects of chemical, physical, and biological substances present in the environment are conducted and supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC 22709. Phone, FTS 8-629-4000.

Films Research and health related films are available for loan or purchase from the National Medical Audiovisual Center, Bethesda, MD 20209 and the National Audiovisual Center (GSA), Washington, DC 20409. *To Seek . . . To Teach . . . To Heal* is available from the National Audiovisual Center (GSA).

Publications Publications and reports on health and disease problems, medical research, and biomedical communications are available from the Division of Public Information, Office of Communications, NIH; or Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Publications include: *Journal of National Cancer Institute; Environmental Health Perspectives; Scientific Directory, 1978 and Annual Bibliography, 1977; NLM—Medline* (brochure); and *NIH Publications List.* Single copies of these publications are available from NIH.The *Index Medicus, Cumulated Index Medicus Annual,* and *Research Grants Index* may be ordered from the Government Printing Office.

Health Care Financing Administration

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 6325 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21207.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Chief, Contract Branch, Division of Procurement Services. Phone, 301-594-3139.

Publications For information on publications write to the Production and Distribution Branch, Division of General Services. Phone, 301-594-5514.

Employment Inquiries should be addressed to the Division of Personnel. For information on employment in an HCFA regional office, contact the Regional Personnel Officer in the Office of the Regional Director for that region.

Social Security Administration

Inquiries on the following information may be directed to the specified office, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235.

Reading Rooms Requests for information, for copies of records, or to inspect or copy records may be made at any of SSA's local offices or the Headquarters Contact Unit, Room G-44, Altmeyer Building. Phone, 301-876-6450 (answering service).

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Office of Management, Budget, and Personnel. Phone, 301-594-0580.

Publications The Social Security Administration collects a substantial volume of economic, demographic, and other data in furtherance of its program mission. Basic data on employment and earnings, beneficiaries and benefit payments, utilization of health services and other items of program interest are published regularly in the *Social Security Bulletin,* its *Annual Statistical Supplement,* and in special releases and reports which appear periodically on selected topics of interest to the general public. Additional information may be obtained from the Publications Staff of SSA's Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy, Room 1120, 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20009. Phone, 202-673-5579.

The Office of Governmental Affairs has published numerous pamphlets concerning programs administered by SSA. Single copies may be obtained at any of SSA's over 1,300 local offices.

Employment A variety of civil service registers and examinations are used in hiring new employees. Also, SSA has an extensive college recruitment program. Specific employment information may be obtained from the Office of Human Resources. Phone, 301-594-3510.

Speakers and Films It is SSA's policy to make speakers, films, and exhibits available to public or private organizations, community groups, schools, etc., throughout the Nation. Requests for this service should be directed to the nearest Social Security Office or the Office of Governmental Affairs.

Office of Community Services

Informational inquiries should be directed to the Office of Community Services, 1200 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-653-2010.

For further information concerning the Department of Health and Human Services, contact the Information Center, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201. Phone, 202-245-6296.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410
Phone, 202–655–4000

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James C. Nistler	*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Single Family Housing*
John J. Coonts	*Director, Office of Lender Activities and Land Sales Registration*
Alan Kappeler	*Director, Office of Insured Single Family Housing*

William Sorrentino	*Director, Office of Manufactured Housing and Regulatory Functions*
Warren T. Lindquist	*Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing*
James E. Baugh	*General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing*
Patricia Arnaudo	*Acting Director, Office of Indian Housing*
Thomas Sherman	*Director, Office of Public Housing*
Nancy Chisholm	*Director, Office of Policy*
Donald Chinn	*Director, Office of Administration*
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John J. Connors	*Assistant Inspector General, Fraud Control and Management Operations*
Patrick J. Neri	*Assistant Inspector General, Investigations*

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal Federal agency responsible for programs concerned with housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improving and developing the Nation's communities.

To carry out its overall purpose of assisting the sound development of our communities, HUD administers mortgage insurance programs that help families to become home owners; a rental subsidy program for lower income families who otherwise could not afford decent housing; antidiscrimination in housing activities; and programs that aid neighborhood rehabilitation and the preservation of our urban centers from blight and decay. HUD also protects the home buyer in the marketplace and fosters programs that stimulate and guide the housing industry to provide not only housing but a suitable living environment.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development was created to administer the principal programs which provide assistance for housing and for the development of the Nation's communities; to assist the President in achieving maximum coordination of the various Federal activities which have a major effect upon urban community, suburban, or metropolitan development; to encourage the solution of problems of housing and community development through States, cities, counties, and other units of general local government and through the promotion of interstate, regional, and metropolitan cooperation; to encourage the maximum contributions that may be made by vigorous private homebuilding and mortgage lending industries to housing, community development, and the national economy; and to provide for full and appropriate consideration, at the national level, of the needs and interests of the Nation's communities and of the people who live and work in them.

HUD was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of September 9, 1965, effective November 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 42 U.S.C. 3531–3537).

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Department is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, who is responsible for the administration of all programs, functions, and authorities of the Department; for the regulation of the Federal National Mortgage Association, for the administration of the Government National Mortgage Association; and for advising the President on Federal policy, programs, and activities relating to housing and community development. The Secretary formulates recommendations for basic policies in the field of housing and community development for purposes such as the legislative program, the State of the Union message, and the President's budget; and works with the Executive Office of the President and other Federal agencies in keeping economic and fiscal policies in housing and community development consistent with other economic and fiscal policies of the Government. The Secretary also serves as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of Secretarial duties and responsibilities, and serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary.

Staff The Secretary is assisted in performing the functions of the Department by Assistant Secretaries and other officials in program and functional areas.

The Office of the Secretary also contains staff offices having Department-wide responsibility in specialized functional areas such as coordination of field activities, Indian and Alaskan Native programs, small and disadvantaged business utilization, intergovernmental relations, labor relations, international affairs, administrative judicial proceedings, and contract appeals.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity The Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity advises the Secretary and principal departmental staff on issues and policies affecting civil rights and equal opportunity in housing and related facilities, community development, employment, and business.

The Assistant Secretary is responsible for developing and implementing fair housing and equal opportunity policies and programs pursuant to various civil rights laws, Executive orders, and Federal regulations intended to protect affected persons from discrimination based on race, color, sex, national origin, religion, handicap, or age. Among these authorities are the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 81; 42 U.S.C. 3601); title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. 2000d); section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 649; 42 U.S.C. 5309); sections 501, 504, and 505 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 390, 394, 92 Stat. 2982; 29 U.S.C. 791, 794, 794a); the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 728–732; 48 U.S.C. 6101 note); the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 601 note), as amended; section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 476; 12 U.S.C. 1701u), as amended; and Executive Orders 11063 (as amended), 11246, 11478, 11625, 12259, and 12432.

Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs is the adviser to the Secretary and other principal departmental staff on matters involving the Department's communications with the public and the media. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for matters relating to public information, public opinion, and participation in public events. The Assistant Secretary also coordinates the activities of the various divisions of the Office of Public Affairs in providing the following services: response to requests for information by national, regional, and local news media; issuance of news releases and other publications explaining or describing departmental activities; communication support for the program activities of the Department; scheduling of the Secretary's public appearances; preparation of speeches for use by the Secretary and the Under Secretary; response to Freedom of Information requests from the media; and the review of all departmental publications.

Legislation and Congressional Relations The Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Relations is a principal adviser to the Secretary on matters affecting Congress and is responsible for providing services to Congress for all programs and activities of the Department. These responsibilities are carried out through a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation and a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration is the principal adviser to the Secretary and other principal staff of the Department and the chief officer of the Department on administrative management. The responsibilities of this office are carried out through the following offices: Personnel, Training, Budget, Finance and Accounting, Administrative and Management Services, Procurement and Contracts, and Information Policies and Systems.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the chief law officer of the Department and is the legal adviser to the Secretary and other principal staff of the Department. The General Counsel provides legal opinions, advice, and services with respect to all programs and activities of the Department; and provides counsel and assistance in the development of the Department's programs and policies. The General Counsel supervises all staff assigned to the Office of the General Counsel at Headquarters and provides professional guidance for staff assigned to the Regional and Area Counsels' Offices.

Inspector General The Inspector General is the principal adviser to the Secretary with responsibilities for the audit, investigation, fraud control, and designated security services relating to programs and operations of the Department. The Inspector General provides leadership and coordination for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of programs and operations, as well as the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs and operations. The Inspector General also is responsible for keeping the Secretary and Congress informed about problems relating to the administration of the Department's programs and operations.

Program Areas

Community Planning and Development

The Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development is responsible for the following programs and activities:

Community Development Block Grants The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program was established by title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat.633; 42 U.S.C. 5301) to meet a wide variety of community development needs in "entitlement" and "nonentitlement" communities, with its primary objective being to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income. Entitlement communities, generally cities with more than 50,000 population, central cities, and counties with more than 200,000 population, receive an annual amount of CDBG funds (their entitlement) based on a formula contained in the statute. Thirty percent of the funds appropriated for the CDBG also are allocated among States, using a formula, for use by nonentitlement communities.

Grants are awarded to entitlement communities to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed at neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and the provision of improved community facilities and services.

Entitlement communities develop their own programs and funding priorities. However, grantees must meet one of the following program objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight. In addition, activities may be carried out which the community certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs. Grantees must also certify that during a period of not more than 3 years, not less than 51 percent of its CDBG funds will be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Activities that do not meet one of these three broad national objectives may not be undertaken with CDBG funds. Regulations governing the entitlement portion of the program may be found in 24 CFR, part 570.

Nonentitlement communities are places which are not entitled to an annual grant. States may administer the nonentitlement CDBG funds, as a resul of amendments to the act in 1981 (95 Stat. 384; 42 U.S.C. 5301). In States which do not choose to administer the nonentitlement funds, HUD administers the Small Cities Program, which was established by amendments to the act in 1977.

The HUD-administered Small Cities Program is competitive; HUD ranks each community's application according to its percentage and absolute poverty, its program's impact, its community development needs, and its performance in fair housing and equal opportunity. The most highly ranked applications are then funded to the extent funds are available.

The State-administered Small Cities Program application requirements and the methods in which funds are distributed to nonentitlement communities are established by the State. Eligible activities are the same as those for the entitlement communities, and programs must address the same program objectives. In electing to administer the program, the Governor must certify that the State has or will: plan for community development activities; provide technical assistance in connection with community development programs; provide, from State resources, funds equal to 10 percent of its CDBG allocation for community development activities; and consult with local elected officials in designing the method of funds distribution it will use. Other applicable laws and requirements may be found in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and in 24 CFR, part 570, subpart I.

Some of the specific activities that can be carried out with block grant funds include the acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential structures, provisions for public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets and neighborhood centers, and the conversion of schools for eligible purposes. In addition, block grant funds are available to pay for public services within certain limits, for activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources, planning activities, assistance to profit-motivated businesses to carry out economic development activities, and assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities.

For further information, contact the Office of Block Grant Assistance. Phone, 202-755-6587.

Section 108 Loan Guarantees Under Section 108, HUD guarantees loans to communities to finance the acquisition of real property and the rehabilitation of publicly owned real property, plus certain related activities. CDBG entitlement cities, such as metropolitan cities and urban counties, are eligible to apply for loan guarantee assistance under Section 108. To secure the loan guarantee, the community is required to pledge any grant approved or any grant that the community becomes eligible for under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Obligations guaranteed under Section 108 are purchased by the Federal Financing Bank, an agency of the Treasury Department.

For further information, contact the Office of Block Grant Assistance. Phone, 202-755-6587.

Secretary's Discretionary Fund Under title I of the act, a fund is reserved for Secretarial discretion in making community development grants to insular areas and Indian tribes and for technical assistance to program recipients.

For further information, contact the Office of Program Policy Development. Phone, 202-755-6090.

Urban Development Action Grants These grants are authorized by title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. The Action Grant program is designed to encourage new or increased private investment in cities and urban counties which are experiencing severe economic distress. The availability of Action Grant funds permits local officials to capitalize on opportunities to stimulate economic development activity such as new permanent jobs and increased tax revenues needed to aid in economic recovery. Action Grant funds are available to carry out projects in support of a wide variety of economic recovery activites that involve partnerships with the private sector. As a requirement for funding, a firm private sector financial commitment must be in place. The program demonstrates the Federal Government's commitment to fostering private investment in cities.

For further information, contact the Office of Urban Development Action Grants. Phone, 202-755-6290.

Relocation and Acquisition The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Uniform Act) establishes policies and requirements to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced by a federally assisted project and owners of property acquired for a project. The Office of Community Planning and Development develops HUD policies, standards, procedures, and advisory materials implementing the act and monitors HUD-assisted activities to ensure compliance with the law. Under the law all displaced persons that meet certain eligibility requirements may receive relocation assistance, including reimbursement for moving expenses. Displaced residential occupants may also be eligible for a replacement housing payment. Property owners are offered fair value for their property and are reimbursed for any incidental sales costs.

By regulation, the Department has adopted requirements designed to ensure that adequate relocation assistance is provided to tenants displaced by certain HUD-assisted programs that are not governed by the Uniform Act.

For further information, contact the Office of Urban Rehabilitation. Phone, 202-755-5685.

Environment The Assistant Secretary has departmental responsibility for implementing policies and procedures for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related laws and authorities, and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Environmental activities encompass the development of standards, policies, and procedures for environmental assessments and impact statements, historic preservation reviews, compliance with laws and Executive orders on archaeology, floodplains, wetlands, acquifers, and endangered species. Activities include the development and administration of strategies for the amelioration of environmental problems and the establishment of standards, such as those for minimum distances between housing and sources of noise or hazardous storage facilities. Emphasis is placed on technical assistance and helping communities in environmental and land-use planning and environmental management practices, including urban environmental design and the quality of the built environment.

For further information, contact the Office of Environment and Energy. Phone, 202-755-7894.

Energy The 1980 and 1981 amendments to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 added to the findings and purposes of the act: recognition that increasing energy costs have seriously undermined local community development and housing activities; called for concerted action with State and local governments to address the resulting economic and social hardships; and added as a new objective; conservation, energy efficiency and renewable sources of supply. HUD-supported activities include weatherization and installation of solar equipment, production (emphasizing renewable resources), aid for the assessment and installation of district heating and cooling systems and resource recovery projects, provision of technical assistance to State and local governments, and the preparation of comprehensive energy use strategies. The Assistant Secretary functions as energy conservation officer for the Department and in liaison with other agencies.

For further information, contact the Office of Environment and Energy. Phone, 202-755-7894.

Rehabilitation Loans Under section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 790; 42 U.S.C. 1452b), as amended, low-interest loans for rehabilitation of residential and nonresidential properties are made in conjunction with other Federal programs that aid neighborhood revitalization, such as the Community Development Block Grant Program and Urban Homesteading. The Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981 (95 Stat. 384; 42 U.S.C. 5301) permits new commitments for this program through September 30, 1983, from loan repayments.

For fiscal year 1983, approximately $84.1 million is allocated for the rehabilitation of multifamily properties and for the rehabilitation of single-family properties in HUD-approved urban homesteading areas. In making section 312 loans, priority is given to applications submitted by low- and moderate-income persons who own property and will occupy it upon completion of rehabilitation and for owners of multifamily properties who leverage private funds to accomplish rehabilitation. These priorities are reflected in the current interest rates. Borrowers who own and occupy single-family properties pay 3 percent if their income is at or below 80 percent of the median income in the HUD-approved area, and higher income borrowers pay 9 percent. For borrowers whose properties are multifamily properties or investor-owned, single-family properties, the interest rate is 5 percent if rehabilitation is financed from nonpublicly subsidized funds which equal or exceed the section 312 loan amount and 9 percent if this condition is not met.

The Department has made improvements in its debt collection activities for the program over the last several years and has increased its income from existing loans.

For further information, contact the Office of Urban Rehabilitation. Phone, 202-755-5685.

Urban Homesteading Under title VIII, section 810 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 734; 12 U.S.C. 1706e), as amended, HUD is authorized to transfer, without payment, to States, units of local government or their designated public agencies, Secretary-owned, unoccupied, unrepaired, one-to-four-family residences for use in a HUD-approved urban homesteading program. The legislation also authorized the appropriation of funds to reimburse the Department for any properties transferred under section 810.

An urban homesteading program must provide for the conditional conveyance of property to homesteaders who agree to repair it, maintain it, and live in it as their principal residence for a minimum of 3 years in exchange for full legal title. The local program must develop a coordinated plan for improving the neighborhood's services and facilities. Current total appropriations for the urban homesteading program amount to $55 million. These funds are used to reimburse the HUD housing loan and mortgage insurance fund for any properties transferred to localities for use in an approved local urban homesteading program.

Section 106 of the Housing Community Development Amendments of 1979 (93 Stat. 1104; 12 U.S.C. 1706e) and section 102 (a) of the Housing and Community Development Admendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 2083; 12 U.S.C. 1706e) authorized HUD to use funds as required by section 810 to reimburse the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Agriculture for properties conveyed for use in a HUD-approved urban homesteading program.

Management of Discontinued Programs The Assistant Secretary has responsibility for grant completions under several repealed programs: the planning assistance (701) program and the neighborhood self-help development program. The 701 program provided assistance for a broad array of planning and management activities by State, regional, and community planning organizations. The neighborhood self-help development program provided grants and other forms of assistance to neighborhood organizations to undertake community or economic development and revitalization projects in low- and moderate-income areas.

Residual functions of the new community development program were transferred to the community planning and development program following the abolishment of the New Community

Development Corporation. Former categorical programs are administered as well, including the urban renewal, model cities, basic water and sewer facilities, open space land, and neighbor facilities programs. Finally, the Revolving Fund (Liquidating Programs), a single fund to assist in the efficient liquidation of the assets acquired under various housing and urban development programs, is administered by the Assistant Secretary.

Housing

The Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner directs the housing programs and functions of the Department, supporting the production, financing, and management of new and substantially rehabilitated housing and the conservation and preservation of the existing housing stock.

The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the following programs: mortgage insurance and other financial and related assistance authorized by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); the assisted-housing program (section 8) under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (88 Stat. 662; 42 U.S.C. 1437f); the rent supplement program under title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 451); the repair, construction, improvement, removal, demolition or alteration, management, rehabilitation, rental, maintenance, operation, and disposition of real and related personal property managed by the Secretary; the elderly and handicapped housing loan program under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 667; 12 U.S.C. 1701q); technical and financial assistance to nonprofit sponsors under section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 490; 12 U.S.C. 1701x); administration and enforcement of regulatory programs aimed at consumer protection; including Interstate Land Sales Registration, Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724; 12 U.S.C. 2601 note); and the housing development grant program under section 17 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (97 Stat. 1196; 42 U.S.C. 1437*o)*.

The Assistant Secretary also serves as the Chairman of the Mortgagee Review Board and is authorized to withdraw mortgagee approvals.

Insurance Mortgages are insured loans under the terms of the National Housing Act for the purchase, refinancing, construction, or rehabilitation of single-family housing, rental housing, cooperative housing, condominiums, and manufactured homes. Mortgage insurance also is provided for property improvement loans, housing for the elderly, nursing homes and intermediate care facilities, and nonprofit hospitals and group practice medical facilities. Special programs are provided for loan and mortgage insurance for land development, manufactured home parks, experimental housing, housing in urban renewal areas, armed services housing, and single-family housing for homeownership subsidized by interest assistance payments.

Applicants who wish to participate in the single-family mortgage insurance program must apply to a HUD-approved mortgage lender, who then applies to HUD. For multifamily projects an applicant may elect to apply for a site appraisal and market analysis, or together with an approved mortgagee, apply for a conditional or firm commitment depending upon the completeness of the drawing's specifications, and other required exhibits.

Loans and Rental Assistance The Department is authorized to provide loans to private, nonprofit borrowers to develop sound housing projects for the elderly or handicapped. In addition, interest-free loans are authorized under section 106 to cover up to 80 percent of the preconstruction costs incurred by nonprofit sponsors in planning a federally assisted section 202 housing project.

The section 8 housing assistance payments program authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 633) provides housing assistance payments to participating private owners and public housing agencies to provide decent, safe and sanitary, rehabilitated or existing housing for low-income families and elderly persons at affordable rents.

Housing Development Grants Under the housing development grant program, HUD provides grants to cities, urban counties, and States acting on behalf of local governments to support the development of rental housing in areas with severe rental housing shortages. Grantees use the HUD funds to provide capital grants or loans, interest-reduction payments, rental subsidies, or other types of assistance to facilitate the construction or substantial rehabilitation of rental projects by private owners.

Loan Management HUD-insured and Government-held mortgages are managed and serviced for all mortgage insurance programs under the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246, as amended), including nursing homes and intermediate care facilities, manufactured homes and manufactured home parks, hospitals and group practice facilities, and land development.

Management and administration of assistance is offered for contracts for interest-reduction payments and rent supplements, homeownership for low- and middle-income families, operation and forbearance agreements, and assignment of mortgages.

Loans are serviced and managed for housing assisted by Department lending and grant programs.

Property Disposition Real and related property conveyed to or in the custody of the Secretary is managed, rehabilitated, rented, and disposed of by the Department.

Manufactured Home Standards Under title VI of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 700; 42 U.S.C. 5401); the Department has the responsibility to establish appropriate Federal manufactured home construction and safety standards for the construction, design, and performance of such homes. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for promulgating and enforcing standards which are required by the act. Title VI requires that every manufacturer of manufactured homes obtain approval of its building plans for each model produced and certify that every unit built meets the Federal standard in effect at the time of production. The act provides broad enforcement powers to ensure compliance with the Federal standards, including the right to subpoena witnesses and to carry out on-site inspections of manufactured home production facilities. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violation of mandatory certification and defect notification procedures. Under the provisions of title VI, State agencies are authorized to implement the enforcement responsibilities of the act, on the condition that they submit to HUD a plan of enforcement which demonstrates the willingness and capacity of the agency to ensure effective compliance within their jurisdiction.

Public and Indian Housing

The Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing is responsible for administering all public and Indian housing (PIH) programs (including but not limited to rental housing, Turnkey III housing, and mutual help housing) administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437–1437n). The Assistant Secretary advises the Secretary regarding the production, financing, and management of public and Indian housing programs, as well as the preservation, improvement, and upgrading of the management and operation of the existing housing stock.

Low-Income Public Housing Local Public Housing Agencies (PHA's) are provided with technical and financial assistance in planning, developing, and managing (including upgrading) housing for low-income families. Financial assistance is provided for planning, paying off bonds and notes issued to finance project development, and operating subsidies to ensure the low-income nature of the projects, and to enable PHA's to maintain adequate operating and maintenance services and reserve funds. Special provisions allow for purchase of such housing by low-income families. Modernization funds are provided for project upgrading.

Indian Housing The Department's Indian mutual help homeownership opportunity program and low-income public housing program utilize delivery systems that are responsible to the special housing and community develop requirements of Indian and Alaska Native communities. These programs are administered by 170 Indian housing authorities. In response to congressional and administration concerns about the high cost of developing Indian housing, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing has implemented a series of cost reduction initiatives, including a manufactured and modular housing initiative designed to show Indian housing authorities that durable and liveable homes can be manufactured off-site for significantly lower costs than those built on-site.

Interstate Land Sales Registration The Assistant Secretary exercises the Department's responsibilities under the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act (82 Stat. 590; 15 U.S.C. 1701 note). The act provides for the administration and enforcement of the registration and disclosure requirements which apply to developers who sell land through the use of any means of interstate commerce or the mails. Safeguards for consumers are provided through statutory and regulatory penalties imposed upon developers who fail to file and maintain a current registration statement with the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration or who fail to furnish each purchaser with a copy of an approved Property Report at the specific time. Pursuant to the provisions of the act and Department regulations, developers of all nonexempt subdivisions containing 50 or more lots must file a Statement of Record with the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration and furnish each purchaser with a printed Property Report in advance of the time that they sign the sales contract. Developers who do not comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements may be subject to administrative proceedings to enjoin the acts or practices and criminal prosecution.

Real Estate Settlement Procedures The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1724; 12 U.S.C. 2601 note), as amended, was enacted by Congress to minimize abuses and to protect home buyers. The program requires lenders to provide loan applicants "good-faith estimates" of settlement costs that are incurred and an information booklet describing the settlement process. The home buyer and seller each receive a Uniform Settlement Statement at the time of settlement, detailing services paid for the purchase of the house. The act also prohibits kickbacks and places limits on the amount of funds held in escrow by lenders.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing. Phone, 202-755-6600.

Government National Mortgage Association

In accordance with the general policies of the Secretary and title III of the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1701), the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) carries out the following programs: the GNMA mortgage-backed securities program which provides secondary market financing for most FHA and VA home loans; the provision of special assistance in the financing of eligible types of federally underwritten mortgages; the provision of mortgage credit through the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1364; 12 U.S.C. 1723e), as amended; the management and liquidation of the portfolio of mortgages held by GNMA; and the management of three Federal asset trusts.

For further information, contact the Government National Mortgage Association. Phone, 202-755-5926.

Policy Development and Research

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (PD&R) advises the Secretary on policy, program evaluation, and research. The

Office evaluates and analyzes existing and proposed programs and policies. Under the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 and other statutes, the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research undertakes programs of research, studies, testing, and demonstrations related to HUD's mission. These functions are carried out by its staff and through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts with industry, nonprofit research organizations, educational institutions, private foundations, and agreements with State and local governments, the private sector, and other Federal agencies.

In order to provide the Secretary and program administrators with the most complete information possible in the formulation of policy, the Office must not only assess alternative policies but also gage their impact. An important step in that process is linking the findings of long- and short-term research with the policy issues and problems facing the Department, making maximum use of the ongoing research, evaluation, and economic analysis conducted by the divisions within PD&R. The Office sets the research agendas of the divisions so that they reflect the overall policy needs of the Department. The Office also participates in all aspects of the budget and legislative development process, and reviews all departmental regulations, notices, handbooks, and forms.

The evaluation process is inseparable from policy development. Along with preparing option and quick-response papers on a wide variety of issues, the Office also conducts field studies and evaluations of all major programs in order to provide information on their impact, effectiveness, and administration and to analyze their costs and benefits. The purpose in every case is to generate the comprehensive understanding that leads to new programs and policies in tune with administration goals and a high level of efficiency.

In helping to carry out its mission to improve the Nation's communities and housing, HUD's research efforts have been narrowed and intensified to focus on such priority subjects as: improvements in public housing management and housing finance issues; the impact of proposed tax changes on low-income housing; improving the quality of life in public housing; evaluation of programs authorized by the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983; affordable housing; evaluation of current fair housing activities and development of the Department's Fair Housing Initiatives Program; and the administration's federalism policy.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research. Phone, 202–755–5600.

Field Structure

The field operations of the Department are carried out through a series of regional and field offices.

The regional offices of the Department have boundaries prescribed by the Secretary. Each regional office is headed by a Regional Administrator, who is responsible to the Secretary and the Under Secretary for the overall satisfaction of the Department's goals and objectives and for the management of the offices within the region. The Regional Administrators are also responsible to each Assistant Secretary for the execution of their respective programs.

Field offices of the Department are operational in the locations listed below. For information concerning the detailed jurisdiction of an office, the indicated regional office should be consulted.

Field Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(RA: Regional Administrator; M: Manager; C: Chief)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address/Telephone[1]
I. BOSTON, MA 02203-0801	John C. Mongan (RA)	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., 617-223-4066 or 223-4066.
Boston, MA 02114-2598	John C. Mongan (RA)	15 New Chardon St., 617-223-4111 (Com.).
Hartford, CT 06104-2943	William Hernandez, Jr. (M)	1 Hartford Square W., 203-722-3638 or 244-3638.
Manchester, NH 03103-2487	James Barry (M)	275 Chestnut St., 603-666-7681 or 834-7681.
Bangor, ME 04401-1357	Dolores S. Cross (C)	202 Harlow St., 207-945-7332 or 833-7341.
Providence, RI 02903-1745	Casimir J. Kolaski, Jr. (M)	John O. Pastore Federal Bldg. and U.S. Post Office, 401-528-5351 or 838-5351.
Burlington, VT 05402-0989	Richard E. Young (C)	110 Main St., 802-951-6274 or 832-6274.
II. NEW YORK, NY 10278-0068	Joseph D. Monticciolo (RA)	26 Federal Plaza, 212-264-8053 or 264-8068.
Buffalo, NY 14202-2986	Joseph B. Lynch (M)	107 Delaware Ave., 716-846-5755 or 437-5733.
Caribbean Office 00918-2276	Jose E. Febres-Silva (M)	Federico Degetau Federal Bldg., Carlos E. Chardon Ave., Hato Rey, PR, 809-753-4201 or 8-809-753-4201.
Camden, NJ 08103-9998	Elmer Roy (M)	519 Federal St., 609-757-5107 or 488-5081.
Newark, NJ 07102-5504	Walter Johnson (M)	60 Park Place, 201-645-3010 or 341-3010.
Albany, NY 12207-2395	John Petricco (M)	Leo W. O'Brien Federal Bldg., N. Pearl St. and Clinton Ave., 518-472-3567 or 562-3567.
III. PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3392	Kenneth J. Finlayson (RA)	105 S. 7th St., 215-597-2560 or 597-2560.
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1906	John E. Pisano (M)	412 Old Post Office Courthouse Bldg., 7th and Grant Sts., 412-644-6388 or 722-6388.
Washington, DC 20009-5768	I. Margaret White (M)	1875 Connecticut Ave. NW., 202-673-5837 or 673-5837.
Baltimore, MD 21202-1865	Thomas R. Hobbs (M)	3d Fl., 10 N. Calvert St., 301-962-2121 or 922-2121.
Wilmington, DE 19801-1387	Gerald W. Glavey (C)	Rm. 101, 800 Delaware Ave., 302-573-6300 or 487-6300.
Richmond, VA 23219-2591	G. William Thomas, Jr. (M)	701 E. Franklin St., 804-771-2721 or 925-2721.
Charleston, WV 25301-1794	Carl A. Smith (M)	Kanawha Valley Bldg., Capitol and Lee Sts., 304-347-7000 or 930-7036.
IV. ATLANTA, GA 30303-3109	Clifton G. Brown (RA)	75 Spring St. SW., 404-221-5136 or 242-5136.
Birmingham, AL 35233-2096	Richard W. Compton (M)	15 S. 20th St., 205-254-1630 or 229-1617.
Louisville, KY 40201-1044	James W. Mills, Acting (M)	539 4th Ave., 502-582-5251 or 352-5251.
Jackson, MS 39269-1096	James S. Roland (M)	100 W. Capital St., 601-960-4702 or 490-4702.
Greensboro, NC 27401-2107	Larry Parker (M)	415 N. Edgeworth St., 919-378-5361 or 699-5363.
Columbia, SC 29201-2480	Raymond A. Harris (M)	1835-45 Assembly St., 803-765-5592 or 677-5592.
Knoxville, TN 37919-4090	Fred O. DeBruhl, Sr. (M)	1111 Northshore Dr., 615-558-1384 or 854-1384.
Memphis, TN 38103-5080	Joseph P. Garaffa (M)	28th Fl., 100 N. Main St., 901-521-3367 or 222-3367.
Nashville, TN 37239-1600	Joseph G. Hart (M)	1 Commerce Pl., 615-251-5213 or 852-5213.
Jacksonville, FL 32202-4303	Harry I. Sharrott (M)	325 W. Adams St., 904-791-2626 or 946-2626.
Tampa, FL 33601	George Milburn (M)	700 Twiggs St., 813-228-2501 or 826-2501.
Coral Gables, FL 33146-2911	Ivan O'Bannon (M)	1320 S. Dixie Hwy., 305-662-4500 or 350-6010.
Orlando, FL 32801-2226	M. Jeanette Porter (M)	80 N. Hughey, 305-420-6441 or 820-6441.

Field Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(RA: Regional Administrator; M: Manager; C: Chief)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address/Telephone[1]
V. CHICAGO, IL 60606-6765	Judith Y. Brachman, Acting (RA)	300 S. Wacker Dr., 312-353-5680 or 353-5680.
Chicago, IL 60606-5760	Judith Y. Brachman, Acting (RA)	547 W. Jackson Blvd., 312-353-6236 (Com.).
Detroit, MI 48226-2592	Stephen W. Brown (M)	477 Michigan Ave., 313-226-7900 or 226-7900.
Springfield, IL 62701-1774	Robert H. Fox (C)	Rm. 600, 524 S. 2d St., 217-492-4276 or 995-4276.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526	Martha D. Lamkin (M)	151 N. Delaware St., 317-269-6303 or 331-6303.
Grand Rapids, MI 49505-3409	John W. Kirkwood (M)	2922 Fuller Ave. NE., 616-456-2216 or 372-2225.
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN 55401-2195	Thomas Feeney (M)	220 2d St. S., Minneapolis, 612-349-3000 or 787-3002.
Cincinnati, OH 45202-3253	Norman L. Deas (M)	550 Main St., 513-684-2884 or 684-2884.
Cleveland, OH 44115-1832	Michael T. Scanlon (M)	Rm. 420, 1375 Euclid Ave., 216-522-4065 or 942-4065.
Columbus, OH 43215-2499	Stephen Havens, Acting (M)	200 N. High St., 614-469-7345 or 943-7345.
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2290	Troy L. Grigsby (M)	Suite 1380, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., 414-291-1493 or 362-1493.
Flint, MI 48502-1953	William Dones (M)	Rm. 200, 352 S. Saginaw St., 313-234-5621 or 378-5351.
VI. FORT WORTH, TX 76113-2095	I.L. Sanchez-Davis, Acting (RA)	221 W. Lancaster, 817-870-5401 or 728-5401.
Dallas, TX 75202-5007	Vernon Roper, Acting (M)	555 Griffin Sq., 214-767-8308 or 729-8308.
Albuquerque, NM 87110-6443	Michael R. Griego (M)	625 Truman St. NE., 505-766-3251 or 474-3251.
Houston, TX 77098-4096	James M. Wilson (M)	Suite 300, 2211 Norfolk, 713-229-3950 or 526-7940.
Lubbock, TX 79401-4001	Henry E. Whitney (M)	1205 Texas Ave., 806-743-7265 or 738-7265.
San Antonio, TX 78285	James Byam, Acting (M)	800 Dolorosa, 512-229-6781 or 730-6808.
Little Rock, AR 72201-3523	John T. Suskie (M)	Suite 700, 320 W. Capitol St., 501-378-5931 or 740-5401.
New Orleans, LA 70172-0288	Richard J. Franco (M)	1661 Canal St., 504-589-2300 or 569-2303.
Shreveport, LA 71101-3077	David Gleason, Acting (M)	500 Fannin St., 318-226-5385 or 493-5385.
Oklahoma City, OK 73102-3202	Charles Ming (M)	200 NW. 5th St., 405-231-4181 or 736-4891.
Tulsa, OK 74127-8923	Robert Falkenstein (M)	440 S. Houston Ave., 918-581-7435 or 745-7435.
VII. KANSAS CITY, MO 64106-2496	Gerald F. Simpson (RA)	1103 Grand Ave., 816-374-2661 or 758-2661.
Topeka, KS 66683-3588	Cecil O'Connor (C)	Rm. 297, 444 SE. Quincy St., 913-295-2683 or 752-2683.
Omaha, NE 68102-1622	Roger M. Massey (M)	210 S. 16th St., 402-221-3703 or 864-3703.
St. Louis, MO 63101-1997	Kenneth G. Lange, Acting (M)	210 N. Tucker Blvd., 314-425-4761 or 279-4761.
Des Moines, IA 50309-2155	Jerry L. Bauer (M)	Rm. 259, 210 Walnut St., 515-284-4512 or 862-4512.
VIII. DENVER, CO 80202-2349	Grady Franklin Maples (RA)	1405 Curtis St., 303-844-2349 or 564-4513.
Salt Lake City, UT 84138-1102	L.C. Romney (M)	125 S. State St., 801-524-5379 or 588-5237.
Helena, MT 59626-0095	Chris KaFentzis, Acting (M)	Rm. 340, 301 S. Park, 406-449-5205 or 585-5205.
Sioux Falls, SD 57102-0983	Garry P. Fjelstad (C)	400 S. Phillips Ave., 605-336-2980, ext. 223 or 782-4223.
Fargo, ND 58108-2483	James Nemzek (C)	653 2d Ave. N., 701-237-5771 or 783-5136.
Casper, WY 82602-1918	Karleen Ratcliffe (C)	100 East B St., 307-261-5252 or 328-5252.

Field Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(RA: Regional Administrator; M: Manager; C: Chief)

Region	Officer in Charge	Address/Telephone[1]
IX. SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3448	Duncan Lent Howard (RA)	450 Golden Gate Ave., 415-556-4752 or 556-4752.
Phoenix, AZ 85003-3468	C. Raphael Mecham, Acting (M)	Suite 1800, Indian Programs Office, 101 N. 1st Ave., 602-261-4156 or 261-4156.
Honolulu, HI 96850-4991	Robert K. Fukuda (M)	Rm. 3316, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 808-546-2136 or 546-2136.
Sacramento, CA 95809-1978	Willie Mae Haskin, Acting (M)	Suite 200, 777 12th St., 916-440-3471 or 448-3471.
Reno, NV 89505-4700	David Whitten, Acting (M)	1050 Bible Way, 702-784-5356 or 470-5356.
Las Vegas, NV 89101-6930	Thomas C. Webster, Acting (M)	720 S. 7th St., 702-388-6208 or 598-6525.
Fresno, CA 93721-1775	E.R. Huizenga (M)	Suite 200, 1315 Van Ness Ave., 209-487-5033 or 467-5036.
Los Angeles, CA 90057-4361	Benjamin F. Bobo (M)	2500 Wilshire Blvd., 213-688-5973 or 798-5973.
Santa Ana, CA 92712-2850	Earl G. Fields (M)	34 Civic Center Plaza, 714-836-2451 or 799-2451.
San Diego, CA 92188-0100	Dwight Peterson (M)	Rm. 5S3, 880 Front St., 619-293-5305 or 895-5310.
Phoenix, AZ 85002-3468	Walker B. Durant, Acting (M)	Suite 1800, 101 N. 1st Ave., 602-261-4434 or 261-4434.
Tucson, AZ 85701-1467	Adele Kauth (M)	Suite 1450, 33 N. Stone Ave., 602-629-6237 or 762-6237.
X. SEATTLE, WA 98101-2054	William Y. Nishimura (RA)	1321 2d Ave., 206-442-5414 or 399-5414.
Portland, OR 97204-1596	Richard C. Brinck (M)	520 SW. 6th Ave., 503-221-2561 or 423-2561.
Boise, ID 83724-0420	Richard Hensley (M)	550 W. Fort St., 208-334-1990 or 554-1990.
Spokane, WA 99201-1075	Keith Green (M)	W. 920 Riverside Ave., 509-456-4571 or 439-4571.
Anchorage, AK 99513-0001	Michael Kulick(M)	Box 64, 701 C St., 907-271-4170 or 271-4170.

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[1] Telephone numbers listed are commercial (Com.) and FTS, respectively, unless otherwise noted.

Office of the Inspector General

The field activities of the Inspector General are carried out through regional offices as follows:

Field Offices—Office of the Inspector General

(Areas included with each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(A: Regional Inspector General for Audit; I: Regional Inspector General for Investigation)

Region	Inspector General	Address	Telephone
I	Ardashes DerAnanian, Jr. (A) Raymond A. Carolan (I)	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg. Boston, MA 02203	617-223-4144/4368
II	Abraham Levy (A) Robert J. Briekley (I)	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278	212-264-4174/8062
III	Edward F. Momorella (A) Truman Burke (I)	Liberty Square Bldg., 105 7th St. Philadelphia, PA 19106	215-597-2462/2413
IV	James L. Thompson (A) Walter Conway (I)	Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg. 75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303	404-221-5195/3359
V	Thomas J. Bannon (A) Thomas W. Boockmeier (I)	300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606	312-353-7832/4196
VI	Wayne S. Cordell (A) Johnny O. Lee, Jr. (I)	221 W. Lancaster, Ft. Worth, TX 76113	817-728-5551/5561

Field Offices—Office of the Inspector General—Continued

(Areas included with each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

(A: Regional Inspector General for Audit; I: Regional Inspector General for Investigation)

Region	Inspector General	Address	Telephone
VII	E.J. Caljouw (A) Louis J. Rauber (I)	1103 Grand Ave., Kansas City, MO 64106	816-374-5661/2705
VIII	Wallace N. Graham (A) Wayne D. Zigler (I)	1405 Curtis St., Denver, CO 80202	303-844-4365/2325
IX	Miguel P. Barrios, Jr. (A) Richard Fix (I)	1375 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94111	415-556-6895/5490
X	Richard E. Nygaard (A) Henry Berg (I)	1321 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101	206-422-0270/0272

Government National Mortgage Association

The field activities of the Government National Mortgage Association are carried out through the five regional offices of the Federal National Mortgage Association as follows:

Regional Offices—Federal National Mortgage Association

Region	Area	Address
Northeastern	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
Midwestern	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	150 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.
Southeastern	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	100 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30303.
Southwestern	Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	2001 Bryan Tower, Dallas, TX 75201.
Western	Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	3435 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the nearest regional or area office or to the specified Headquarters office, Housing and Urban Development Building, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410.

Program Information Center Provides information regarding departmental activities and functions, and publications and other literature to Headquarters visitors. Persons interested in inspecting documents or records under the Freedom of Information Act should contact the Program Information Center, Room 1104. Phone, 202-755-6420.

Reading Room Resources and facilities of the HUD library are available to the public in Headquarters Room 8141 and the Regional and Area Office Libraries.

Publications Written requests sent to Headquarters should be directed to the Publication Service Center, Room 1104. Phone, 202-755-6420.

Speakers and Films Contact the Office of Public Affairs, Headquarters, Room 10132. Phone, 202-755-6980.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Headquarters Office of Personnel, phone, 202-755-5500; or the nearest Regional Office

Personnel Division.

Contracts Contact the Headquarters Office of Procurement and Contracts, phone, 202-755-5290; or the nearest Regional Office Administrative Services Division.

Program Participation Persons interested in participating in HUD programs should contact the appropriate area or service office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

C Street Between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240
Phone, 202-343-3171

DONALD PAUL HODEL	*SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR*
Donald H. Pearlman	*Executive Assistant to the Secretary*
Earl E. Gjelde	*Counselor to the Secretary*
David P. Prosperi	*Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Emily DeRocco	*Assistant to the Secretary and Director, External Affairs*
David S. Brown	*Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs*
Anne Dore McLaughlin	*Under Secretary*
William P. Horn	*Deputy Under Secretary*
J. Lisle Reed	*Deputy Under Secretary*
Paul K. Trause	*Deputy Under Secretary*
Edward P. Shelton	*Director, Office for Equal Opportunity*
Paul T. Baird	*Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals*
Charlotte B. Spann	*Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Clifton P. Lander, Jr.	*Director, Office of Youth Programs*
Frank K. Richardson	*Solicitor*
Mary L. Walker	*Deputy Solicitor*
Marian B. Horn	*Associate Solicitor (General Law)*
Keith E. Eastin	*Associate Solicitor (Conservation and Wildlife)*
Timothy A. Vollman	*Associate Solicitor (Indian Affairs)*
Lawrence J. Jensen	*Associate Solicitor (Energy and Resources)*
Christopher B. Cannon	*Associate Solicitor (Surface Mining)*
Maurice Ellsworth	*Associate Solicitor (Audit and Investigation)*
(Vacancy)	*Inspector General*
Danny P. Danigan	*Assistant Inspector General—Administration*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Inspector General—Investigation*
Robert W. Beuley	*Assistant Inspector General—Auditing*
Robert N. Broadbent	*Assistant Secretary—Water and Science*
Harold W. Furman II	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Robert C. Horton	*Director, Bureau of Mines*
Dallas L. Peck	*Director, Geological Survey*
(Vacancy)	*Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife and Parks*
J. Craig Potter	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Robert A. Jantzen	*Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service*
Mary Lou Grier	*Acting Director, National Park Service*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs*

John W. Fritz	*Deputy Assistant Secretary—Operations*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management*
J. Stephen Griles	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Leona Power	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
William D. Bettenberg	*Director, Minerals Management Service*
Robert F. Burford	*Director, Bureau of Land Management*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration*
Richard R. Hite	*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Joseph W. Gorrell	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Joseph E. Doddridge, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Albert C. Camacho	*Director, Office of Administrative Services*
Ronald W. Piasecki	*Director, Office of Acquisition and Property Management*
Anthony L. Itteilag	*Director, Office of Budget*
Bruce Blanchard	*Director, Office of Environmental Project Review*
William L. Kendig	*Director, Office of Financial Management*
Oscar W. Mueller, Jr.	*Director, Office of Information Resources Management*
Morris A. Simms	*Director, Office of Personnel*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Office of Policy Analysis*
Richard T. Montoya	*Assistant Secretary—Territorial and International Affairs*
Kittie Baier	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*

[For the Department of the Interior statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 14, 1978, 43 FR 15791]

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under United States administration.

The jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior includes the administration of over 500 million acres of Federal land, and trust responsibilities for approximately 50 million acres of land, mostly Indian reservations; the conservation and development of mineral and water resources; the conservation, development, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources; the coordination of Federal and State recreation programs; the preservation and administration of the Nation's scenic and historic areas; the operation of Job Corps Conservation Centers and Youth Conservation Corps Camps, and coordination of other manpower and youth training programs; the reclamation of arid lands in the West through irrigation; and the management of hydroelectric power systems. The Department of the Interior is also concerned with the social and economic development of the territories of the United States and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and administers programs providing services to Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 43 U.S.C. 1451), which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. The Department also had responsibility for supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the census of the United States, and the accounts of marshals and other officers of the United States courts, and of lead and other mines in the United States.

Over the many years of its existence, other functions have been added and removed, so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources.

The Department of the Interior is composed of the Office of the Secretary, other departmental offices, and bureaus described below.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary of the Interior, as the head of an executive department, reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all operations and activities of the Department. The Secretary also has certain powers or supervisory responsibilities relating to Territorial governments.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of Secretarial duties and serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary. With the exception of certain matters reserved by the Secretary, the Under Secretary has the full authority of the Secretary.

Fish and Wildlife and Parks The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with the development, conservation, and utilization of fish, wildlife, recreation, historical, and national park system resources of the Nation. The Assistant Secretary represents the Department in the coordination of marine environmental quality and biological resources programs with other Federal agencies. The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

Water and Science The Assistant Secretary—Water and Science discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility to carry out the statutory mandate to manage and direct programs supporting the development and implementation of national water and mineral policies through encouraging and assisting the development of economically and environmentally sound resource activities, including development and conservation of the Nation's water supply and support of cost-sharing techniques for development and management of water supplies in the 17 Western States; water resource evaluation and analysis; fostering and encouraging the private sector in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources; effective mineral data collection and analysis; assessment of frontier area mineral resources for long-term availability; improved focus and effectiveness of departmental research and development activities in geology, hydrology, metallurgy, mining technology, and mine health and safety, including international work supporting departmental long-term national objectives; topographic, geologic, and mineral resource investigations; Earth seismic research; and remote sensing activities. The Assistant Secretary is the science adviser to the Secretary and, as such, coordinates scientific activities in the Department; coordinates Department activities with the Board on Geographic Names; represents the Secretary on the Trade Policy Review Group to coordinate international trade policy issues, the interagency groups for Antarctic policy, ocean policy and law of the sea, the Emergency Mobilization

Preparedness Board, and other interagency efforts as appropriate.

Land and Minerals Management The Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with land use planning; public land management, including onshore and offshore minerals management; development and management of effective fuel-related mineral data collection and analysis; surface mining reclamation and enforcement functions; operations management for minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf to the outer limits of the United States economic jurisdiction; assessment of these frontier area mineral resources for long-term national availability; management of revenues from Federal mineral leases to ensure efficient collection of bonuses, rentals, and royalties; and coordination of related departmental policy. The Assistant Secretary also serves as adviser to the Secretary in the Secretary's role as Chairman of the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Indian Affairs The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs discharges the authority and responsibility of the Secretary for activities pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for providing the Secretary with detailed and objective advice on matters involving Indians and Indian affairs; identifying and acting on issues affecting Indian policy and programs for Indians; establishing policy on Indian affairs; liaison and coordination between the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies that provide services or funding to Indians; representing the Department in transactions with Congress; monitoring and evaluating on-going activities related to Indian affairs; undertaking or providing leadership in special assignments and projects for the Secretary; and for exercising Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Policy, Budget and Administration The Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration discharges the authority of the Secretary for all phases of management and administrative activities and serves as the principal policy adviser to the Secretary. Responsibilities include providing detailed and objective advice on program planning, budget, and policy matters; developing and maintaining administrative policy, standards, objectives, and procedures for use throughout the Department; coordinating organizational aspects of proposed legislation with appropriate bureaus and offices; undertaking special management-related projects for the Secretary; and providing management and administrative support services for the Office of the Secretary. The Assistant Secretary performs and supervises the following activities: personnel management, property, safety, space, emergency preparedness, procurement, grants, energy conservation, law enforcement, financial management, aircraft services, printing, publications, management systems, and information resources management, including ADP, telecommunications, library and information services, and directives and regulatory management.

Secretarial offices appropriately identified with the functions previously described, and as shown on the foregoing list of principal officials, are under the Assistant Secretary's supervision.

Territorial and International Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs was established by Secretarial Order No. 3046 of February 14, 1980. The Assistant Secretary discharges the authority and responsibility of the Secretary for activities pertaining to territorial areas and for the coordination of international affairs of the Department. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for promoting the economic, social, and political development of the U.S.

territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which includes the Marshall Islands, Palau, and Micronesia. The Assistant Secretary also serves as the Department's focal point for analysis, development, and review of the Department's policy and programs pertaining to international activities and the opportunities for support of U.S. foreign policy through the use of the Department's natural resource and environmental expertise.

For further information, contact the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4822.

Solicitor The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department. The Solicitor is responsible for and has supervision over all of the legal work of the Department, with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

Inspector General The Inspector General is the Department's focal point for independent review of integrity of operations; the central authority concerned with the quality, coverage, and coordination of the audit and investigation services of the Department; and is the principal adviser to the Secretary on these matters. The Inspector General provides the means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Department programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.

Field Special Assistants

The Field Special Assistants to the Secretary maintain continuous surveillance over the entire range of the Department's program activities, provide leadership and assistance in the coordination of departmental programs and policies where more than one bureau or program interest is involved, and, when directed by the Secretary, coordinate Department participation in major interagency and intergovernmental efforts.

The Field Special Assistants to the Secretary also serve as chairmen of the departmental field committees in their respective regions. These committees, composed of regional directors or other ranking officials approved by the heads of bureaus and offices, promote the development and execution of coordinated regional natural resource programs for the Department and facilitate the coordination of field activities involving two or more bureas or that have special significance to the Department's overall objectives.

Other Departmental Offices

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor performs all of the legal work of the Department with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

The headquarters office of the Office of the Solicitor in Washington, DC, consists of six Divisions. The Division of Conservation and Wildlife is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Division of Energy and Resources is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary—Water and Science, the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Minerals Management Service. The Division of Indian Affairs is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Division of Surface Mining provides legal advice to the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management on surface mining matters and to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The Division of General Law is responsible for general administrative law matters and legal matters involving programs under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration, the Assistant Secretary—Territorial and International Affairs, and the Office for Equal Opportunity. The Division of Audit and Investigation is responsible for providing legal advice and services to the Office of the Inspector General. Administrative and support services for the Office of the Solicitor are provided by the Division of Administration.

The field organization of the Office is divided into eight regions, each headed by a Regional Solicitor.

Office of the Solicitor—Department of the Interior

Region	Address
ALASKA—Alaska	Box 34, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.
NORTHEAST—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.	1 Gateway Center, Newton Corner, MA 02158.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN—Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.	P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225.
PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Idaho, Oregon, Washington	500 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232.
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Pacific Territories.	2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825.
INTERMOUNTAIN—Utah	125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	P.O. Box 3156, Tulsa, OK 74101.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-6115.

Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General provides policy direction and conducts, supervises, and coordinates all audits and investigations; recommends policies for and conducts, supervises, or coordinates other activities in the Department designed to promote economy and efficiency or prevent and detect fraud and abuse. The Inspector General recommends policies for and conducts, supervises, or coordinates relations between the Department and other Federal, State, and local government agencies concerning (a) promoting economy and efficiency, (b) preventing and detecting fraud and abuse, and (c) identifying and prosecuting people involved in fraud or abuse.

The Office also reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations and makes recommendations to the Secretary and Congress regarding the impact such initiatives will have on the economy and efficiency of the Department's programs and operations and the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs; keeps the Secretary and the Congress fully informed about fraud, abuses, and deficiencies in Department programs and operations, and other serious problems; recommends corrective action and reports on the progress made in correcting the problem.

For further information, contact the Office of Inspector General, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-8231.

Office of Hearings and Appeals

The Office of Hearings and Appeals was established by the Secretary on April 8, 1970, to consolidate related functions and to provide for more effective departmental appeals procedures.

The Office of Hearings and Appeals is responsible for departmental quasi-judicial and related functions. Administrative law judges and three formal boards of appeal render decisions in cases pertaining to contract disputes; Indian probate and administrative appeals; public and acquired lands and their resources; submerged offshore lands of the Outer Continental Shelf; surface coal mining control and reclamation; claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and enforcement of the importation and transportation of rare and endangered species. The Director of the Office of Hearings and Appeals may assign administrative law judges or other officials from the Office of Hearings and Appeals for the purpose of holding rulemaking hearings and may also assign administrative law judges or establish ad hoc boards of appeal to meet special requirements of disputes not falling under one of the previously listed categories. Decisions of the boards are final for the Department.

The Office includes the headquarters organization and 4 field offices for departmental administrative law judges and 8 field offices for Indian probate administrative law judges.

For further information, contact the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703-235-3810.

Office of Youth Programs

The Office of Youth Programs was established by Secretary's Order Number 2885 of January 7, 1965, as amended under the authority of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and subsequent Secretarial delegations under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1974, the Youth Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, and the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982. This Office discharges the authority of the Secretary in all matters pertaining to departmental programs of employment and training for youth, including the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers Program, the United States Youth Conservation Corps, and such other programs as the Secretary may designate.

The Office of Youth Programs establishes the basic policies, programs, and priorities for the Department; provides policy direction, guidance, and interpretation for the participating bureaus and offices, coordinates their activities; maintains sufficient controls to provide the Secretary with the information needed to operate the programs, to effect statutory coordination with the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, and to ensure responsiveness to the Congress and the public; performs a continuing analysis of the program's resources, needs, and expenditures; obtains, allocates, and controls the financial, manpower, and material resources necessary to carry out the programs; reviews and evaluates program performance to identify deficiencies and prescribes corrective measures; and implements management systems and procedures necessary to achieve program goals. The Office also provides consolidated administrative services support for assigned programs.

The Office of Youth Programs operates the Fort Simcoe Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

For further information, contact the Office of Youth Programs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5951.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) was established by Secretarial Order 3041 of July 20, 1979, in compliance with Public Law 95-507 (97 Stat. 1757), which amended the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. The secretarial order directed that the Director of OSDBU report directly to the Under Secretary and that all employees and functions of the Branch of Minority

Procurement in the Office of Administrative and Management Policy be transferred to OSDBU. Secretarial Order 3041 was superseded by Departmental Manual Issuance 111 DM 8.

OSDBU is responsible for the implementation and administration of programs relating to sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act, as amended by Public Law 95-507, as well as Public Law 96-302 (94 Stat. 833) (labor surplus area set-asides) and Executive Order 12138 (women-owned businesses). Responsibilities include providing departmentwide liaison and coordination of all matters relating to small and disadvantaged businesses, labor surplus area concerns, and women-owned businesses with the Small Business Administration (SBA), Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), and General Services Administration (GSA); assisting bureaus and offices in the development and implementation of policies and procedures required by sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act and other authorities, including the establishment of goals and the reporting of accomplishments; providing training and education to Department personnel whose functional responsibilities relate to the implementation of sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act; conducting outreach seminars and providing liaison services to small and disadvantaged businesses; researching, developing, and publishing informational brochures and documents relating to the Department's small and disadvantaged business programs; performing continuing liaison with other departments and agencies on all activities relating to small and disadvantaged business utilization; and developing, validating, and disseminating to departmental management and the public statistical data and other information on the implementation and results of the Department's business and economic development programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-8493.

Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs

The Office for Territorial and International Affairs has the responsibility to promote the economic, social, and political development of the territories leading toward a goal of self-government and to further international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in close coordination with the defense and foreign policies of the United States.

The degree to which the Office conducts activities to further these objectives in a specific territory depends on the status of the territorial government, its relationship to the Secretary of the Interior, and the extent of development already achieved within the territory.

The Office serves as the principal representative to the Office of the Secretary on all territorial matters; makes the needs of the territories known to other Federal agencies and serves as a channel of communication with the territorial governments; studies the economic, social, and political problems of the territories and proposes policies, programs, legislation, and other actions for their solution; advises the Secretary on proposed legislation and other important matters affecting the territories; provides budgetary and certain other administrative services to the Governors of the territories and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and coordinates all international activities of the bureaus and employees of the Department. The Office is composed of budget, legislative, economic development, and other staffs that provide assistance to the territories and the Department on matters relating to territorial and international affairs.

For further information, contact the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4822.

Bureaus

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

[For the United States Fish and Wildlife Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Subchapter A, Part 2]

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people reaches back over 110 years to the establishment in 1871 of a predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries. First created as an independent agency, the Bureau of Fisheries was later placed in the Department of Commerce. A second predecessor agency, the Bureau of Biological Survey, was established in 1885 in the Department of Agriculture.

The two Bureaus and their functions were transferred in 1939 to the Department of the Interior. They were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940 by Reorganization Plan III (54 Stat. 1232).

Further reorganization came in 1956 when the Fish and Wildlife Act (70 Stat. 1119) created the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and provided for it to replace and succeed the former Fish and Wildlife Service. The Act established two Bureaus within the new Service: the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In 1970, under Reorganization Plans 3 and 4, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which remained in Interior, was renamed by an act of Congress in April 1974 (88 Stat. 92) as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Service is composed of a headquarters office in Washington, DC, 7 regional offices in the lower 48 States and Alaska, and a variety of field units and installations. These include 428 National Wildlife Refuges and 149 Waterfowl Production Areas comprising more than 90 million acres; 13 major fish and wildlife laboratories and centers; 49 cooperative research units at universities across the country; 83 National Fish Hatcheries; and a nationwide network of wildlife law enforcement agents.

The mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, which is responsible for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, inland sport fisheries, and specific fishery and wildlife research activities, is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Within this framework, the Service assists in the development of an environmental stewardship ethic for our society based on ecological principles, scientific knowledge of wildlife, and a sense of moral responsibility; works with the States to improve the conservation and management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources; and administers a national program providing opportunities to the American public to understand, appreciate, and wisely use these resources.

In the area of resource management, the Service provides leadership for the protection and improvement of land and water environments (habitat preservation), which directly benefits the living natural resources, and adds quality to human life. Activities include biological monitoring through scientific research; surveillance of pesticides, heavy metals, and thermal pollution; studies of fish and wildlife populations; ecological studies; environmental impact assessment, including hydroelectric dams, nuclear power sites, stream channelization, dredge and fill permits; associated research; and environmental impact statement review.

The Service is responsible for improving and maintaining fish and wildlife resources by proper management of migratory birds and other wildlife and by control of population imbalances. It also assists in fulfilling the public demand for recreational fishing while maintaining the Nation's fisheries at a level and in a condition that will ensure their continued survival. Specific wildlife and fishery resources programs include:

Migratory birds—wildlife refuge management for production, migration, and wintering; game law enforcement; research, including bird banding and harvest and survival rate studies; breeding, migrating, and wintering surveys; and disease studies;

Mammals and nonmigratory birds—refuge management of resident species (primarily big game); law enforcement; research on disease and population distribution, including marine mammals and species transplants; and technical assistance;

Animal damage control—operational measures through cooperative programs to control predator, rodent, and bird depredations on crops and livestock; research on nonlethal control methods and predator-prey relationships;

Cooperative fish and wildlife research units—located at universities to conduct research and supervise graduate student research, complementing the Service's wildlife and fishery research programs;

Coastal anadromous fish—hatchery production, stocking, and research on nutrition, disease, and habitat requirements in 16 of the 24 coastal States;

Great Lakes fisheries—hatchery production of lake trout; fishery management in cooperation with Canada and the States, and research; and

Other inland fisheries—hatchery production and stocking of Indian lands; technical assistance; and research on genetics, disease, nutrition, and taxonomy.

The Service provides national and international leadership in the area of endangered fish and wildlife from the standpoint of both restoration as well as preventive measures involving threatened species. This program includes development of species lists, recovery plans, conduct of status surveys, coordination of efforts nationally and internationally; research on propagation methods, distribution, genetics, and behavior; operation of wildlife refuges; law enforcement, foreign importation enforcement; and consultation with foreign countries.

Environmental education and public information programs include local conservation education talks; preparation of news releases, leaflets, and brochures; operation of environmental study areas on Service lands for use by school groups and teachers; operation of visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, display ponds, and providing recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife photography.

The Service's Federal aid programs apportion funds to the States and territories for projects designed to conserve, develop, and enhance the Nation's fish and wildlife resources.

Regional Offices—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Region	Address	Telephone
ALBUQUERQUE—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103.	505-766-2321
ANCHORAGE—Alaska.	1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503.	907-786-3542
ATLANTA—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.	404-221-3588
BOSTON—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.	Suite 700, 1 Gateway Center, Newton Corner, MA 02158.	617-965-5100
DENVER—Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	P.O. Box 25486, Denver, CO 80225.	303-236-7920
PORTLAND—California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	Suite 1692, 500 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232.	503-231-6118
TWIN CITIES—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.	Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111.	612-725-3563

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5634.

National Park Service

The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1).

The National Park Service administers for the American people an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the National Park Service are to administer the properties under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of our citizens, to protect the natural environment of the areas, and to assist States, local governments, and citizen groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the natural environment, and the preservation of historic properties.

The National Park Service has a Service Center in Denver that provides planning, architectural, engineering, and other professional services; and a Center for production of interpretive exhibits, audiovisual materials, and publications in Harpers Ferry, WV. There are more than 330 units in the National Park System, including national parks and monuments of noteworthy natural and scientific value; scenic parkways, riverways, seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, and reservoirs; and historic sites associated with important movements, events, and personalities of the American past.

Activities The National Park Service develops and implements park management plans and staffs the areas under its administration. It relates the natural values and historical significance of these areas to the public through talks, tours, films, exhibits, publications, and other interpretive media. It operates campgrounds and other visitor facilities and provides—usually through concessions—lodging, food, and transportation services in many areas.

The National Park Service also administers the following programs: the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan and State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, the Urban Park and Recreation Program, park and recreation technical services, planning for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System, natural area programs, the National Register of Historic Places, national historic landmarks, historic preservation, technical preservation services, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and interagency archeological services.

Regional Offices—National Park Service

Region	Address
NORTH ATLANTIC—Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	15 State St., Boston, MA 02109.
MID-ATLANTIC—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	143 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands.	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.
MIDWEST—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin.	1709 Jackson St., Omaha, NE 68102.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN—Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87501.
WESTERN—Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102.
PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Idaho, Oregon, Washington.	2001 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98121.
ALASKA—Alaska.	2525 Gambell St., Anchorage, AK 99503.
NATIONAL CAPITAL—Washington, DC, and nearby Maryland and Virginia.	1100 Ohio Dr. SW., Washington, DC 20242.

For further information, contact the Chief, Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-7394.

Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines was established July 1, 1910, in the Department of the Interior by the Organic Act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U.S.C. 1, 3, 5-7), as amended. The 1910 act has been supplemented by several statutes, including those authorizing production and sale of helium, and research on environmental problems associated with minerals.

The Bureau of Mines is primarily a research and factfinding agency. Its goal is to help ensure that the Nation has adequate supplies of nonfuel minerals for security and other needs. Research is conducted to provide the technology for the extraction, processing, use, and recycling of the Nation's nonfuel mineral resources at a reasonable cost without harm to the environment or the workers involved. Typical areas of research are investigations of ways to use domestic low-grade ores as alternative sources of strategic and critical minerals that must currently be imported, mine health and safety, recycling of solid wastes, and abatement of pollution and land damage caused by mineral extraction and processing operations.

The Bureau also collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes statistical and economic information on all phases of nonfuel mineral resource development, including exploration, production, shipments, demand, stocks, prices, imports, and exports. Special studies are frequently made on subjects of particular national interest, such as the effects of potential economic, technologic, or legal developments on resource availability. The effects of policy alternatives on mineral supply and demand are also analyzed.

For further information, contact the Office of Technical Information, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20241. Phone, 202-634-1004.

Geological Survey

National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092

The Geological Survey was established by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31), which provided for "the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." The act of September 5, 1962 (76 Stat. 427; 43 U.S.C. 31(b)), expanded this authorization to include such examinations outside the national domain. Topographic mapping and chemical and physical research were recognized as an essential part of the investigations and studies authorized by the act of March 3, 1879, and specific provision was made for them by Congress in the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 505, 526).

Provision was made in 1894 for gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States (28 Stat. 398). Authorizations for publication, sale, and distribution of material prepared by the Geological Survey are contained in several statutes (43 U.S.C. 41-45; 44 U.S.C. 260-262).

The Geological Survey's primary responsibilities are: identifying the Nation's land, water, energy, and mineral resources; classifying federally owned lands for minerals and energy resources and water power potential; investigating natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides; and conducting the National Mapping Program. To attain these objectives, the Geological Survey prepares maps, collects and interprets data on mineral and water resources, performs fundamental and applied research in the sciences and techniques involved, and publishes and disseminates the results of its investigations in thousands of new maps and reports each year.

Regional Offices—Geological Survey

Region	Address	Telephone
EASTERN—Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.	109 National Center, Reston, VA 22092.	703–860–7414
CENTRAL—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.	Box 25046, 510 Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.	303–234–2351
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025.	415–323–8111, ext. 2711

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, 119 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703–860–7444.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 4450).

The primary goal of the Office is to assist the States in developing a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that coal surface mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. The Office's main objectives now that most coal-mining States have assumed prime responsibility for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, are to oversee mining and reclamation in the States with primary responsibility, to assist the States in meeting the objectives of the act, and to regulate mining and reclamation activities in those States choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

Headquarters for the Office is located in Washington, DC. In addition, there are 13 field offices, 8 area offices, and 2 technical service centers. The field offices interact with the States and other Federal agencies, assisting the States in implementing their regulatory and reclamation program, and monitoring their performance. The technical centers are designed to give technical assistance to State regulatory authorities; to provide technical expertise on such matters as unsuitability petitions, environmental impact statements, and mine plan review on Federal lands.

Activities Major activities of the Office of Surface Mining are carried out through the Office of the Director, assisted by a Deputy Director and four Assistant Directors. The headquarters office promulgates national policy for the conduct of the surface mining control and reclamation program provided for in the act; reviews and approves amendments to previously approved State programs; and provides overall direction to the field offices and technical centers.

The Assistant Director has the following responsibilities in the areas of technical standards and research:

—formulates policy and procedures and provides technical requirements for permits, reclamation plans, and performance standards;

—provides guidance for technical standards, special field services, environmental considerations, research, training, and technology transfer for State and Federal regulatory and abandoned mine land programs; and

—provides leadership and general direction to the technical service centers and the Technical Standards, Environmental and Economic Analysis, and Engineering Analysis Divisions.

In the areas of program operations and inspection, the Assistant Director:

—formulates policy, standards, regulations and procedures, and provides guidance for the development and conduct of State programs, Federal programs in lieu of State programs, Federal lands programs and Indian lands programs, including cooperative agreements with States for the Federal lands programs;

—formulates policy and provides guidance for State, Federal, and Indian reclamation programs;

—provides policy, procedures, and guidance for the review and evaluation of State programs, cooperative agreements, and abandoned mine lands programs and for the conduct of each;

—provides policy, procedures, and guidance for the designation of lands unsuitable for mining, for the small operator assistance program, and for inspection and enforcement programs;

—provides leadership and direction to State liaison offices and the State Program Assistance, Regulation and Inspection, Abandoned Mine Land, and Reclamation Divisions.

In the areas of management and budget, the Assistant Director:

—formulates policy and provide guidance for budget determination and execution, personnel, administrative services, information and records management, and planning systems;

—provides leadership and policy direction for the same activities in the field;

—provides headquarters administrative support activities;

—develops and presents programs and budget requests to the Department, OMB, and Congress; and

—provides leadership and direction to the Personnel and Management Services Divisions.

In the areas of finance and accounting, the Assistant Director:

—administers all financial systems, including civil penalties and abandoned mine lands;

—audits State grants and abandoned mine land functions; and

—provides policy and direction for grants administration, assessments, financial management, and collection of fines and fees.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4719.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created as part of the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior at the time of its establishment in 1849. The Snyder Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorizations contained in this act were broadened by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450), and title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 2313; 20 U.S.C. 2701 note).

The principal objectives of the Bureau are to actively encourage and train Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the Federal Government; to facilitate, with maximum involvement of Indian and Alaska Native people, full development of their human and natural resource potential; to mobilize all public and private aids to the advancement of Indian and Alaska Native people for use by them; and to utilize the skill and capabilities of Indian and Alaska Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit.

Functions In carrying out these objectives, the Bureau works with Indian and Alaska Native people, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and other interested groups in the development and implementation of effective programs for their advancement.

The Bureau seeks for them adequate educational opportunities in public education systems, assists them in the creation and management of educational systems for their own benefit, or provides from Federal resources the educational systems needed; actively promotes the improvement of their social welfare by working with them to obtain and provide needed social and community development programs and services; works with them in the development and implementation of programs for their economic advancement and for full utilization of their natural resources consistent with the principles of resource conservation.

The Bureau also acts as trustee for their lands and moneys held in trust by the United States, assisting them to realize maximum benefits from such resources.

Area Offices—Bureau of Indian Affairs

Area	Headquarters
Aberdeen, SD 57401	115 4th Ave. SE.
Albuquerque, NM 87198	5301 Central Ave. NE.
Anadarko, OK 73005	P.O. Box 368.
Billings, MT 59101	316 N. 26th St.
Juneau, AK 99802	Box 3–8000.
Minneapolis, MN 55402	15 S. 5th St.
Muskogee, OK 74401	Old Federal Bldg.
Phoenix, AZ 85011	P.O. Box 7007, 3030 N. Central.
Portland, OR 97208	P.O. Box 3785, 1425 NE. Irving St.
Sacramento, CA 95825	2800 Cottage Way.
Eastern Area	1951 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20245.
Navajo Area	P.O. Box M, Window Rock, AZ 86515.

For further information, contact the Public Information Staff, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–343–7445.

Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) was established on January 19, 1982, by Secretarial Order 3071, under the authority provided by section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262). All Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing responsibilities of the Department of the Interior were consolidated within MMS on May 10, 1982, by amendment 1 to Secretarial Order 3071. Amendment 2, dated May 26, 1982, set forth the basic organizational structure for MMS and provided for the transfer of administrative functions.

Secretarial Order 3087, dated December 3, 1982, and amendment 1, dated February 7, 1983, provided for the transfer of royalty and mineral revenue management functions, including collection and distribution, to the Minerals Management Service and transferred all onshore minerals management functions on Federal and Indian lands to the Bureau of Land Management.

MMS assesses the nature, extent, recoverability, and value of leasable minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. It ensures the orderly and timely inventory and development, as well as the efficient recovery, of mineral resources; encourages utilization of the best available and safest technology; provides for fair, full, and accurate returns to the Federal Treasury for produced commodities; and safeguards against fraud, waste, and abuse.

Offshore Minerals Management MMS is responsible for resource evaluation and classification, environmental review, leasing activities (including public liaison and planning functions), lease management, and inspection and enforcement programs for Outer Continental Shelf lands.

Five-year oil and gas leasing programs are developed for leasing on OCS in consultation with the Congress, the 23 coastal States, local governments, environmental groups, industry, and the public.

MMS conducts extensive environmental studies and consultations with State officials prior to issuing leases. Once leases have been issued, MMS inspectors conduct frequent inspections of offshore operations and MMS environmental studies personnel collect more data to ensure the marine environments are kept free of pollutants.

Royalty Management MMS is responsible for the collection of all royalty payments, rentals, bonus payments, fines, penalties, assessments, and other revenues due the Federal Government and Indian lessors as monies or royalties-in-kind from the extraction of mineral resources from Federal and Indian lands onshore and from the leasing and extraction of mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

The revenues generated by minerals leasing are one of the largest nontax sources of income to the Federal Government. As specified by law, these revenues are distributed to the States, to the general fund of the Treasury, and to Indian tribes and allottees.

The basic organization of MMS consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC, with program components located in Reston and Herndon, VA; an Accounting Center in Lakewood, CO; four OCS regional offices; and three administrative service centers.

For further information, contact the Office of Minerals Management Information, Room 1440, MS 612, Eighteenth and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-3983.

Field Offices—Minerals Management Service

Office	Headquarters
	OCS Regional Offices
Atlantic Region.	Suite 610, 1951 Kidwell Dr., Vienna, VA 22180. Phone, 703-285-2168.
Gulf of Mexico Region.	P.O. Box 7944, 3301 N. Causeway Blvd., Metairie, LA 70010. Phone, 504-837-4720.
Pacific Region.	1340 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, CA 90017. Phone, 213-688-2049.
Alaska Region.	P.O. Box 101159, Anchorage, AK 99510. Phone, 907-261-4010.
	Accounting Center
Royalty Management Accounting Center.	P.O. Box 25165, Lakewood, CO 80225. Phone, 303-231-3114.
	Administrative Service Centers
Southern Service Center.	P.O. Box 7944, Metairie, LA 70010. Phone, 504-838-0616.
Central Service Center.	P.O. Box 25165, Lakewood, CO 80225. Phone, 303-231-3730.
Alaska Service Center.	P.O. Box 101159, Anchorage, AK 99510. Phone, 907-261-4050.

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established July 16, 1946, by the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934). This was done in accordance with the provisions of sections 402 and 403 of Presidential Reorganization Plan 3 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. app.).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743) enacted into law on October 21, 1976, repealed and replaced many obsolete or overlapping statutes. It provides a basic mission statement for BLM and establishes policy guidelines and criteria for the management of public lands and resources administered by the Bureau.

The Bureau's basic organization consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC, a Service Center in Denver, CO, and a Fire Center in Boise, ID, that have bureauwide support responsibilities; and a field organization of State, district, and resource area offices. The Bureau also utilizes a system of advisory councils to assist in the development of management plans and policies.

The Bureau is responsible for the total management of 284 million acres of public lands. These lands are located primarily in the Far West and Alaska, however, scattered parcels are located in other States. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands, BLM also is responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 370 million acres where mineral rights have been reserved to the Federal Government.

Resources managed by the Bureau include timber, hard minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, wildlife habitat, endangered plant and animal species, rangeland vegetation, recreation and cultural values, wild and scenic rivers, designated conservation and wilderness areas, and open space. Bureau programs provide for the protection (including fire suppression), orderly development, and use of the public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Land use plans are developed with public involvement to provide orderly use and development while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. The Bureau also manages watersheds to protect soil and enhance water quality; develops recreational opportunities on public lands; administers programs to protect and manage wild horses and burros; and, under certain conditions, makes land available through sale to individuals, organizations, local governments, and other Federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest. Lands may be leased to State and local government agencies and to nonprofit organizations for certain purposes.

The Bureau oversees and manages the development of energy and mineral leases and ensures compliance with applicable regulations governing the extraction of these resources.

The Bureau has responsibility to issue rights-of-way, in certain instances, for crossing Federal lands under other agencies' jurisdiction. It also has general enforcement authority.

The Bureau is responsible for the survey of Federal lands and establishes and maintains public land records and records of mining claims. It administers a program of payments in lieu of taxes based on the amount of federally owned lands in counties and other units of local government.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-9435.

Field Offices—Bureau of Land Management

State Offices	Area of Responsibility	Address/Telephone
Alaska	Alaska	Box 13, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513. Phone, 907-271-5076.
Arizona	Arizona	P.O. Box 16563, Phoenix, AZ 85011. Phone, 602-241-5501.
California	California	Room E-2841, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825. Phone, 916-484-4676.
Colorado	Colorado, Kansas	2020 Arapahoe St., Denver, CO 80205. Phone, 303-294-7090.
Eastern States	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River.	350 S. Pickett St., Alexandria, VA 22304. Phone, 703-235-2833.
Idaho	Idaho	3380 American Terrace, Boise, ID 83706. Phone, 208-334-1401.
Montana	Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota.	P.O. Box 36800, 222 N. 32d St., Billings, MT 59107. Phone, 406-657-6561.
Nevada	Nevada	P.O. Box 12000, 300 Booth St., Reno, NV 89520. Phone, 702-784-5451.
New Mexico	New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	P.O. Box 1449, S. Federal Pl., Santa Fe, NM 87504-1449. Phone, 505-988-6030.
Oregon	Oregon, Washington	P.O. Box 2965, 825 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97208. Phone, 503-231-6251.
Utah	Utah	Coordinated Financial Center, 324 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2303. Phone, 801-524-5311.
Wyoming	Wyoming, Nebraska	P.O. Box 1828, 2515 Warren Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82001. Phone, 307-772-2326.
Service and Support Offices		
Denver Service Center		Denver Federal Center Bldg. 50, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-234-2329.
Boise Interagency Fire Center		3905 Vista Ave., Boise, ID 83705. Phone, 208-334-9421.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to locate, construct, operate, and maintain works for the storage, diversion, and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in the Western States. To perform these functions, the Secretary in July 1902 established a Reclamation Service in the Geological Survey. In March 1907 the Reclamation Service was separated from the Survey, and in June 1923 the name was changed to Bureau of Reclamation. The name was changed to the Water and Power Resources Service on November 6, 1979, by Secretarial Order No. 3042. The name was changed back to Bureau of Reclamation on May 18, 1981, by Secretarial Order No. 3064.

The basic objectives of the reclamation program are authorized by the act of 1902 and subsequent amendatory and supplemental acts to assist the States, local governments, and other Federal agencies to stabilize and stimulate local and regional economies, enhance and protect the environment, and improve the quality of life through development of water, other renewable resources, and related land resources throughout the 17 contiguous Western States.

Reclamation projects serve multiple purposes, including: municipal and industrial water supply, hydroelectric power generation, irrigation water service, water quality improvement, wind power and solar power research, fish and wildlife enhancement, outdoor recreation, flood control, navigation, river regulation and control, and related activities authoritized by Congress. Through contracts with project beneficiaries, the Bureau arranges for repayment to the Government of reimbursable project construction, operation, and maintenance costs. About 85 percent of all direct project costs are reimbursable. Interest is paid on costs allocated to power and to municipal and industrial water service.

Major reclamation functions include: investigation and development of plans for the regulation, conservation, and utilization of water and related resources, including basin-wide water resource studies and development of new sources of fresh water supplies, power capacity, and energy; design and construction of authorized projects for which funds have been appropriated by the Congress; repair and rehabilitation of existing projects; operation and maintenance of Bureau-constructed facilities that are not transferred to local organizations; review of operation and maintenance of Bureau-built facilities that have been transferred to local organizations; administration of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and of loans for construction or rehabilitation of irrigation systems; and negotiation, execution, and administration of repayment contracts, and water-user operation and maintenance contracts.

The Bureau of Reclamation has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of 53 hydroelectric powerplants and the construction of new hydroelectric facilities on its projects, as authorized by the Congress.

In cooperation with other agencies, the Bureau prepares and/or reviews environmental statements for proposed Federal water resource projects and renders technical assistance to foreign countries in water resource development and utilization.

Major Offices—Bureau of Reclamation

Office	Headquarters
Commissioner's Office.	Room 7654, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4157.
Engineering and Research Center.	Bldg. 67, Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-234-2041.
Pacific Northwest Region.	Box 043, 550 W. Fort St., Boise, ID 83724. Phone, 208-334-1938.
Mid-Pacific Region.	2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825. Phone, 916-484-4647.
Lower Colorado Region.	Box 427, Nevada Hwy. and Park St., Boulder City, NV 89005. Phone, 702-293-8419.
Upper Colorado Region.	Box 11568, 125 S. State, Salt Lake City, UT 84147. Phone, 801-524-5403.
Southwest Region.	Suite 201, 714 S. Tyler, Amarillo, TX 79101. Phone, 806-378-5437.
Upper Missouri Region.	Box 2553, 316 N. 26th St., Billings, MT 59103. Phone, 406-657-6218.
Lower Missouri Region.	Box 25247, Bldg. 20, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-236-0690.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4662.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Visitor Information Office Provides information regarding departmental activities and locations, also publications and other literature available to the public free of charge. Located in Room 1238 (Museum), Main Interior Building. Phone, 202–343–5278.

Contracts Contact the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, Room 5522. Phone, 202–343–3433.

Publications Most departmental publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All other inquiries regarding publications should be directed to the individual bureau or office's publications or public affairs office.

Information regarding bibliographies on select subjects is available from the Information Services Branch of the Natural Resources Library. Phone, 202–343–5815.

Employment Direct general inquiries to the Office of Personnel or visit any of the field personnel offices.

Reading Room Natural Resources Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202–343–5815.

Job Corps and Youth Conservation Corps Information on these programs is available from the Office of Youth Programs, Room 2759, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202–343–5951.

Telephone Directory The Department of the Interior telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Public News and Media Inquiries Specific information about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its activities is available from the Assistant Director—Public Affairs (phone, 202–343–5634) or the public affairs officer in each of the Service's regional offices.

Contracts Contact the Washington Office Division of Contracting and General Services, phone, 202–653–9703; or any of the regional headquarters locations.

Publications The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a variety of publications available on subjects ranging from the National Wildlife Refuge System to endangered species and fish and wildlife research. Some publications only are available as sales items from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Further information is available from the Publications Unit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–254–6306.

National Park Service

Contracts Contact the nearest Regional Office; Administrative Services Divison, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013–7127 (phone, 202–523–0059); or the Denver Service Center, 655 Parfet Ave., P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225 (phone, 303–234–4539).

Employment Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Personnel Office, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, and to the Regional Offices and individual parks. Applications for seasonal employment (which must be received between September 1 and January 15) should be sent to the Division of Personnel Management, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Eighteenth and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20013–7127. Phone, 202–343–6901. Schools interested in the recruitment program should write to: Chief Personnel Officer, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20013–7127. Phone, 202–343–8093.

Publications National Park Service publications of interest to the public, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, include the following: *Access National Parks, a Guide for Handicapped Visitors; Lesser Known Areas of the National Park System;* a natural history series; a scientific monograph series; an official handbook series; and a Publications in

Archaeology series. *National Parks of the United States* (guide and map) is available from the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009. For information on scientific, cultural, and technical publications, and publications on historic preservation, natural landmarks and outdoor recreation, write the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-4747.

Films The National Park Service has many films on environmental and historical themes. For a list of these films and sales, and information on how to obtain them write: National Audiovisual Center, Washington, DC 20409. Phone, 202-763-1896.

Grants-in-Aid For information on grants authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, write the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-3700.

Bureau of Mines

Contracts Contact the Branch of Procurement, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20241. Phone, 202-634-4704.

Employment Opportunities For information on employment opportunities throughout the United States, contact the Chief, Division of Personnel, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20241. Phone, 202-634-4710.

Publications *Reports of Investigation, Information Circulars, Mineral Industry Surveys* (monthly and quarterly), and *Mineral Commodity Summaries* (annual) can be obtained without charge from the Bureau of Mines, Publication Distribution Branch, 4800 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Phone, 412-621-4500, ext. 342. *The Minerals Yearbook* in 3 volumes (Vol. I—Metals and Minerals; Vol. II—Area Reports, Domestic; Vol. III—Area Reports, International) can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Paper and microfiche copies of most publications issued after 1970 and many issued before then also are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703-487-4650.

Films Requests for film loans should be directed to: Motion Pictures, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Phone, 412-621-4500, ext. 326.

Geological Survey

Reading Rooms Facilities for examination of reports, maps, and publications of the Geological Survey are located at the Geological Survey's libraries at the National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092; 1526 Cole Boulevard, at West Colfax Avenue, Golden, CO 80401; 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 91025; and 2255 North Gemini Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86001; and Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries). Maps, aerial photography, and geodetic control data or index material may be examined at the National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC), Room 1C105, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092; Eastern Mapping Center-NCIC, Room 2B200, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092; Mid-Continent Mapping Center-NCIC, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, MO 65401; NCIC, National Space Technology Laboratories, Building 3101, NSTL Station, MS 39529; Rocky Mountain Mapping Center-NCIC, Building 25, Denver Federal Center, Box 25046, Denver, CO 80225; Western Mapping Center-NCIC, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025; and Alaska-NCIC, 4230 University Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4664. Spacecraft and aircraft remote sensor data may be examined at the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57189.

Contracts, Grants, and Cooperative Agreements Write to the Administrative Division, Branch of Procurement and Contracts, 205 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-860-7261.

Publications The Geological Survey publishes technical and scientific reports and maps, described in the monthly listing *New Publications of the Geological Survey,* with yearly supplements; *Publications of the Geological Survey, 1879–1961; Publications of the Geological Survey, 1962–1970;* and a variety of nontechnical publications described in *Popular Publications of the United States Geological Survey.*

Book publications are sold by the Geological Survey's Eastern Distribution Branch, Text Products Section, 604 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, VA 22304, and by the Geological Survey's Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries).

Open-file reports, in the form of microfiche and/or black and white paper copies, are sold by the Open-File Services Section, Western Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Box 25425, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303–234–5888.

Maps are sold by the Eastern Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202; Western Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225; Alaska Distribution Section, Geological Survey, Box 12, New Federal Building, 101 Twelfth Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99701; and Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries). Information about the status of Geological Survey mapping in any State and availability of maps by other Federal and State agencies can be obtained from the National Cartographic Information Center, 507 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703–860–6045.

Public Inquiries A network of 11 public inquiries offices responds to requests for earth science information that are made in person, by mail, or by telephone and assists in the selection and ordering of all Geological Survey products:

4230 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508–4664. Phone, 907–561–5555.

E–146 Federal Bldg., 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513. Phone, 907–271–4307.

7638 Federal Bldg., 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, CA 90012. Phone, 213–688–2850.

Room 3128, Bldg. 3, 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Phone, 415–323–8111, ext. 2817.

504 Custom House, 555 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Phone, 415–556–5627.

169 Federal Bldg., 1961 Stout St., Denver, CO 80294. Phone, 303–844–4169.

1028 General Services Bldg., 19th and F Sts. NW., Washington, DC 20244. Phone, 202–343–8073.

1C45 Federal Bldg., 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242. Phone, 214–767–0198.

8105 Federal Bldg., 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138. Phone, 801–524–5652.

503 National Center, Room 1C402, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703–860–6167.

678 U.S. Courthouse, W. 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, WA 99201. Phone, 509–456–2524.

Water Data Information on the availability of and access to water data acquired by the Geological Survey and other local, State, and Federal agencies may be obtained from the National Water Data Exchange, 421 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703–860–6031.

Employment Inquiries should be directed to one of the following Personnel Offices:

Recruitment and Placement, 215 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703–860–6131.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, 1400 Independence Rd., Rolla, MO 65401. Phone, 314–341–0810.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, Federal Center, Bldg. 25, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303–234–3791.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Phone, 415–323–2491.

News Media Services The Public Affairs Office of the Geological Survey responds to news media inquiries, arranges interviews, and prepares news and feature releases and related visual material pertaining to Survey programs and activities for news media use. The headquarters office is located at 119 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-860-7444. News media service also is available in Menlo Park—San Francisco, phone, 415-323-8111, ext. 2953.

Films Sound/color 16mm earth sciences-related films are available for short-term loan to the general public. Film inquiries should be addressed to the Visual Information Services Group, Geological Survey, 790 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-860-6171.

Exhibits Exhibit displays and presentation materials, illustrating and explaining technical and scientific aspects of the Geological Survey's activities, are prepared for use at professional meetings, technical seminars, and similar gatherings. For information about exhibits write to: Visual Information Services Group, Geological Survey, 790 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-860-6162.

Leaflets Single copies of a variety of nontechnical leaflets, technical reports, books, and special interest publications on earth science subjects and Geological Survey activities are available to the public upon request from the Eastern Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Text Products Section, 604 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, VA 22304. Phone, 703-756-6141. Bulk quantities may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Office of Surface Mining

Contracts Contact the Procurement Branch, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4685.

Employment Opportunites For information on employment opportunities throughout the United States, contact the Chief, Division of Personnel, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4665.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Reading Room Extensive material on Indians and Indian tribes and the relationship of the U.S. Government with Indians is available for inspection in the National Resources Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-343-5815.

Contracts and Small Business Activities For information on doing business with the Bureau and its Small Business Procurement program, contact the Chief, Contracting and Grants Administration Staff. Phone, 202-343-5125.

Publications The following publications are among those available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402: *Answers to Your Questions About American Indians; Indian Land Areas; Famous Indians; American Indian Calendar; The States and Their Indian Citizens.*

Employment General employment inquiries may be directed to the Branch of Personnel Services. Phone, 202-343-7581.

Speakers and Films Contact the Office of Public Information. Phone, 202-343-7445.

Minerals Management Service

Inquiries on specific subjects should be directed to the appropriate headquarters office at 12203 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22091 (phone, 202-343-3983), or to the appropriate Minerals Management Service field office.

Public News and Media Inquiries Specific information about the Minerals Management Service and its activities is available from the Chief, Office of Minerals Management Information, 12203 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22091. Phone, 202-343-3983.

Bureau of Land Management

Program Information The Bureau occasionally sells tracts of land, but always at public auction and never for less than fair market value. It acts as the leasing agent for mineral rights on public and other federally administered lands. Information may be obtained from any of the State Offices or from the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-9435.

Reading Room All State Offices provide facilities for individuals who wish to examine status records, tract books, or other records relating to the public lands and their resources.

Contracts Contracts for public land projects are awarded by the Contracting Officer at the Denver Service Center. Phone, 303-234-2329.

Small Business Activities The Contracting Officer in the Denver Service Center is responsible for SBA activities, except for the Eastern States. Contact the Division of Administration in Washington, DC, for SBA activities in the Eastern States. Phone, 202-343-2754.

Publications The following publications relating to public lands are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402: *Your Public Lands*, a periodical, published quarterly; *Promise of the Land;* and the *Public Land Statistics*.

Employment Initial appointments to the Bureau are made from registers established by the Office of Personnel Management as a result of examination announcements issued by area offices of the Office of Personnel Management throughout the country. The following Office of Personnel Management announcements are applicable to most professional positions within the Bureau. Announcement No. 421, Biological and Agricultural Sciences; Announcement No. 424, Engineering, Physical Sciences and Related Professions. The Mid-Level and Senior-Level registers are also used in a limited number of cases for social sciences professionals or other positions.

Inquiries should be directed to the Denver Service Center, any Bureau of Land Management State Office, or to the Personnel Officer, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, from whom a booklet, *Opportunity in Resource Management*, is available.

Speakers Local Bureau offices will arrange for speakers to explain Bureau programs upon request from organizations within their areas of jurisdiction.

Bureau of Reclamation

Contracts The Advance Construction Bulletin and Advance Equipment Bulletin give information to contractors, manufacturers, and suppliers. Available from the Engineering and Research Center, Bldg. 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-236-6934.

Publications Pamphlets listing publications available without charge and publications for sale are available from the Office of Public Affairs and from the Engineering and Research Center. Phone, 303-236-6741.

Employment Information on engineering and other positions is available from the Personnel Office, phone, 202-343-5428; or from the nearest regional office.

Speakers and Films A volunteer speaker service provides engineers and scientists for schools and civic groups in the Denver area. The Commissioner's Office and the field offices provide speakers on Bureau programs and activities. Films are available on free loan. For speakers or films, contact the nearest field office or the Public Affairs Office. Phone, 202-343-4662.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20530
Phone, 202–633–2000

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Stephen H. Galebach	*Senior Special Assistant to the Attorney General*
Steven G. Calabresi	*Special Assistant to the Attorney General*
Robert J. Cynkar	*Special Assistant to the Attorney General*
Judith L. Hammerschmidt	*Special Assistant to the Attorney General*
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Jay B. Stephens	*Acting Associate Deputy Attorney General*
Caridad P. Matthews	*Associate Deputy Attorney General*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Deputy Attorney General*
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Charles F. Rule	*Acting Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division*
Richard K. Willard	*Acting Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division*
William Bradford Reynolds	*Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division*
Stephen S. Trott	*Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division*

F. Henry Habicht II	*Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division*
Glenn L. Archer, Jr.	*Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division*
Lois H. Herrington	*Assistant Attorney General and Acting Director, Office of Justice Programs*
James K. Stewart	*Director, National Institute of Justice*
Steven R. Schlesinger	*Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics*
Alfred S. Regnery	*Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance*
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Alan C. Nelson	*Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service*
Norman A. Carlson	*Director, Bureau of Prisons*
Stanley E. Morris	*Director, United States Marshals Service*
Gilbert G. Pompa	*Director, Community Relations Service*
Benjamin F. Baer	*Chairman, United States Parole Commission*
Cameron M. Batjer	*Vice Chairman, United States Parole Commission*
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Joseph A. Barry	*General Counsel*
Harry Dwyer	*Chief, Case Operations*
Peter B. Hoffman	*Director, Research and Program Development*
Elizabeth A. Clark	*Executive Officer*
Bohdan A. Futey	*Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States*
David L. Milhollan	*Director, Executive Office for Immigration Review*
Terry H. Eastland	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
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Charles P. Monroe	*Assistant Director (Records Management Division)*
Edward J. O'Malley	*Assistant Director (Intelligence Division)*
Oliver B. Revell	*Assistant Director (Criminal Investigative Division)*
James H. Geer	*Assistant Director (Laboratory Division)*
William A. Bayse	*Acting Assistant Director (Technical Services Division)*
John A. Mintz	*Assistant Director (Legal Counsel Division)*
John D. Glover	*Assistant Director (Inspection Division)*
William M. Baker	*Assistant Director (Office of Congressional and Public Affairs)*

[For the Department of Justice statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Chapter I, Part 0]

As the largest law firm in the Nation, the Department of Justice serves as counsel for its citizens. It represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. Through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents, the Department plays the key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in ensuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws. The Department also plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders.

Moreover, the Department conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned. It represents the Government in legal matters generally, rendering legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and to the heads of the executive departments. The Attorney General supervises and directs these activities, as well as those of the U.S. attorneys and U.S. marshals in the various judicial districts around the country.

The Department of Justice was established by the act of June 22, 1870 (16 Stat. 162; 28 U.S.C. 501, 503), with the Attorney General as its head. Prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's Cabinet, but not the head of a department, the office having been created under authority of the act of September 24, 1789, as amended (1 Stat. 92, 16 Stat. 162; 28 U.S.C. 503).

The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General. The offices, divisions, bureaus, and boards of the Department are described below.

Offices

Attorney General The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Justice and chief law officer of the Federal Government, represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when so requested. The Attorney General appears in person to represent the Government in the U.S. Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance.

Deputy Attorney General The Deputy Attorney General advises and assists the Attorney General in formulating and implementing Department policies and programs and in providing overall supervision and direction to all organizational units of the Department. The Deputy Attorney General is authorized to exercise all the power and authority of the Attorney General, except where such power or authority is prohibited by law from delegation or has been delegated to another official. In the absence of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General acts as Attorney General.

The Office also administers the attorney hiring programs of the Department.

Associate Attorney General The Associate Attorney General advises and assists the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in formulating and implementing policies and programs of the Department pertaining to criminal matters and coordinates the program activities of, and has directional authority over the head of the Criminal Division, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the offices of each of the 94 United States Attorneys, the Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., the Pardon Attorney, the United States Marshals Service, the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, and the U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL). The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration also reports to the Associate Attorney General. The United States Parole Commission is under the supervision of the Associate Attorney General for administrative purposes.

Solicitor General The Solicitor General represents the U.S. Government in cases before the Supreme Court. He decides what cases the Government should ask the Supreme Court to review and what position the Government should take in cases before the Court; he supervises the preparation of the Government's Supreme Court briefs and other legal documents and the conduct of the oral arguments in the Court. He or his staff argue most of the Government's cases in the Supreme Court. The Solicitor General's duties also include deciding whether the United States should appeal in all cases it loses before the lower courts.

Legal Counsel The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel assists the Attorney General in his function as legal adviser to the President and all the executive branch agencies. The Office drafts legal opinions of the Attorney General rendered in response to requests from the President and heads of the executive departments. It also provides its own written opinions and informal advice in response to requests from the various agencies of the Government and from Presidential staff and advisers. Such requests typically deal with legal issues of particular complexity and importance about which two or more agencies are in disagreement. The Office also is responsible for providing legal advice to the executive branch on all constitutional questions.

All Executive orders and proclamations proposed to be issued by the President are reviewed by the Office of Legal Counsel for form and legality, as are various other matters which require the President's formal approval.

In addition to serving as, in effect, outside counsel for the other agencies of the executive branch, the Office of Legal Counsel also functions as general counsel for the Department itself. It reviews all proposed orders of the Attorney General, and all regulations requiring his approval.

The Office coordinates the work of the Department with respect to treaties, executive agreements, and international organizations. It performs a variety of special assignments referred by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General.

The Office of Legal Counsel is not authorized to give legal advice to private persons.

Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs is responsible for liaison between the Department and Congress, State and local governments, and related interest groups. The Office prepares reports and recommendations with respect to pending legislation originating in the Department of Justice or elsewhere in the Government. The Office coordinates all departmental efforts to advise the Congress on departmental views and to secure enactment of the Department's legislative agenda.

The Office also alerts officials of State and local governments and related interest groups to significant departmental policy decisions, encourages dialog with interested officials, and solicits consultation on program issues and policies which fall within the responsibility of the Department.

Office of Legal Policy The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Policy assists the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General in the formulation and implementation of the major policy initiatives of the Department and the administration. The Office reviews and develops legislation and other policy proposals of major concern to the Department in both the civil and criminal law areas and coordinates efforts to secure their legislative enactment or administrative implementation.

The Office also provides the primary staff support for the work of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, which is chaired by the Attorney General; coordinates, generally, Department of Justice participation in other Cabinet councils and interagency matters; provides advice and assistance to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General regarding the appointment of Federal judges; manages and coordinates Department responsibilities under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts; and administers the Federal Justice Research Program, which provides contracts for research related to policy development.

Pardon Attorney The Office of the Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Attorney General or his designee, assists the President in the exercise of Executive clemency as authorized under Article II, section 2, of the Constitution. Generally, all requests for Executive clemency are directed to the Pardon Attorney for investigation and review. Executive clemency may take several forms, including pardon, commutation (reduction of sentence), remission of fine, and reprieve.

Community Relations Service The Community Relations Service (CRS) was created by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g et seq.). CRS is under the general authority of the Attorney General and is headed by a Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Service fulfills its mission by providing onsite dispute resolution assistance through its field staff of mediators and conciliators working out of 10 regional offices. Under its mandate CRS is not restricted to issues stemming from alleged violations of a particular antidiscrimination statute, but can offer assistance in resolving any problem relating to race, color, or national origin discrimination. CRS not only aids in resolving disputes and difficulties as they erupt but also seeks to assist and support communities in developing local mechanisms to address future problems.

Primary activities of CRS include the use of conciliation and/or mediation processes to settle differences through a common understanding and voluntary action. Each process is composed of certain specialized techniques designed to deal with complex racial and ethnic issues. The goal of each, however, is the immediate reduction of community tension and the establishment of viable alternatives for resolving difficulties, short of coercion, violence, or litigation.

In conciliation, trained CRS experts serve as outside resources, providing an independent, objective perspective, as well as making recommendations for settlement of the issues involved.

Mediation is a more formal process in which the CRS professional mediator acts as a third party intervenor, assisting disputants to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement, with built-in, self-enforcing mechanisms.

Inherent in both processes is the technical assistance that CRS provides. This ranges from conducting training in conflict resolution to providing resource materials, program tools, and models indicating how other community groups or agencies dealt effectively with similar problems or issues.

CRS offers its assistance either on its own motion, when in its judgment peaceful relations among the citizens of a community are threatened, or upon request of appropriate State or local officials or other interested persons. The cooperation of the appropriate State and local, public and private agencies is sought in carrying out the agency's mission.

CRS also is responsible for continuing efforts to integrate into the United States almost 180,000 Cubans and Haitians who have entered the country since 1980 without documentation or imminent prospects of returning to their homelands. Effective March 6, 1983, CRS assumed responsibility for the Cuban/Haitian Reception Processing Program, substantially increasing its role in assisting with refugee-immigrant problems. This program was authorized by section 501(c) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act (94 Stat. 1799; 8 U.S.C. 1522 note) and was formerly administered by the Office of Refugee Settlement in the Department of Health and Human Services.

For further information, contact one of the regional offices or the Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Suite 330, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301-492-5929.

Regional Offices—Community Relations Service

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address
I	Martin A. Walsh	89 Broad St., Boston, MA 02110.
II	Tommie Jones	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007.
III	Edmond Haywood	2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
IV	Ozell Sutton	75 Piedmont Ave. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303.
V	Jessie Taylor	175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.
VI	John G. Perez	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242.
VII	Gustavo Gaynett	911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
VIII	Leo Cardenas	1531 Stout St., Denver, CO 80202.
IX	Julian Klugman	211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94103.
X	Robert Lamb	915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101.

Justice Management Division Under the direction of the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, the Justice Management Division provides assistance to senior management officials relating to basic Department policy for auditing, evaluation, budget and financial management, personnel management and training, equal opportunity programs within the Department, automatic data processing and telecommunications, security, records management, procurement, real property and materiel management, and for all other matters pertaining to organization, management, and administration.

The Division provides direct administrative support services, such as procurement, budget, and finance, to the offices, boards, and divisions of the Department, certain services to the U.S. Marshals Service, and operates several central services such as personnel and payroll. The Division supplies automated litigation support as required to the Department of Justice and to other Federal agencies involved in litigation. It also oversees and coordinates the implementation of a Department of Justice case management system.

The Division develops and promulgates Department-wide policies, standards, and procedures for the management of automated information processing resources and for the directive system and reviews their implementation. The Division collects, organizes, and disseminates recorded information that is necessary for the Department to carry out its statutory mandate and provides general research and reference assistance regarding information to Department staff, other Government attorneys, and members of the public.

Professional Responsibility The Office of Professional Responsibility conducts investigations of allegations of misconduct by Department employees. The head of this Office is the Counsel on Professional Responsibility who serves as a special reviewing officer and adviser to the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General.

The Counsel and his staff receive and review information or allegations concerning conduct by a Justice Department employee that may violate the law, Department orders or regulations, or applicable standards of conduct.

The Counsel is authorized to conduct inquiries into such allegations. Those cases in which there appears to be a violation of the law may be referred to the investigative agency that has jurisdiction to investigate such violations. Other matters may be referred to the head of the organizational unit to which the employee is assigned or to its internal inspection unit.

In some cases, the matter will be referred directly to the Attorney General with a recommendation from the Counsel's Office as to whether the Counsel should conduct an investigation or whether a task force or an individual should be assigned to the Counsel's Office to make the investigation.

Office of Intelligence Policy and Review The Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, under the direction of the Counsel to the Attorney General for Intelligence Policy, is responsible for advising the Attorney General on all matters relating to the national security activities of the United States. The Office prepares and files all applications for surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, assists Government agencies by providing legal advice on matters of national security law and policy and represents the Department of Justice on a variety of interagency committees such as the National Foreign Intelligence Council.

The Office serves as adviser to the Attorney General and various client agencies, including the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Defense and State Departments concerning questions of law, regulation, and guidelines as well as the legality of domestic and overseas intelligence operations.

Executive Office for United States Attorneys Under the supervision of the Associate Attorney General, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) provides general assistance and supervision to the 94 offices of United States attorneys, including evaluating the performance of the Offices, making appropriate reports and inspections, and taking corrective action where indicated. EOUSA directs the coordination of other organizational units of the Department with the United States attorneys' offices. In addition, EOUSA allocates personnel and financial resources and publishes and maintains the *United States Attorneys' Manual* and the *United States Attorneys' Bulletin*. EOUSA also supervises the operation of the Office of Legal Education, which includes the Attorney General's Advocacy Institute and the Legal Education Institute which conduct practical professional training for all government lawyers. The Executive Office provides staff assistance, with financial resources, to support the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and acts as administrator for the law enforcement coordinating committees of the Department of Justice.

EOUSA has an integral role in the appointment process of all assistant United States attorneys, as well as the appointment of United States attorneys. EOUSA provides legal opinions, interpretations, and advice to United States attorneys on concerns such as legislation, regulations, and departmental guidelines. EOUSA also drafts, reviews, and testifies on legislative proposals and regulations, and is responsible for maintaining effective liaison and guidance in intergovernmental legal affairs.

United States Attorneys and Marshals

District	U.S. Attorney	U.S. Marshal	Address
Alabama, Northern	Frank W. Donaldson	Thomas C. Greene	Birmingham 35203.
Alabama, Middle	John C. Bell	Melvin E. Jones	Montgomery 36101.
Alabama, Southern	J.B. Sessions III	Howard V. Adair	Mobile 36601.
Alaska	Michael R. Spaan	William H. Opel[1]	Anchorage 99513.
Arizona	Stephen M. McNamee[1]	John W. Roberts	Phoenix 85025.
Arkansas, Eastern	George W. Proctor	Charles H. Gray	Little Rock 72203.
Arkansas, Western	W. Asa Hutchinson	J.C. Patterson	Fort Smith 72902.
California, Northern	Joseph P. Russoniello	Glen E. Robinson	San Francisco 94102.
California, Eastern	Donald B. Ayer	Arthur F. Van Court	Sacramento 95814.
California, Central	Robert C. Bonner	Julio Gonzales	Los Angeles 90012.
California, Southern	Peter K. Nunez	James R. Laffoon	San Diego 92189.
Colorado	Robert N. Miller	Charles L. Dunahue	Denver 80294.
Connecticut	Alan H. Nevas	P.A. Mangini	New Haven 06504.
Delaware	Joseph J. Farnan, Jr.	O. Evans Denney	Wilmington 19801.
District of Columbia	Joseph E. diGenova	Herbert M. Rutherford III[1]	Washington 20001.
Florida, Northern	W. Thomas Dillard	W.L. McLendon	Pensacola 32595.
Florida, Middle	Robert W. Merkle	Richard L. Cox	Tampa 33602.
Florida, Southern	Stanley Marcus	Daniel J. Horgan	Miami 33101.
Georgia, Northern	Larry D. Thompson	Lynn H. Duncan	Atlanta 30303.
Georgia, Middle	Joe D. Whitley	John W. Stokes, Jr.	Macon 31202.
Georgia, Southern	Hinton R. Pierce	Larry J. Stubbs	Savannah 31412.
Guam	David T. Wood	Edward M. Camacho	Agana 96910.
Hawaii	Daniel A. Bent	Faith P. Evans	Honolulu 96850.
Idaho	William R. Vanhole[1]	Blaine Skinner	Boise 83724.
Illinois, Northern	Anton R. Valukas	Peter J. Wilkes	Chicago 60604.
Illinois, Southern	Frederick J. Hess	Donald R. Brookshier[1]	East St. Louis 62201.
Illinois, Central	Gerald D. Fines	James L. Fyke	Springfield 62705.
Indiana, Northern	R. Lawrence Steele, Jr.	J. Jerome Perkins	South Bend 46624.
Indiana, Southern	John D. Tinder	Ralph D. Morgan	Indianapolis 46244.
Iowa, Northern	Evan L. Hultman	James P. Jonker	Cedar Rapids 52407.
Iowa, Southern	Richard C. Turner	Warren Stump	Des Moines 50309.
Kansas	Benjamin L. Burgess[1]	Kenneth L. Perkarek	Topeka 66683.
Kentucky, Eastern	Louis G. DeFalaise	Charles Pennington	Lexington 40501.
Kentucky, Western	Ronald E. Meredith	Ralph Boling	Louisville 40202.
Louisiana, Eastern	John Volz	James V. Serio, Jr.	New Orleans 70130.
Louisiana, Middle	Stanford O. Bardwell, Jr.	James L. Meyers	Baton Rouge 70821.
Louisiana, Western	Joseph S. Cage, Jr.	Brian P. Joffrion	Shreveport 71161.
Maine	Richard S. Cohen	Emory R. Jordan	Portland 04112.
Maryland	J. Frederick Motz	John W. Spurrier	Baltimore 21201.
Massachusetts	William F. Weld	James B. Roche III[1]	Boston 02101.
Michigan, Eastern	Joel M. Shere[1]	Anthony Bertoni	Detroit 48226.
Michigan, Western	John A. Smietanka	John R. Kendall	Grand Rapids 49503.
Minnesota	James M. Rosenbaum	Robert L. Pavlak	Minneapolis 55401.
Mississippi, Northern	Glen H. Davidson	Dwight G. Williams	Oxford 38655.
Mississippi, Southern	George L. Phillips	Marvin E. Breazeale	Jackson 39205.
Missouri, Eastern	Thomas E. Dittmeier	William S. Vaughn	St. Louis 63101.
Missouri, Western	Robert G. Ulrich	Lee Koury	Kansas City 64102.
Montana	Byron H. Dunbar	Ronald J. Alles	Billings 59101.
Nebraska	Ronald D. Lahners	Thomas A. O'Hara, Jr	Omaha 68101.
Nevada	William A. Maddox[1]	Denny L. Sampson	Las Vegas 89101.
New Hampshire	Richard V. Wiebusch	Ronald D. Daniels	Concord 03301.
New Jersey	W. Hunt Dumont	Eugene G. Liss	Newark 07101.
New Mexico	William L. Lutz	Doroteo R. Baca[1]	Albuquerque 87103.
New York, Northern	Frederick J. Scullin, Jr.	Francis K. Peo	Utica 13503.
New York, Eastern	Raymond J. Dearie	Charles E. Healey	Brooklyn 11201.
New York, Southern	Rudolph W. Giuliani	Romolo J. Imundi	New York 10007.
New York, Western	Salvatore R. Martoche	Daniel B. Wright	Buffalo 14202.
North Carolina, Eastern	Samuel T. Currin	William I. Berryhill, Jr.	Raleigh 27611.
North Carolina, Middle	Kenneth W. McAllister	George L. McBane	Greensboro 27402.
North Carolina, Western	Charles R. Brewer	Max E. Wilson	Asheville 28802.
North Dakota	Rodney S. Webb	Erol L. Wood	Fargo 58108.
Northern Mariana Islands	David T. Wood	Edward M. Camacho	Agana 96910.
Ohio, Northern	Patrick M. McLaughlin[1]	Earl L. Rife	Cleveland 44114.
Ohio, Southern	Christopher K. Barnes	Robert W. Foster	Cincinnati 45201.
Oklahoma, Northern	Layn R. Phillips	Harry Connolly	Tulsa 74101.
Oklahoma, Eastern	Roger Hilfiger[1]	Laurence C. Beard	Muskogee 74401.
Oklahoma, Western	William S. Price	Stuart E. Earnest	Oklahoma City 73101.
Oregon	Charles H. Turner	Kernan H. Bagley	Portland 97205.
Pennsylvania, Eastern	Edward S.G. Dennis, Jr.	Thomas C. Rapone	Philadelphia 19106.
Pennsylvania, Middle	David D. Queen	Matthew Chabal, Jr.	Scranton 18501.
Pennsylvania, Western	J. Alan Johnson	Eugene V. Marzullo	Pittsburgh 15219.
Puerto Rico	Daniel F. Lopez-Romo	Robert P. Salazar[1]	San Juan 00904.
Rhode Island	Lincoln C. Almond	Donald W. Wyatt	Providence 02901.

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[1] Court appointment.

United States Attorneys and Marshals—Continued

District	U.S. Attorney	U.S. Marshal	Address
South Carolina	Henry Dargan McMaster	William C. Whitworth	Columbia 29202.
South Dakota	Philip N. Hogen	Gene G. Abdallah	Sioux Falls 57101.
Tennessee, Eastern	John W. Gill, Jr.	Bruce R. Montgomery	Knoxville 37901.
Tennessee, Middle	Joe B. Brown	Charles F. Goggin III	Nashville 37203.
Tennessee, Western	W. Hickman Ewing, Jr.	John T. Callery	Memphis 38103.
Texas, Northern	James A. Rolfe	Clint P. Peoples	Dallas 75242.
Texas, Eastern	Robert J. Wortham	James G. Barton	Beaumont 77704.
Texas, Western	Helen M. Eversberg	William J. Jonas, Jr.	San Antonio 78206.
Texas, Southern	Henry K. Oncken[1]	B.S. Baker	Houston 77208.
Utah	Brent D. Ward	Eugene H. Davis	Salt Lake City 84110.
Vermont	George W. F. Cook	Christian Hansen	Burlington 05402.
Virgin Islands	James W. Diehm	John Washington	St. Thomas 00801.
Virginia, Eastern	Elsie L. Munsell	Roger Ray[1]	Norfolk 23501.
Virginia, Western	John P. Alderman	Wayne D. Beaman	Roanoke 24009.
Washington, Eastern	John E. Lamp	Paul R. Nolan	Spokane 99201.
Washington, Western	Gene S. Anderson	Eugene M. Carr	Seattle 98104.
West Virginia, Northern	William A. Kolibash	Ronald A. Donell	Fairmont 26554.
West Virginia, Southern	David A. Faber	James P. Hickman	Charleston 25330.
Wisconsin, Eastern	Joseph P. Stadtmueller	Robert T. Keating	Milwaukee 53202.
Wisconsin, Western	John R. Byrnes	Frederick N. Falk	Madison 53701.
Wyoming	Richard A. Stacy	Delaine Roberts	Cheyenne 82001.

[1] Court appointment.

U.S. Trustee Program The Bankruptcy code of 1978 (92 Stat. 2549; 11 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) established the U.S. Trustee Program as a pilot effort in 10 geographic areas encompassing 18 Federal judicial districts. The mission of the U.S. trustees is to ensure compliance with the bankruptcy laws and to supervise the administration of bankruptcy cases and trustees, leaving traditional judicial functions as the sole concern of bankruptcy judges.

The U.S. trustees administer three of the four types of bankruptcy proceedings defined under the Bankruptcy code. These are: proceedings under chapter 7 in which the assets of the debtor are liquidated; reorganization proceedings under chapter 11 for rehabilitation of the business debtor; and adjustment of debts of an individual with regular income under chapter 13, pursuant to which an individual can discharge debts by arranging for payments over a period of time, usually not to exceed 36 months. The U.S. trustee has no role in proceedings under chapter 9, which relates to the adjustment of debts of a municipality.

Specific responsibilities of the U.S. Trustees include appointing and supervising the performance of private trustees in individual cases; appointing and convening creditors' committees in chapter 11 corporate reorganization cases; reviewing applications for the retention of professionals and the payment of fees; reviewing disclosure statements and submitting statements to the court regarding their adequacy; appointing trustees or examiners in such cases as needed; recommending court approval of trustees or examiners in such cases as needed; ensuring that the assets involved in bankruptcy cases are protected during the administration of cases; and serving as trustees in chapters 7 and 13 cases where private trustees are unwilling to serve.

Executive Office for U.S. Trustees The Attorney General is charged with the appointment, supervision, and coordination of the U.S. trustees and assistant U.S. trustees. Day-to-day policy and legal direction, coordination, and control are provided by the Director of the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees. The Executive Office also provides administrative and management support to the individual Trustee Offices.

For further information, contact the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, Department of Justice, Room 812, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–724–8391.

U.S. Trustee Offices

(T: Trustee; AT: Assistant Trustee)

District	U.S. Trustee and Assistants	Address	Telephone
1. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode island	William H. Tucker (T) Gerrard F. Kelley (AT)	87 Kilby St., Boston, MA 02109.	617-223-4754
	Peter W. Greenleaf (AT)	Rm. 322, 66 Pearl St., Portland, ME 04101.	207-780-3564
2. Southern District of New York	Cornelius Blacksnear (T) Harold D. Jones (AT)	Rm. 306, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007.	212-264-2858
3. Delaware and New Jersey	Hugh M. Leonard (T)	Rm. 2549, 1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark, NJ 07102.	201-645-2617
4. Eastern District of Virginia and District of Columbia	William C. White (T)	Rm. 410, 421 King St., Alexandria, VA 22314.	703-557-0746
5. Northern District of Alabama	Billy Jack Rivers (T)	Suite 316, 500 S. 22d St., Birmingham, AL 35233.	205-254-0047
6. Northern District of Texas	Andrea J. Winkler (T), Acting George F. McElreath (AT)	Rm. 9C60, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242.	214-767-8967
7. Northern District of Illinois	Susan P. Dewitt (T) Clifford L. Meacham (AT) Constantin C. Harvalis (AT)	Rm. A-1335, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604.	312-886-5785
8. Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota	William P. Westphal, Sr. (T)	Rm. 550, 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, MN 55401.	612-725-6191
9. Central District of California	William H. Tucker, Acting (T) David Baker (AT) Linda Mills (AT) Harry L. Gastley (AT)	Rm. 3101, 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, CA 90012.	213-688-6811
10. Colorado and Kansas	Delores B. Kopel (T) Howard R. Tallman (AT)	Rm. 202, 1845 Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203.	303-837-5188
	Carol A. Park (AT)	Rm. 501, 401 N. Market St., Wichita, KS 67202.	316-269-6637

Divisions

Antitrust Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is responsible for promoting and maintaining competitive markets by enforcing the Federal antitrust laws. Such enforcement, which is the principal function of the Division, involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. The antitrust laws affect virtually all industries and apply to every phase of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power. The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of the antitrust laws by filing criminal suits, which can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division seeks a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps by the defendant to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations.

The Division also is responsible for acting as an advocate of competition within the Federal Government. This involves formal appearances in Federal administrative agency proceedings, development of legislative initiatives to promote deregulation and eliminate unjustifiable exemptions from the antitrust laws, participation on executive branch policy task forces, and publication of reports on regulated industry performance. The Division provides formal advice to other agencies on the competitive implications of proposed transactions requiring Federal approval, such as construction of nuclear powerplants and mergers of financial institutions. It also consults with Federal agencies on a variety of other matters, including the issuance of Federal coal and oil drilling leases and the disposition of surplus Government property.

In addition, the Antitrust Division represents the United States in judicial proceedings to review certain orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Maritime Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and provides direct court representation for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. It also participates in Federal Trade Commission cases before the Supreme Court.

In the international law area, the Division represents the United States on the Restrictive Business Practices Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, participates in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and, through the Department of State, maintains liaison with foreign governments on antimonopoly laws and policies.

Field Offices—Antitrust Division

City	Address
Atlanta, GA 30309	Russell Federal Bldg.
Chicago, IL 60604	Kluczynski Federal Bldg.
Cleveland, OH 44199	Celebrezze Federal Bldg.
Dallas, TX 75242	Earle Cabell Federal Bldg.
New York, NY 10278	26 Federal Plaza.
Philadelphia, PA 19106	U.S. Courthouse.
San Francisco, CA 94102	450 Golden Gate Ave.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-633-2421.

Civil Division

The Civil Division litigates on behalf of the United States, its departments and agencies, members of Congress, Cabinet officers, and other Federal employees acting in their official capacities. The work of the Division is as broad and varied as the activities of Government. Since the departments and agencies of the Government engage in innumerable commercial ventures, such as buying, selling, construction, shipping, production of energy, insurance and banking, the litigation arising from such activities encompasses the complete spectrum of legal problems encountered by private business enterprises. In addition, the Division confronts significant policy issues, often rising to constitutional dimensions, in defending and enforcing various Federal programs.

The Civil Division's litigation involves cases in all Federal district courts, the U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. Claims Court, and other Federal and State courts, and the courts of foreign nations. This litigation is conducted by attorneys of the Division or U.S. attorneys and by foreign counsel acting under the supervision of the Division and with its assistance. The Division is composed of seven major groups: Torts Branch, Commercial Litigation Branch, Federal Programs Branch, Office of Immigration Litigation, Office of Consumer Litigation, Appellate Staff, Regulatory and Legislative Affairs Staff, and an Executive Office.

Torts The Torts Branch is responsible not only for suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act, including medical malpractice, aviation disasters, occupational health, and radiation exposure, but also maritime litigation and suits against individual officers or employees seeking personal money judgments against them.

This area of litigation more specifically includes defense of all Federal Tort Claims Act suits against the United States or against cost-plus-fixed-fee contractors with the Government and the prosecution of suits in tort on behalf of the United States. Suits and administrative claims for death, personal injury, and property damage brought under the Tort Claims Act allege negligence on the part of Government employees acting within the scope of their employment and involve matters ranging from the operation of Government vehicles and maintenance of Government premises to the performance of Federal services and regulatory functions, such as the furnishing of medical treatment and hospital care, and control of commercial airline traffic.

It also involves all legal proceedings by and against the United States relating to ships, shipping, navigable waters, and workmen's compensation. Admiralty litigation includes suits for personal injury and property damage involving vessels, shore installations, and maritime personnel, equipment and cargoes; suits arising out of contracts involving shipping, chartering of vessels, and the construction, repair, and salvaging of vessels; proceedings to enforce navigation and shipping laws; and litigation based on international maritime agreements.

Commercial Litigation The Commercial Litigation Branch is responsible for litigation involving all contract actions, cases arising under grants, subsidies, or insurance undertakings by the Government, foreclosures, bankruptcies, renegotiation suits, suits under the Customs laws, military and civilian pay suits, patent or copyright infringement suits, as well as civil fraud, bribery and antikickback cases, the collection of civil fines and penalties, foreign law and judgment enforcement.

This area of litigation includes all monetary suits involving contracts, express or implied; treble damage claims under the Elkins Act, and claims under various other statutes; actions to foreclose on FHA housing project mortgages and other Government mortgages and liens; bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings; and suits against guarantors and sureties.

In the fraud area, it involves all civil actions under the False Claims Act and related statutes for the recovery of double damages and civil penalties, or comparable remedies, upon proof of loss to the Government sustained through fraud in the award or performance of Government contracts; false claims presented in connection with Federal programs; the submission of false statements and vouchers to Government agencies; the use of other fraudulent devices in transactions with the Government; and suits to recover sums paid to bribe Government officials and kickbacks in Government procurement.

This Branch is responsible for all cases in the U.S. Court of International Trade, including suits brought by importers of merchandise to challenge the appraisement or classification of imported goods or other decisions of the U.S. Customs Service arising out of the administration of the tariff laws and schedules.

Litigation responsibilities in the Claims Court include all cases in this court, except those assigned to the Land and Natural Resources and Tax Divisions. Included are patent cases and suits arising out of construction, procurement, service contracts, and claims arising out of contract terminations; claims involving freight rate disputes arising out of the transportation of Government property; claims for just compensation under the fifth amendment; claims for salary or retirement by civilian and military personnel; cases assigned by congressional reference or special legislation and defense of excessive profit determinations by the Renegotiation Board.

Effective October 1, 1982, the United States Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals were consolidated as a new national circuit court known as the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. There was also created a new United States Claims Court, whose decisions are reviewed by the new circuit court and that performs the trial functions of the former Court of Claims. Attorneys from the Commercial Litigation Branch represent the United States in the majority of cases before the new courts.

In the area of patent, copyright, and trademark cases, the Branch handles all litigation involving the rights, liabilities, and administrative functions of the Government with respect to these matters. This includes the defense of patent infringement suits based on the liability of the United States for infringements in connection with the performance of Government contracts; legal proceedings to establish Government priority of invention; suits for specific performance to require transfer of rights and title and payment of royalties; suits to cancel patents acquired by fraud upon the Patent Office; the defense of administrative acts of the Register of Copyrights; and actions on behalf of the Government involving the use of trademarks.

The Office of Foreign Litigation in the Commercial Litigation Branch is responsible for all legal proceedings in foreign tribunals against diplomatic and consular agents of the United States and civilian or military personnel stationed abroad who are being sued for acts which they have performed in the course of their Government service; assertion of sovereign immunity in suits against foreign states in American domestic courts, in instances where the Department of State has recognized such immunity; and rendering international judicial assistance to foreign and international tribunals.

In addition, this Branch handles enforcement of all money judgments, arising in connection with cases under the jurisdiction of the Civil Division or referred to it by other agencies, and of compromise and settlement agreements providing for deferred payments. Such activities include the obtaining and enforcement of liens and writs of executions and garnishment; instituting actions to set aside fraudulent conveyances and for restitution of diverted and converted assets; the establishment of receiverships and assertion of claims therein and in bankruptcy, decedent estate, and trustee proceedings; and supplementary proceedings and other post-judgment investigative and collection activities.

The Branch also is concerned with alien property cases and administrative functions which include all suits in Federal courts and administrative claims resulting from seizure and vesting of alien property during World War II and the management and liquidation of all such assets vested.

Federal Programs The Federal Programs Branch is responsible for most injunctive and mandamus actions charging that statutes, regulations, or Presidential initiatives are invalid under the Constitution or other laws, for suits seeking judicial review of the decisions of or actions taken by Government agencies, litigation relating to the disposition and availability of Government records, suits concerning Government employment practices and personnel actions, and for affirmative litigation aimed at remedying statutory and regulatory violations.

This area of litigation includes the defense of all suits against the heads of Federal departments and agencies and other officials of the Government to enjoin official action and suits for judicial review of the orders of administrative agencies; the defense and prosecution of suits involving national security, including suits to protect Central Intelligence Agency sources and materials; prosecution of all suits to prevent interference with Government operations; intervention in litigation challenging the constitutionality of acts of the Congress; suits under the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin strikes and lockouts; actions to enforce provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959; and general litigation under various Federal statutes.

It also involves the defense in the courts of all litigation involving suits brought under the Freedom of Information, Privacy, Federal Advisory Committee, and Sunshine Acts and related causes of action, on behalf of most Government departments and agencies.

In addition, the Branch is responsible for civil and criminal actions at both the trial and appellate level which began under the President's Economic

Stabilization Program; suits arising under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973; litigation arising out of the fixing of rates by the Department of the Interior for the sale of water; defense of suits seeking declaratory, injunctive, or monetary damages arising out of various programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other agencies; and challenges in State courts to public utility rates discriminating against Federal installations.

Appellate Staff The Appellate Staff's work encompasses all the areas of the Division's litigation. The Appellate Staff directly handles approximately 1300 appeals from United States District Courts to the Courts of Appeal, or approximately two-thirds of the yearly caseload in appellate civil litigation. The Staff's handling of these appeals includes preparing the Government's briefs and presenting oral argument. In addition, the Appellate Staff participates in drafting all documents, including briefs on the merits, petitions for certiorari, and jurisdictional statements, filed in the United States Supreme Court in Civil Division cases.

Office of Consumer Litigation The Office of Consumer Litigation is responsible for litigation and related matters arising under various consumer protection statutes, including the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Federal Trade Commission Act, Consumer Product Safety Act, Hazardous Substances Act, and the Truth in Lending Act. The Office also maintains liaison with State and local enforcement agencies and other Federal agencies for referral of consumer complaints outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Office of Immigration Litigation The Office of Immigration Litigation is responsible for the conduct of civil litigation under the Immigration and Nationality Act and related laws, and representation of the United States in civil litigation brought against employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition, this Office handles district court litigation, deportation review proceedings, habeas corpus review and general advice, and immigration-related appellate matters.

Regulatory and Legislative Affairs Staff The Regulatory and Legislative Affairs Staff is responsible for developing the Division's regulatory and legislative policy program and advising the Assistant Attorney General on regulatory and legislative proposals and enactments affecting the Civil Division. The Office coordinates the Division's affirmative legislative program and preparation of congressional testimony, preparation of responses to legislative inquiries and communications with the Department's Office of Legislative Affairs and the Office of Management and Budget.

Field Offices—Civil Division

Torts Branch (Admiralty and Shipping Litigation)
26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007.
450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102.

Commercial Litigation Branch (Customs Litigation)
26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007.

Federal Programs Branch (Washington Public Power Supply System Litigation)
Suite 829, 500 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–633–3301.

Civil Rights Division

The Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, was established in 1957 in response to the need to secure effective Federal enforcement of civil rights.

This Division is responsible for enforcing Federal civil rights laws which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, religion, and in some instances, sex, or handicap in the areas of voting, education, employment, housing, credit, the use of public facilities and public accommodations, and in the administration of federally assisted programs. The congressional statutes enforced are, *inter alia,* the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 (71 Stat. 634; 42 U.S.C.

1975), 1960 (74 Stat. 86; 42 U.S.C. 1971, 1974), 1964 (78 Stat. 241; 42 U.S.C. 2000a–h), and 1968 (82 Stat. 73; 18 U.S.C. 245, 42 U.S.C. 3601–3619, 3631), the Voting Rights Act of 1965 , as amended (79 Stat. 437; 42 U.S.C. 1971,1973), the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, as amended in 1976 (90 Stat. 251; 15 U.S.C. 1691), and the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 349; 42 U.S.C. 1997).

The Division also is responsible for the implementation of Executive Order 12250 of November 2, 1980, which requires coordination of efforts of Executive agencies and Departments to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, and handicap in programs receiving Federal financial assistance and discrimination based on handicap in federally conducted programs.

The Civil Rights Division also has the obligation to enforce specific criminal statutes including those concerning willful deprivation of constitutional rights under color of law or through conspiracy and violent interference with federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. 241, 242, 245).

The Civil Rights Division is divided into eight organizational units, each of which has jurisdiction over particular subject areas and related statutes. With the approval of the Assistant Attorney General and, where necessary, the Attorney General and Solicitor General, each litigating section undertakes or authorizes investigations, conducts negotiations, and initiates and conducts litigation. An appellate section handles most appeals.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–633–4224.

Criminal Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division formulates criminal law enforcement policies, enforces, and exercises general supervision over all Federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to the Antitrust, Civil Rights, Land and Natural Resources, and Tax Divisions. The Criminal Division also supervises certain civil litigation incidental to Federal law enforcement activities.

Organized Crime and Racketeering Section The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section conducts investigations and prosecutes cases to suppress the illicit activities carried on by organized crime groups in major U.S. cities. Most of the attorneys in this section are assigned to organized crime strike forces and field offices housing representatives of Federal enforcement agencies and, in some instances, State and local enforcement agencies operating in 25 major cities around the country.

Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Section The Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs Section investigates and prosecutes high-level drug traffickers and members of criminal organizations involved in the importation, manufacture, shipment, or distribution of illicit narcotics and dangerous drugs, with particular emphasis on litigation attacking the financial bases of those criminal organizations.

Internal Security Section The Internal Security Section investigates and prosecutes cases affecting the national security, foreign relations, and the export of military and strategic commodities and technology. It also administers and enforces the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and related statutes. The Section has exclusive prosecutorial responsibility for criminal statutes regarding espionage, sabotage, neutrality, and atomic energy.

Fraud Section The Fraud Section directs and coordinates the Federal effort against fraud and white-collar crime, focusing primarily upon frauds against government programs and procurement, transnational and multidistrict fraud, the security and commodity exchanges, banking practices, and consumer victimization. The Section conducts investigations and prosecutes certain fraud cases of national significance or great complexity.

Public Integrity Section The Public Integrity Section investigates and prosecutes corruption cases involving public officials and the elective system at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Appellate Section The Appellate Section assists the Office of the Solicitor General in obtaining favorable constitutional and statutory interpretations in criminal cases being heard on appeal before the United States Supreme Court and the 12 United States Courts of Appeals.

General Litigation and Legal Advice Section The General Litigation and Legal Advice Section investigates and prosecutes crimes under a broad spectrum of Federal criminal statutes regarding crimes against the Government and the public. The Section also handles certain civil matters, including the defense of civil actions to obtain information on or to interfere with criminal justice and national security operations and the defense of suits against actions taken by the Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Parole Commission.

Office of International Affairs The Office of International Affairs supports the Department's legal divisions, the U.S. attorneys, and the State and local prosecutors regarding international criminal justice enforcement matters pursuant to treaties concerning extradition, mutual legal assistance, and prisoner exchange. The Office also engages in treaty negotiations with the State Department.

Office of Enforcement Operations The Office of Enforcement Operations oversees the use of sensitive and sophisticated investigative tools, such as witness protection and electronic surveillance. The Office also assists and supports government prosecutors by reviewing requests for authorization to compel testimony (immunity) and responding to inquiries under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts.

Office of Legislation The Office of Legislation develops legislative proposals, legal memoranda, and congressional testimony and prepares comments upon pending and proposed legislation affecting the Federal criminal justice system. It also provides legal support to the Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules of the Judicial Conference regarding the Federal rules of criminal procedure.

Office of Policy and Management Analysis The Office of Policy and Management Analysis develops and recommends positions on policy and management issues for Department and Division officials, including developing priorities and objectives, program planning and evaluation, management improvement, and research liaison.

Office of Special Investigations The Office of Special Investigations detects, identifies, and takes appropriate legal action leading to the denaturalization and/or deportation of Nazi war criminals in the United States who were involved in the atrocities committed against civilian populations during the Second World War and who subsequently entered the United States illegally.

Office of Administration The Office of Administration provides all administrative support to each of the various sections, base offices, and field offices of the Division, including administrative management, automated data processing, procurement, the development of budget proposals, and the execution of financial plans.

Asset Forfeiture Office The Asset Forfeiture Office develops uniform policies and assists in the prosecution of both civil and criminal asset forfeiture cases, particularly regarding narcotics trafficking and organized crime. The Office reviews all petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeited assets.

Strike Forces and Field Offices—Criminal Division

Address	Telephone[1]
Organized Crime and Racketeering Section	
Atlanta, GA 30303 (75 Spring St.)[2]	404-221-6337
Boston, MA 02109 (P.O. Box 1433)	617-223-3390
Brooklyn, NY 11201 (35 Tillary St.)	212-330-7461
Buffalo, NY 14202 (68 Court St.)	716-846-4781
Camden, NJ 08101 (P.O. Box 172)[2]	609-757-5068
Chicago, IL 60604 (219 S. Dearborn St.)	312-353-5267
Cleveland, OH 44114 (601 Rockwell Ave.)	216-522-3765
Detroit, MI 48226 (231 W. Lafayette St.)	313-226-7252
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301 (299 E. Broward Blvd.)[2]	305-820-7392

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[1] Telephone numbers also may be reached by using the FTS System.

[2] Field offices.

Strike Forces and Field Offices—Criminal Division—Continued

Address	Telephone[1]
Honolulu, HI 96850 (300 Ala Moana Blvd.)[2]	808-546-7170
Kansas City, MO 64106 (811 Grand Ave.)	816-374-2771
Las Vegas, NV 89101 (P.O. Box 16030)[2]	702-388-6363
Los Angeles, CA 90012 (300 N. Los Angeles St.)	213-688-5808
Miami, FL 33131 (77 SE. 5th St.)	305-350-6825
Milwaukee, WI 53202 (517 E. Wisconson Ave.)[2]	414-291-1805
Newark, NJ 07101 (970 Broad St.)	201-645-3975
New Haven, CT 06515 (142 Orange St.)[2]	203-773-2463
New Orleans, LA 70130 (500 Camp St.)	504-589-3801
Philadelphia, PA 19106 (615 Chestnut St.)	215-597-2790
Providence, RI 02901 (P.O. Box 996)[2]	401-528-5447
Rochester, NY 14614 (100 State St.)[2]	716-263-6735
San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.)	415-556-0750
Scranton, PA 18501 (P.O. Box 1265)[2]	717-826-6721
Syracuse, NY 13260 (100 S. Clinton St.)[2]	315-423-5445
Tampa, FL 33602 (700 Twiggs St.)[2]	813-228-2704
Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section	
Hato Rey, PR 00918 (Carlos E. Chardon St.)[2]	809-792-8690
Miami, FL 33130 (155 S. Miami Ave.)	305-350-6825
General Litigation and Legal Advice Section	
Hato Rey, PR 00918 (Carlos E. Chardon St.)[2]	809-753-4323

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[1] Telephone numbers also may be reached by using the FTS system.

[2] Field Offices.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-633-2601.

Land and Natural Resources Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Land and Natural Resources Division is responsible for the conduct of law suits, both in Federal and State courts, relating not only to the assertion and protection of interests in specific real property and natural resources owned or sought to be acquired by the Federal Government (or held by the Federal Government in trust for Indian tribes and individuals) but relating also to the protection of the American environment generally.

More specifically, the Division is responsible for civil and criminal actions to abate water, air, and noise pollution; to protect against hazardous waste; to enforce wildlife laws; and to protect navigable waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands. The Department also defends the United States against legal challenges to the Federal programs in the aforementioned areas.

The Division's work also encompasses civil actions for the acquisition of property; to remove clouds to and to quiet title; to recover possession of property; to recover damages for trespasses; to determine boundaries; to cancel patents; to establish rights in minerals, in oil reserves, and in other natural resources, including those of the Outer Continental Shelf; to establish water rights and protect water resources; to defend actions for compensation for the claimed taking by the United States of real property or any interest therein; to defend actions alleging either unfair dealings with Indian tribes or inadequate compensation for lands and interests acquired from Indian tribes by the United States through treaties or otherwise; and to defend actions seeking to establish an interest in real property adverse to the United States.

In addition, the Division represents Indians and Indian tribes in certain matters (other than civil rights cases) not relating to trust property; it defends officers of the United States with respect to their actions relating to Federal lands and resources, and handles injunction and mandamus proceedings and litigation arising from contracts whenever those matters affect the rights of the United States in the use or title of its real property. Except as delegated to the other departments and agencies, the Division passes upon the title to all real property and interests in real property acquired by the United States by direct purchase.

The Division defends suits against Government officers arising out of the National Environmental Policy Act, and represents the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in suits involving judicial review of the Administrator's actions.

The Division also defends suits brought under, and secures enforcement of, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Land And Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-633-2701.

Tax Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division has responsibility for representing the United States and its officers in all civil and criminal litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, other than proceedings in the United States Tax Court. While the Division's primary client is the Internal Revenue Service, it also represents Federal officials and employees in actions arising out of their performance of their official duties, as well as representing other Federal departments and agencies in their dealings with State and local tax authorities. In civil tax litigation the Division's responsibility involves cases in the United States District Courts, the United States Claims Court, the United States Courts of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court, including oral arguments on assignment by the Solicitor General, as well as cases in the State courts.

The Division represents the United States in many different types of disputes, both civil and criminal, dealing with the interpretation of Federal tax laws. For example, when the Internal Revenue Service challenges a tax return and assesses a deficiency, the taxpayer must pay the full amount of tax assessed and then bring a suit against the Government for refund. The Division defends the Government in these refund actions.

Other areas of civil litigation in which the Tax Division is involved on behalf of the Federal Government include suits brought by individuals to foreclose mortgages or to quiet title to property in which the United States is named as a party defendant because of the existence of a Federal tax lien on the property; suits brought by the United States to collect unpaid assessments, to foreclose Federal tax liens or determine the priority of such liens, to obtain judgments against delinquent taxpayers, to enforce summonses, and to establish tax claims in bankruptcy, receivership, or probate proceedings; proceedings involving mandamus, injunctions, and other specific writs arising in connection with internal revenue matters; suits against Internal Revenue Service employees for damages claimed because of alleged injuries caused in the performance of their official duties; suits against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or similar officials to test the validity of regulations or rulings not in the context of a specific refund action; proceedings brought against the Tax Division and the Internal Revenue Service for disclosure of information under the Freedom of Information Act; and intergovernmental immunity suits in which the United States resists attempts to apply a State or local tax to some activity or property of the United States.The Division also administers and coordinates efforts to obtain the collection of outstanding judgments, fines, and penalties, and ensures the provision of effective monitoring of, and assistance to, the various United States Attorneys' Offices involved in the collection of outstanding judgments, fines, and penalties in tax cases.

With respect to criminal tax litigation, the Division has the responsibility of prosecuting or supervising the prosecution of all criminal offenses committed under the internal revenue laws, including attempts to evade and defeat taxes, willful failure to file returns and to pay taxes, filing false returns and other deceptive documents, making false statements to revenue officials, and other miscellaneous offenses involving internal revenue matters. These duties include the institution of criminal proceedings and collaboration with U.S. attorneys in the control and supervision of the actions in the trial and appellate courts. Further, Tax Division attorneys frequently conduct grand jury investigations and actual trials of criminal tax cases, often as a result of requests for assistance by the appropriate U. S. attorney or Strike

Force. In its efforts to deter willful deception through prosecution of criminal offenders, the Tax Division has played a significant role in curbing organized crime.

The primary functions of the Division are to aid the Internal Revenue Service in collecting the Federal revenue and to establish principles of law which will serve as guidelines to taxpayers and the representatives, as well as to the Internal Revenue Service, in the administration of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, coordination with the Internal Revenue Service's administrative policies and the Treasury Department's legislative tax concerns in developing litigating postures is essential.

The Division also provides input into the preparation of reports to the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Legislative Affairs on pending or proposed legislation and monitors congressional activities with respect to matters of interest to the Division.

In accordance with the Attorney General's program to enhance the litigating skills of Department attorneys, the Division conducts training programs for its attorneys, with special emphasis on matters unique to tax litigation and the development of advocacy skills.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-633-2901.

Bureaus

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.,
Washington, DC 20535
Phone, 202-324-3000

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. It is charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in cases involving Federal jurisdiction.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was established in 1908 by the Attorney General, who directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by its own staff.

The FBI is charged with investigating all violations of Federal law except those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to another Federal agency. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. Priority has been assigned to the four areas that affect society the most—organized crime (including drug trafficking), terrorism, and white-collar crime.

On January 28, 1982, the Attorney General assigned concurrent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act (84 Stat. 1242) to the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA Administrator reports to the Attorney General through the FBI Director.

The FBI also offers cooperative services such as fingerprint identification, laboratory examination, police training, and the National Crime Information Center to duly authorized law enforcement agencies.

FBI headquarters in Washington, DC, consists of 10 separate divisions, 3 Executive Assistant Directors, an Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, and a Director's staff.

The FBI's investigations are conducted through 59 field offices. Most of its personnel are trained at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA.

Field Divisions—Federal Bureau of Investigation

Division	Address	Telephone
Albany, NY 12207	502 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	518-465-7551
Albuquerque, NM 87125	301 Grand Ave. NE	505-247-1555
Alexandria, VA 22314	300 N. Lee St	703-683-2680
Anchorage, AK 99513	701 C St	907-276-4441
Atlanta, GA 30303	275 Peachtree St. NE	404-521-3900
Baltimore, MD 21207	7142 Ambassador Rd	301-265-8080
Birmingham, AL 35203	Room 1400, 2121 Bldg	205-252-7705
Boston, MA 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Office Bldg	617-742-5533
Buffalo, NY 14202	111 W. Huron St	716-856-7800
Butte, MT 59702	U.S. Courthouse and Federal Bldg	406-792-2304
Charlotte, NC 28202	301 S. Tyron St	704-372-5484
Chicago, IL 60604	219 S. Dearborn St	312-431-1333
Cincinnati, OH 45202	400 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Bldg	513-421-4310
Cleveland, OH 44199	1240 E. 9th St	216-522-1400
Columbia, SC 29201	1529 Hampton St	803-254-3011
Dallas, TX 75202	1801 N. Lamar	214-741-1851
Denver, CO 80202	Federal Office Bldg	303-629-7171
Detroit, MI 48226	477 Michigan Ave	313-965-2323
El Paso, TX 79901	202 U.S. Courthouse Bldg	915-533-7451
Honolulu, HI 96850	300 Ala Moana Blvd	808-521-1411
Houston, TX 77002	515 Rusk Ave	713-224-1511
Indianapolis, IN 46204	575 N. Pennsylvania St	317-639-3301
Jackson, MS 39264	100 W. Capitol St	601-948-5000
Jacksonville, FL 32211	7820 Arlington Expressway	904-721-1211
Kansas City, MO 64106	300 U.S. Courthouse Bldg	816-221-6100
Knoxville, TN 37919	1111 Northshore Dr	615-588-8571
Las Vegas, NV 89101	Las Vegas Blvd. S	702-385-1281
Little Rock, AR 72201	215 U.S. Post Office Bldg	501-372-7211
Los Angeles, CA 90024	11000 Wilshire Blvd	213-477-6565
Louisville, KY 40202	600 Federal Pl	502-583-3941
Memphis, TN 38103	167 N. Main St	901-525-7373
Miami, FL 33137	3801 Biscayne Blvd	305-573-3333
Milwaukee, WI 53202	517 E. Wisconsin Ave	414-276-4684
Minneapolis, MN 55401	392 Federal Bldg	612-339-7861
Mobile, AL 36602	113 Joseph St	205-438-3674
Newark, NJ 07102	Gateway 1, Market St	201-622-5613
New Haven, CT 06510	150 Court St	203-777-6311
New Orleans, LA 70113	701 Loyola Ave	504-522-4670
New York, NY 10278	26 Federal Plaza	212-553-2700
Norfolk, VA 23510	200 Granby Mall	804-623-3111
Oklahoma City, OK 73118	50 Penn Pl	405-842-7471
Omaha, NE 68102	215 N. 17th St	402-348-1210
Philadelphia, PA 19106	600 Arch St	215-629-0800
Phoenix, AZ 85004	2721 N. Central Ave	602-279-5511
Pittsburgh, PA 15222	1000 Liberty Ave	412-471-2000
Portland, OR 97201	1500 SW. 1st Ave	503-224-4181
Quantico, VA 22135	FBI Academy	703-640-6131
Richmond, VA 23220	200 W. Grace St	804-644-2631
Sacramento, CA 95825	2800 Cottage Way	916-481-9110
St. Louis, MO 63103	1520 Market St	314-241-5357
Salt Lake City, UT 84138	125 S. State St	801-355-8584
San Antonio, TX 78206	615 E. Houston	512-225-6741
San Diego, CA 92188	880 Front St	619-231-1122
San Francisco, CA 94102	450 Golden Gate Ave	415-552-2155
San Juan, PR 00918	Hato Rey, PR	809-754-6000
Savannah, GA 31405	5401 Paulsen St	912-354-9911
Seattle, WA 98174	915 2d Ave	206-622-0460
Springfield, IL 62702	535 W. Jefferson St	217-522-9675
Tampa, FL 33602	500 Zack St	813-228-7661
Washington, DC 20401	1900 Half St. SW	202-324-3000

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover Building, Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535. Phone, 202-324-3444.

Bureau of Prisons

320 First Street NW.,
Washington, DC 20534
Phone, 202-724-3198

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is an integral part of the Federal criminal justice system, and its primary mission is to protect society. The Bureau is responsible for the care and custody of those persons convicted of Federal crimes and sentenced by the courts to serve a period of time incarcerated in a Federal penal institution.

The Bureau carries out this responsibility by operating a nationwide system of maximum, medium, and minimum security prisons, and community program offices. Contract halfway houses and community program offices help ease the transition of Federal prisoners back into society after they have served their sentences. Men and women confined to Federal institutions are given a variety of services, including counseling, work, training, education, and recreation.

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons has general supervision over operations of Federal correctional institutions, commitment and management of Federal inmates, and contracting with local institutions for confinement and support of sentenced Federal prisoners.

The Central Office in Washington provides overall coordination of Bureau of Prisons operations on a nationwide basis, issues standards and policy guidelines, and retains responsibility for those activities not delegated to regional or field management levels. The Regional Offices, located in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, Dallas, and Burlingame, CA, near San Francisco, are responsible for the management of Bureau institutions and programs within each region.

The Central Office functions are carried out by the following divisions and organizations:

The Correctional Programs Division is responsible for unit management; case management; correctional services; psychology and drug abuse treatment; chaplaincy service; personnel management and training; criminal justice liaison and population movement and management.

The Administration Division has responsibility for long-range construction and program planning, development and construction of new facilities, construction and maintenance services for existing institutions, as well as Bureau budget, fiscal and business management responsibilities, and research.

The Medical and Services Division includes medical, psychiatric, dental, and health support services along with environmental health and safety, farm operations, and food service.

The Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (trade name UNICOR), is a wholly owned, self-supporting Government corporation that maintains 73 industrial operations in 42 institutions, providing goods and services for sale to Federal agencies. Policies of the corporation are directed by a board of six members appointed by the President. Responsibilities of the Division also include Bureau management information and administrative support services, education, vocational training, and recreation.

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) was created as part of the Juvenile Justice and Prevention Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1139; 18 U.S.C. 4351), approved September 7, 1974.

NIC was established to provide leadership at the Federal level for upgrading State and local corrections. The Institute is both a grant-giving and direct-service agency. The mandates of the Institute are carried out through: developing staff at the State and local levels through training programs; encouraging and supporting research and evaluation of correctional operations and programs; serving as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of correctional information; providing technical assistance to State and local corrections; and formulating and disseminating correctional policy, goals, standards, and recommendations for Federal, State, and local correctional agencies. The National Academy of Corrections, at Boulder, CO, trains correctional personnel throughout the United States.

The National Institute of Corrections is under the direction of a Director appointed by the Attorney General. An advisory board appointed by the

Attorney General consisting of practitioners, private citizens, and Federal officials sets broad policy direction for the Institute.

The Office of General Counsel and Review, among its Bureau-wide legal responsibilities, administers sentence commutation, monitors litigation, and supervises a grievance system to resolve offender complaints.

Regional Offices—Bureau of Prisons

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
North Central	George C. Wilkinson	Airworld Center, 10920 Ambassador Dr., Kansas City, MO 64153.	816-891-7007
Northeast	Stephen Grzegorek	7th Fl., 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106.	215-597-6317
South Central	J.D. Williams	Suite 700, 1607 Main, Dallas, TX 75201.	214-767-0012
Southeast	Gary R. McCune	5213 McDonough Blvd. SE., Atlanta, GA 30315.	404-624-5202
Western	Ogis Fields	5th Floor, 330 Primrose Rd., Burlingame, CA 94010.	415-347-0721

Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions

U.S. Penitentiaries

U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, KS 66048.
U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, PA 17837.
U.S. Penitentiary, Lompoc, CA 93438.
U.S. Penitentiary, Marion, IL 62959.

Federal Correctional Institutions

Federal Correctional Institution, Ashland, KY 41101.
Federal Correctional Institution, Bastrop, TX 78602.
Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, CT 06810.
Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno, OK 73036.
Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, TX 88021.
Federal Correctional Institution, Loretta, PA 15490.
Federal Correctional Institution, Memphis, TN 38134.
Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, MI 48160.
Federal Correctional Institution, Otisville, NY 10963.
Federal Correctional Institution, Oxford, WI 53952.
Federal Correctional Institution, Petersburg, VA 23803.
Federal Correctional Institution, Phoenix, AZ 85029.
Federal Correctional Institution, Ray Brook, NY 12977.
Federal Correctional Institution, Safford, AZ 85546.
Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, MN 55072.
Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, TX 75159
Federal Correctional Institution, Talladega, AL 35160.
Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, FL 32301.
Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, CA 90731.
Federal Correctional Institution, Texarkana, TX 75501.

Federal Prison Camps

Federal Prison Camp, Allenwood, Montgomery, PA 17752.
Federal Prison Camp, Atlanta, GA 30515.
Federal Prison Camp, Big Spring, TX 79720.
Federal Prison Camp, Boron, CA 93516.
Federal Prison Camp, Duluth, MN 55814.
Federal Prison Camp, Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542.
Federal Prison Camp, El Reno, OK 73036.
Federal Prison Camp, Fort Worth, TX 76119.[1]
Federal Prison Camp, La Tuna, TX 88021.

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[1] Male and female offenders.

Federal Prison Camp, Leavenworth, KS 66048.
Federal Prison Camp, Lewisburg, PA 17837.
Federal Prison Camp, Lexington, KY 40507.[1]
Federal Prison Camp, Lompoc, CA 93438.
Federal Prison Camp, Marion, IL 62959.
Federal Prison Camp, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL 36112.
Federal Prison Camp, Petersburg, VA 23803.
Federal Prison Camp, Terre Haute, IN 47808.
Federal Prison Camp, Texarkana, TX 75501.

Administrative Facilities

Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, WV 24910.[2]
U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, GA 30315.
Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, NC 27509.
Metropolitan Correctional Center, Chicago, IL 60605 (71 W. Van Buren St.).[1]
Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Littleton, CO 80123 (9595 W. Quincy).
Metropolitan Correctional Center, Miami, FL 33177 (15801 SW. 137th Ave.).[1]
Federal Correctional Institution, Morgantown, WV 26505.[1]
Metropolitan Correctional Center, New York, NY 10007 (150 Park Row).[1]
Federal Correctional Institution, Pleasanton, CA 94566.[1]
Federal Medical Center, Rochester, MN 55903-4600.
Metropolitan Correctional Center, San Diego, CA 92101 (808 Union St.).[1]
U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, MO 65802.
Metropolitan Correctional Center, Tucson, AZ 85734 (P.O. Box 22080).[1]

Staff Training Centers

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, GA 31524 (Bldg. 21)
Aurora, CO 80011 (Suite 500, 15400 E. 14th Pl.)
Food Service Training Center—c/o FCI, Fort Worth, TX 76119.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-724-3198.

United States Marshals Service [3]

One Tysons Corner Center, McLean, VA 22102
Phone, 703-285-1131

The United States Marshals Service is the Nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency. U.S. marshals, who today operate in 94 Federal districts nationwide, have served as a link between the executive and judicial branches of our government since 1789.

The scope and detail of responsibilities given U.S. marshals have dramatically increased since the first 13 U.S. marshals were appointed by President George Washington pursuant to the first Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73). Today, the responsibilities of the 93 Presidentially appointed marshals and their support staff of more than 2,000 Deputy U.S. marshals and administrative personnel throughout the United States, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands reflect all aspects of the society they serve.

The U.S. Marshals Service is responsible for providing support and protection to the Federal courts, including judges, attorneys, and jurors; the apprehension of most Federal fugitives; operation of the witness security program, ensuring the safety of endangered witnesses; the custody and transportation of thousands of Federal prisoners annually; daily execution of court orders and arrest warrants; and, through its Special Operations Group, the prevention of civil disturbances and restoration of order in riot or mob-violence situations.

The Director of the U.S. Marshals Service conducts general supervision over the operations of the Service throughout the 94 Federal districts. The

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[1] Male and female offenders.
[2] Female offenders only.
[3] See pages 341 and 342 for the names and addresses of the U.S. marshals.

Director is assisted in this task by a headquarters staff. The Associate Director for Operations oversees the Service's operations in the areas of enforcement, court security, witness security, prisoner transportation, and prisoner support. The Associate Director for Administration is responsible for the operations of personnel management, procurement and property management, space, transportation and communications, information systems, and the U.S. Marshals Service Training Academy. The Assistant Director for Financial Management is responsible for providing guidance and staff support in areas of financial planning. The Assistant Director for Inspections is responsible for evaluating and investigating allegations of misconduct on the part of the U.S. Marshals Service personnel and for the preparation of comprehensive investigative reports.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, U.S. Marshals Service, Department of Justice, One Tysons Corner Center, McLean, VA 22102. Phone, 703–285–1131.

International Criminal Police Organization-United States National Central Bureau

Shoreham Building, 806 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20530
Phone, 202–272–8383

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) was created to promote mutual assistance between all law enforcement authorities in the prevention and suppression of international crime. Established in 1923 and reorganized in 1946, INTERPOL has grown from an organization comprised of a small number of European countries to a worldwide consortium consisting of 136 member countries.

U.S.participation in INTERPOL began in 1938 by congressional authorization. Operations were interrupted during World War II and resumed in 1947. At that time, the INTERPOL-United States National Central Bureau (INTERPOL–USNCB) was established under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI eventually withdrew from the organization and the Treasury Department continued an informal liaison with INTERPOL to maintain viable international contacts.

In 1958 the Attorney General officially designated the Treasury Department as the United States representative to INTERPOL. In 1977 an arrangement was effected between Justice Department and the Treasury Department officials establishing dual authority in administering INTERPOL–USNCB. The memorandum of understanding between the Departments of Justice and the Treasury designates the Attorney General as the permanent representative to INTERPOL and the Secretary of the Treasury as the alternate representative. In addition, the positions of Chief and Deputy Chief for Investigations of INTERPOL–USNCB are filled on a rotating basis by employees of each Department. The Deputy Chief for Operations and Administration is a permanent Justice Department employee.

INTERPOL–USNCB serves as the United States liaison to INTERPOL. As such, this organization serves as the law enforcement communications link between the United States and 136 member countries of INTERPOL. Through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), INTERPOL–USNCB serves as the communications link among more than 20,000 State and local law enforcement organizations. To address the problem of international crime, INTERPOL–USNCB provides efficient communications between this country, other INTERPOL member countries, and INTERPOL headquarters and enables State and local police organizations and Federal law enforcement agencies to obtain the assistance of foreign law enforcement authorities.

The National Central Bureau (NCB) of each INTERPOL member country operates within the guidelines of its national laws and the INTERPOL constitution, which specifically prohibits member countries from intervention in, or activities or investigations of, matters of military, religious, racial, or political character. The international organization also functions in accordance with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The broad range of types of offenses warranting investigations by INTERPOL-USNCB includes crimes of murder and other violent crimes, robbery, large-scale narcotics offenses, fraud and counterfeiting violations, and the location and apprehension of international fugitives, often involving arrests and extraditions to the countries where the crimes were committed. The types of requests include tracing misused licenses and weapons and pursuing humanitarian matters, such as missing persons cases. INTERPOL-USNCB can assist foreign and domestic police departments in tracing license plates on vehicles believed to be stolen or involved in accidents. Through INTERPOL channels weapons can be traced, witnesses can be located and interviewed abroad, and criminal record checks can be conducted on applicants for government-issued permits and licenses.

INTERPOL-USNCB operates through cooperative efforts with 13 other Federal law enforcement agencies. Currently, Justice Department representatives from the FBI, U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Criminal Division are assigned to INTERPOL-USNCB. In addition, the Treasury Department components, including the U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA, provide detailed investigative and support personnel to INTERPOL-USNCB. Other Federal agency participants in the INTERPOL-USNCB Program include the Office of the Inspector General in the Agriculture Department and the Inspection Service in the U.S. Postal Service.

For further information, contact INTERPOL-USNCB, Shoreham Building, Room 800, 806 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-272-8383.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536
Phone, 202-633-4316, 4330, or 4354

[For the Immigration and Naturalization Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 8, Part 100]

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was created by an act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (8 U.S.C. 1551 note). The purpose and responsibilities of INS were further established by the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note), as amended, which charges the Attorney General with the administration and enforcement of its provisions.

Unique to INS is the dual mission of providing information and service to the general public, while concurrently exercising its enforcement responsibilities.

The mission of INS is divided into four major areas of responsibility:

Aliens entering the United States—INS controls entry into the country, facilitates entry to qualified persons, and denies admission to unqualified aliens;

Aliens within the United States—INS concentrates on providing immigration benefits in a timely and equitable fashion, maintaining information on alien status, and deporting aliens not legally entitled to be in the country;

Naturalization and citizenship—The goal for the Service is to encourage and facilitate certification of citizenship;

Undocumented aliens—INS apprehends and removes those aliens who enter illegally and/or whose authorized stay in the United States has expired. INS also has a firm commitment to strengthen criminal investigations and seek the most effective deterrents to illegal immigration.

The Attorney General has delegated authority to the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to carry out a national immigration policy that will administer and enforce the immigration laws and promote and protect the public health and safety, economic welfare, national security, and humanitarian interests of this country.

Regional Offices and District Offices—Immigration and Naturalization Service

Regional Office	Address
EASTERN—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto RicoRhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.	Federal Bldg., Burlington, VT 05401.
NORTHERN—Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Washington, Wyoming, Utah.	Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111.
SOUTHERN—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.	311 N. Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, TX 75207.
WESTERN—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada.	Terminal Island, San Pedro, CA 90731.

District Office	Address
Anchorage, AK 99513	701 C St.
Atlanta, GA 30303	75 Spring St. SW.
Baltimore, MD 21201	100 S. Hanover St.
Boston, MA 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Government Ctr.
Buffalo, NY 14202	68 Court St.
Chicago, IL 60604	219 S. Dearborn St.
Cleveland, OH 44199	1240 E. 9th St.
Dallas, TX 75242	1100 Commerce St.
Denver, CO 80294–1799	1961 Stout St.
Detroit, MI 48207	333 Mt. Elliott St.
El Paso, TX 79984	343 U.S. Courthouse.
Harlingen, TX 78550	2102 Teege Ave.
Hartford, CT 06103–3060	450 Main St.
Helena, MT 59626–0036	301 S. Park
Honolulu, HI 96809	595 Ala Moana Blvd.
Houston, TX 77004	2627 Caroline St..
Kansas City, MO 64106	324 E. 11th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012	300 N. Los Angeles St.
Miami, FL 33138	7880 Biscayne Blvd.
Newark, NJ 07102	970 Broad St.
New Orleans, LA 70113	701 Loyola Ave.
New York, NY 10278	26 Federal Plaza.
Omaha, NE 68102	106 S. 15th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106	601 Market St.
Phoenix, AZ 85025	230 N. 1st Ave.
Portland, ME 04112	76 Pearl St.
Portland, OR 97209	511 NW. Broadway
St. Paul, MN 55101	180 E. Kellogg Blvd.
San Antonio, TX 78206	727 E. Durango
San Diego, CA 92188	880 Front St.
San Francisco, CA 94111	630 Sansome St.
San Juan, PR 00936	GPO Box 5068.
Seattle, WA 98134	815 Airport Way S.
Washington, DC 20536	25 E St. NW.
Bangkok, Thailand	District Director, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, c/o American Embassy, APO San Francisco, CA 96346.
Mexico City, Mexico	District Director, Mexico City, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, c/o American Embassy, Room 118, P.O. Box 3087, Laredo, TX 78044.
Rome, Italy	District Director, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, c/o American Embassy, APO New York, NY 09794.

For further information, contact the Office of Information, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536. Phone, 202–633–4316, 4330, or 4354.

Drug Enforcement Administration

1405 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20537
Phone, 202–633–1000

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations.

DEA was created in July 1973, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, to merge four separate drug law enforcement agencies.

The primary responsibilities of DEA include: investigation of major narcotic violators who operate at interstate and international levels; enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances; management of a national narcotics intelligence system; coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad; and training, scientific research, and information exchange in support of drug traffic prevention and control.

The Agency concentrates its efforts on high-level narcotics smuggling and distribution organizations in the United States and abroad, working closely with such agencies as the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Coast Guard. DEA's priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major trafficking organizations through the removal of the leaders and assets upon which these organizations depend.

On January 21, 1982, the Attorney General announced a major reorganization affecting DEA and the entire Federal drug law enforcement effort. The FBI was given concurrent jurisdiction with DEA over drug offenses. DEA's Administrator now reports to the Director of the FBI, who was given general supervision of drug enforcement effort. A high-level Justice Department committee was created to oversee the development of drug enforcement policies and to attune the Department's other components to DEA–FBI priorities. DEA agents work side by side with FBI agents throughout the country in major drug cases—a significant change in narcotics law enforcement.

In addition to narcotics enforcement, nearly 200 DEA compliance investigators enforce regulation of the legal manufacture and distribution of prescription drugs.

DEA also maintains an active training program for narcotics officers in other Federal, State, and local agencies—as well as foreign police. In an average year, some 8,000 Federal, State, and local officers receive special DEA training—plus some 1,500 foreign law enforcement officers.

DEA has offices throughout the United States and in 37 foreign countries.

Field Divisions—Drug Enforcement Administration

Division	Address	Telephone
Atlanta, GA 30303	75 Spring St. SW	404–221–4401
Boston, MA 02203	John F. Kennedy Office Bldg	617–223–2170
Chicago, IL 60604	219 S. Dearborn St	312–353–7875
Dallas, TX 75235	1880 Regal Row	214–767–7151
Denver, CO 80201	316 U.S. Customs House	303–837–3951
Detroit, MI 48226	231 W. Lafayette	313–226–7290
Houston, TX 77027	4299 San Felipe	213–229–4950
Los Angeles, CA 90071	350 S. Figueroa St	213–688–2650
Miami, FL 33166	8400 NW. 53d St	305–591–4870
Newark, NJ 07101	970 Broad St	201–645–6060
New Orleans, LA 70112	1661 Canal St	504–589–3894
New York, NY 10019	555 W. 57th St	212–399–5151
Philadelphia, PA 19106	600 Arch St	215–597–9625
Phoenix, AZ 85073	201 N. Central Ave	602–261–4866
San Diego, CA 92050	402 W. 35th St	619–293–5654
San Francisco, CA 94102	450 Golden Gate Ave	415–556–6771
Seattle, WA 98119	220 W. Mercer	206–442–5443
St. Louis, MO 63105	120 S. Central Ave	314–425–3241
Washington, DC 20024	400 6th St. SW	202–724–7834

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20537. Phone, 202–633–1249.

Justice System Improvement Act Agencies

633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531
Phone, 202–724–7782

The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2077; 42 U.S.C. 3711 note) restructured the criminal justice research and statistics units of the Department of Justice and established a new program of financial and technical assistance to State and local governments. The act established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), headed by an Assistant Attorney General, to coordinate the activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and a newly created Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, and Missing Children's Act Amendments of 1984 (98 Stat. 2107; 42 U.S.C. 5601 note) reauthorized the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and created within OJJDP a new program to assist in locating and recovering missing children.

Office of Justice Programs The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) maintains liaison with the executive and judicial branches of Federal and State governments in matters relating to criminal justice. OJP provides staff support to BJS, NIJ, OJJDP, and BJA. Within OJP is the Office for Victims of Crime, which is responsible for implementing the recommendations of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime and the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence and administering the Crime Victims Fund and the Federal Crime Victim Assistance Program under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2170; 42 U.S.C. 10601 note). In addition, OJP is responsible for the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assitance Program and the Department of Justice's role in administering the Surplus Federal Property Program.

Bureau of Justice Assistance The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers a program of block grants to States for certain State and local criminal justice activities and a program of discretionary grants to public or private nonprofit organizations for training, technical assistance, national or multistate projects, and demonstration programs. BJA also administers the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, the prison industry certification program, and the regional information sharing systems program in the Justice Department.

National Institute of Justice The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supports policy-relevant research into crime, criminal behavior, and crime prevention. Programs are evaluated for their impact on crime control and on the performance of the criminal justice system. Experimental programs are funded to test the effectiveness of different approaches to law enforcement and criminal and civil justice problems. NIJ operates the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, an international clearinghouse for dissemination of criminal justice information to practitioners, researchers, and other interested individuals and organizations.

Bureau of Justice Statistics The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistical information on crime and the operation of criminal justice systems at all levels of government. BJS maintains ongoing data series on crime victimization, courts, and corrections, as well as other facets of the criminal justice system. It is a source of financial and technical support to State statistical and operating agencies in all the States and territories. It also develops national information policy on such matters as data privacy, confidentiality and security, and the interstate exchange of criminal records.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1109; 42 U.S.C. 5601) to establish policies and operate programs to deter juvenile delinquency and improve State and local juvenile justice programs. The act placed the responsibility for coordinating all Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and control activities in the Office. It also established a source of funding for State efforts to streamline their juvenile justice systems and to combat the increase in serious and violent crimes committed by juveniles.

The key elements of the program are the coordination of Federal delinquency programs, formula grants to States, special emphasis discretionary funds, technical assistance, research, the evaluation of juvenile justice programs, training, developing standards for juvenile justice, and the dissemination of delinquency and juvenile justice information.

The Juvenile Justice, Runaway Youth, nd Missing Children's Act of 1984 added a Missing Children's Program to OJJDP's authority. It called for the establishment of a National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and a nationwide toll-free telephone line to collect and disseminate information to assist in locating and recovering missing children. The Center also provides technical assistance in the prevention, investigation, and prosection of missing and exploited children's cases and the treatment of victims. In addition, OJJDP is authorized to award grants and contracts for research, demonstration, and service programs involving missing-children activities.

The Office coordinates Federal juvenile delinquency programs and, in consultation with the Advisory Board on Missing Children, all Federal programs relating to missing and exploited children through a council chaired by the Attorney General. The nine-member Advisory Board on Missing Children is appointed by the Attorney General to advise the OJJDP Administrator and the Attorney General regarding missing-children activities.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202–724–7782.

Boards

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Falls Church, VA 22041

The Attorney General is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens. The Attorney General has delegated certain aspects of his power and authority for the administration and interpretation of the immigration laws to the Executive Office for Immigration Review. The Executive Office for Immigration Review is completely independent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the body charged with the enforcement of the immigration laws. It includes the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge and operates under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General. It is headed by a Director, who is responsible for the immediate supervision of the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge.

Board of Immigration Appeals The Board of Immigration Appeals is a quasi-judicial body composed of a Chairman, four members, and a Chief Attorney-Examiner, who is also an alternate Board member.

Located in Falls Church, VA, the Board hears oral argument only in that location. The Board is authorized a staff of attorney-advisers who assist the Board in the preparation of decisions.

The Board has been given nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions entered by district directors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and by immigration judges. In addition, the Board, with approval of the Attorney General, is responsible for suspension or barring from practice before the Service and the Board any representatives and attorneys when the public interest so requires.

Decisions of the Board are binding on all Service officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General, and are subject to judicial review in the Federal courts. The majority of appeals reaching the Board involves orders of deportation and applications for relief from deportation. Other cases before the Board include the exclusion of aliens applying for admission to the United States, petitions to classify the status of alien relatives for the issuance of preference immigrant visas, fines imposed upon carriers for the violation of the immigration laws, and motions for reopening and reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

Upon the filing of an appeal by either party or certification of a case by the immigration judge or district director, the record of proceedings is forwarded to the Board. Following a review of the record and research into questions of law raised by the parties, the attorney-adviser drafts a proposed order for consideration of the Board members. He or she frequently confers with individual Board members concerning the proposed order. Attorney-advisers also assist in various administrative and support functions. In addition to developing expertise in the field of immigration law, the attorney-adviser is often called upon to analyze questions of constitutional law, State, Federal, and foreign civil and criminal law and to resolve questions relating to conflicts of law.

Office of the Chief Immigration Judge The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge is responsible for the general supervision and direction of the immigration judges in the performance of their duties. It establishes operational policies for the offices of the immigration judges and evaluates the performance of those offices.

Located in Falls Church, VA, the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge includes a headquarters staff of management and legal personnel structured as Counsel to the Chief Immigration Judge, a Planning and Analysis Unit, and a Central Docketing Unit.

Office of the Immigration Judge The offices of the immigration judges are responsible for presiding at formal, quasi-judicial deportation and exclusion proceedings. The immigration judges act independently in their decisionmaking capacity, and their decisions are administratively final unless appealed or certified to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

In exclusion proceedings, an immigration judge determines whether an individual arriving from a foreign country should be allowed to enter the United States or should be excluded and deported. Located throughout the United States, each judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available in exclusion proceedings, including applications for asylum and relief under section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 163; 8 U.S.C. 101).

In deportation proceedings, the immigration judge determines whether an individual who has already entered the United States is deportable from this country. In such proceedings the judge also adjudicates applications for the various forms of relief available under this country's immigration laws. These include applications for adjustment of status, suspension of deportation, voluntary departure, relief under section 212(c) of the act, and applications for asylum and withholding of deportation.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 202–756–6179.

United States Parole Commission

5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone, 301–492–5990

The granting, denying, or revocation of parole for eligible Federal offenders rests in the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission. The Commission is also responsible for the supervision of paroled or otherwise released offenders until expiration of their terms. Under the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 519; 29 U.S.C. 401 note), the Commission determines whether or not persons convicted of certain crimes may serve as officials in the field of organized labor or in labor-oriented management positions; likewise, under the Employment Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974 the Commission determines whether or not such persons may provide services to, or be employed by, employment benefit plans.

The Parole Commission consists of nine members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It has sole authority to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of eligible U.S. prisoners serving sentences of more than 1 year. It is responsible for the supervision of parolees and prisoners released upon the expiration of their sentences with allowances for statutory good time, and the determination of supervisory conditions and terms. U.S. probation officers supervise parolees and mandatory releases under the direction of the Commission.

The Commission has additional responsibility in cases in which the committing court specifies that the Parole Commission shall determine the date of parole eligibility of the prisoner. It may, under its rules, discharge parolees from supervision.

Regional Offices—U.S. Parole Commission

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
Northeast	Daniel Raul Lopez	7th Fl., 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
Southeast	Paula A. Tennant	715 McDonough Blvd. SE., Atlanta, GA 30315.
North Central	Carol M. Pavilack	Suite 220, Air World Center, 10920 Ambassador Dr., Kansas City, MO 64153.
South Central	Victor M.F. Reyes	8th Floor, 555 Griffin Sq., Dallas, TX 75202.
Western	Helen G. Corrothers	5th Floor, 330 Primrose Rd., Burlingame, CA 94010.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chairman, United States Parole Commission, Department of Justice, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301–492–5990.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20579
Phone, 202–653–5883

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States has jurisdiction to determine claims of United States nationals against foreign governments for losses and injuries sustained by them, pursuant to programs which may be authorized under its organic legislation. Available funds have their sources in international settlements, or liquidation of foreign assets in this country by the Departments of Justice or Treasury, and from public funds when provided by the Congress.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission was created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 (68 Stat. 1279), effective July 1, 1954. The Commission was transferred to the Department of Justice as a separate agency within that Department, effective March 14, 1980, by Public Law 96–209 (94 Stat. 96; 22 U.S.C. 1622a). The Commission's duties and authority are defined in the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (64 Stat. 12; 22 U.S.C. 1621–1645), and the

War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. 2001–2017).

Claims Programs The Commission is currently authorized to receive, determine, and provide for the payment of claims of ex-prisoners of war of the Vietnam conflict and civilian American citizens who were captured and interned by a hostile force in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict (84 Stat. 323; 50 U.S.C. App. 2004, 2005).

On February 26, 1981, the Commission began a Vietnam claims program pursuant to title VII of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (94 Stat. 3534; 22 U.S.C. 1645), to consider claims of U.S. nationals for losses of property as a result of nationalizations or other takings in Vietnam. The deadline for filing these claims was February 25, 1983, and the statutory completion date for the program's activities is February 25, 1986.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission also furnishes cooperation and technical assistance to other agencies in the necessary preliminary planning for claim programs to be inaugurated for losses attributable to foreign governments. In applicable cases, the Commission conducts claims registrations to elicit appropriate information for possible use in negotiating claims settlement agreements with such foreign governments.

The Commission further has the responsibility of maintaining records and responding to inquiries pertaining to 18 programs against the Governments of Yugoslavia, Panama, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of China, all of which were administered under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. This function also involves 18 programs administered under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, the Micronesian Claims Act of 1971, as amended, and other statutory authority.

For further information, contact the Office of the General Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-653-5883.

Sources of Information

Reading Rooms Located in Washington, DC, at: Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., 20534 (phone, 202–724–3062); Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., 20536 (phone, 202–633–2761) and Room 6501, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., 20530 (phone, 202–633–3775); Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., 20579 (phone, 202–653–5883). Also at the U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815 (phone, 202–492–5959); Board of Immigration Appeals, Suite 1609, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22015 (phone, 202–756–6183); some of the Immigration and Naturalization Service district offices; the U.S. attorneys principal offices as shown on pages 341 and 342; and the National Institute of Justice, 9th Floor, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531 (phone, 202–724–5883).

Employment Attorneys' applications: Director, Office of Attorney Personnel Management, Room 4311; Department of Justice, Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–633–3396. Assistant U.S. attorney applicants: Apply to individual U.S. attorneys.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Director, Washington, DC 20535, or any of the field offices or resident agencies whose addresses are listed in the front of most local telephone directories.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: Central Office, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536 (phone, 202–633–2690); or any regional or district office.

Drug Enforcement Administration: regional offices, laboratories, or Washington Headquarters Office.

Bureau of Prisons: Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534 (phone, 202-724-3082); or any regional or field office.

Office of Justice Programs, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202-724-7717.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Attorneys: Office of the General Counsel, Room 400, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20579 (phone, 202-653-5883); Other: Administrative Officer, Room 409, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20579 (phone, 202-653-6155).

Small Business Activities Contract information for small businesses can be obtained from the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-724-6271.

Publications and Films Citizenship education films are available, without charge, to civic, patriotic, educational, and religious groups. Contact the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536 (phone, 202-633-2761); or any regional office for additional information.

FBI: The First 75 Years, issued by the FBI in pamphlet form, is available free of charge.

The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States is published each year by the Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

The *Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service,* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Approximately 15 textbooks on citizenship, consisting of teachers manuals and student textbooks at various reading levels, are distributed free to public schools for applicants for citizenship and are on sale to all others from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Contact the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536, or any regional office for additional information.

Guidelines for Effective Human Relations Commissions, the *Annual Report of the Community Relations Service, What Is CRS, Conflict Resolution Program,* and *Activities Relating to the Desegregation of Public Schools* are available upon request from the Public Information Office, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

A limited number of drug educational films are available, free of charge, to civic, educational, private, and religious groups.

A selection of pamphlets and brochures is available. The most widely requested publications are: *DEA Fact Sheets,* on the drug problem, enforcement role, and other useful information; and *Drugs of Abuse,* an identification manual intended for professional use. Single copies are free.

Copies of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission's semiannual (through December 1966) and annual (from January 1967) *reports* to the Congress concerning its activities are available at the Commission in limited quantities.

Reference Service Police, corrections agencies, courts, criminal justice planners, juvenile justice practitioners, community crime prevention groups, and others needing information for planning and problem solving in criminal justice can refer to an international information service specially designed to assist the justice community.

The National Institute of Justice's National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) provides information from its computerized data base system free or at a minimal cost to users through a variety of products and services including the bimonthly *NIJ Reports,* which contains abstracts of significant additions to the data base and pertinent information and a Calendar of Events announcing upcoming training courses and conferences; selected hardcopy documents upon request; three types of data base search packages; various microfiche products; and referrals to other information sources. NCJRS also operates the National Victims Resource Center and the National Dispute Resolution Resource Center.

Organizations and individuals may register to receive information from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by writing or calling the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Phone, 301–251–5500 or toll free, 800–851–3420.

Juvenile justice and statistical information is available from NCJRS' Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, phone, 800–638–8736; and the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, phone, 800–732–3277.

Controlled Substances Act Registration Information about registration under the Controlled Substances Act may be obtained from the Registration Section of the Drug Enforcement Administration, P.O. Box 28083, Central Station, Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202–254–8255.

For further information concerning the Department of Justice, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Justice, Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–633–2007.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210
Phone, 202–523–8165

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June M. Robinson	*Director, Office of State Liaison and Legislative Analysis*
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Patrick R. Tyson	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Michel N. Korbey	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
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John Miles	*Director, Office of Field Coordination and Experimental Programs*
Leonard Vance	*Director, Health Standards Programs*
Barry White	*Director, Safety Standards Programs*
David C. Zeigler	*Director, Administrative Programs*
Bruce Hillenbrand	*Director, Federal-State Operations*
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Kenneth V. Dalton	*Associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions*

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(Vacancy)	*Director of Program Planning and Evaluation*
Madison McCulloch	*Director of Technical Support*
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Ronald J. St.Cyr	*Acting Assistant Secretary, Office of Labor-Management Standards*
Mario A. Lauro, Jr.	*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Richard G. Hunsucker	*Director, Office of Elections, Trusteeships and International Union Audits*
John Kotch	*Director, Office of Standards, Technical Assistance and Disclosure*
Tali R. Stepp	*Director, Human Resources and Administrative Services Staff*

The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

The Department of Labor, ninth executive department, was created by act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U.S.C. 611). A Bureau of Labor was first created by Congress in 1884 under the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor later became independent as a Department of Labor without executive rank. It again returned to bureau status in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was created by act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U.S.C. 591).

Office of the Secretary of Labor

Secretary The Secretary is the head of the Department of Labor and the principal adviser to the President on the development and execution of policies and the administration and enforcement of laws relating to wage earners, their working conditions, and their employment opportunities.

Wage Appeals Board The Wage Appeals Board acts on behalf of the Secretary of Labor in deciding appeals on questions of law and fact, taken in the discretion of the Board from wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon Act and its related prevailing wage statutes; debarments under the Department's regulations (29 CFR Part 5), which implement Reorganization Plan 14 of 1950; under the Department's regulations, part 5, disputes concerning the payment of prevailing wage rates or proper classifications which involve significant sums of money, large groups of employees, or novel or unusual situations; and recommendations by Federal agencies for appropriate adjustments of liquidated damages which are assessed under the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.

Office of Inspector General The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is responsible for providing comprehensive, independent, and objective audit and investigation programs to identify and report program deficiencies and improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations. The Office also is responsible for ensuring employee and program integrity through prevention and detection of criminal activity, unethical conduct, and program fraud and abuse. The Office provides for departmental participation in investigations under the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Strike Force Program.

The Office also maintains a toll-free hotline telephone for complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse of Department resources. The number is 800-424-5409, or 357-0227 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

Regional Offices—Office of Inspector General

Region	Telephone
Office of Audit	
I, II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway)	212-265-3439
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.)	215-596-6331
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.)	404-257-3256
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.)	312-353-2416
VI, VII, VIII. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.)	214-729-6980
IX, X. San Francisco, CA 94109 (1375 Sutter St.)	415-556-6424
Office of Investigations	
I, II. New York, NY 10007 (90 Church St.)	212-264-4596
III. Philadelphia, PA 19106 (2d & Chestnut Sts.)	215-597-1333
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.)	404-881-3324
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.)	312-353-0509
VI, VII, VIII. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.)	214-767-2925
IX, X. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.)	415-556-6760

Field Office	Telephone
Office of Organized Crime and Racketeering	
Boston, MA 02109 (John W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse Bldg.)	617-223-6547
New York, NY 07102 (26 Federal Plaza)	212-265-2983
Newark, NJ 07102 (970 Broad St.)	201-645-3975
Philadelphia, PA 19106 (615 Chestnut St.)	215-597-3847
Miami, FL 33159 (P.O. Box 59-2174-AMF)	305-526-2530
Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.)	312-353-3164
Cleveland, OH 44115 (1621 Euclid Ave.)	216-842-7373
Detroit, MI 48226 (231 W. Lafayette)	313-226-3100
Los Angeles, CA 90012 (300 N. Los Angeles St.)	213-688-5812

Public and Intergovernmental Affairs The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for providing the Department with a comprehensive information program designed to thoroughly inform the public about the Department's policies, programs, and activities. It plans, directs, coordinates, and/or implements all information activities to ensure a comprehensive and cost-effective information program. The Deputy Under Secretary advises the Secretary and other departmental executive and program staff on matters pertaining to public affairs.

Regional Information Offices—Department of Labor

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Information Director
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	John Chavez.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Chester Fultz.
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Jack Hord.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Frances Ridgway.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	John Mellott.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	(Vacancy).
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Patrick Hand.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Ernest Sanchez.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Joe Kirkbride.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Mike Shimizu.

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs has the responsibility for maintaining liaison with State and local officials and Federal agencies and relations with community, labor, minority, and business groups.

Regional representatives who report to the Deputy Under Secretary are located in the 10 standard Federal regions. They maintain liaison with local, State, and other Federal agencies and handle relations with community, labor, minority, and business groups and governmental bodies in their regions.

Regional Representatives—Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Representative
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Frederick L. Ahern.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Walter Kirby.
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Joe O'Donoghue.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30309 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Ken Baker.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Ted Brown.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Herbert Stone.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Nelson Krueger.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	(Vacancy).
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Bart Hess.
X. Seattle, WA 98104 (909 1st Ave.).	Jim Hughes.

Women's Bureau

The Women's Bureau is responsible for formulating standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, advance their opportunities for profitable employment, and investigate and report on all matters pertinent to the welfare of women in industry.

Regional Offices—Women's Bureau

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Vivian L. Buckles.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	(Vacancy).
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Helen E. Sherwood.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Delores L. Crockett.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Sandra K. Frank.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Rhobia C. Taylor.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Rose A. Kemp.
VIII. Denver, CO 80202 (1961 Stout St.).	Oleta Crain.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Juanita Braud.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Lazelle G. Johnson.

For further information, call 202-523-6611.

Office of the Under Secretary of Labor

Under Secretary The Under Secretary of Labor is the principal adviser to the Secretary. He serves as Acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board consists of three members and three alternate members appointed by the Secretary of Labor, one of whom is designated as Chairman. The function of the Board is to consider and decide appeals from final decisions in cases arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8101). The decisions of the Board are final and not subject to court review.

For further information, call 202-472-5600.

Office of Administrative Law Judges Administrative law judges preside over formal hearings to determine violations of minimum wage requirements, overtime payments, compensation benefits, employee discrimination, grant performance, alien certification, employee protection, and health and safety regulations set forth under numerous statutes, Executive orders, and regulations. With few exceptions, hearings are required to be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.).

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer. Phone, 202-653-5052.

Benefits Review Board

[For the Benefits Review Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Chapter VII, Part 801.103]

The Benefits Review Board is a three-member quasi-judicial body with exclusive jurisdiction to consider and decide appeals raising substantial questions of law or fact from decisions of Administrative Law Judges with respect to cases arising under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its extensions and the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972. The Board exercises the same review authority which the United States District Courts formerly held in these areas of the law prior to the 1972 amendments to both acts.

For further information, contact the Senior Board Attorney. Phone, 202-653-5060.

The Solicitor of Labor

The Solicitor has responsibility for all the legal activities of the Department, its legislative program, and serves as legal adviser to the Secretary and other officials of the Department.

The Solicitor, through a subordinate staff of attorneys in Washington and 16 field offices, directs a broad scale litigation effort in the Federal courts pertaining to the many statutes administered by the Department including institution and prosecution of Civil Court actions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act. Attorneys also represent the Department in administrative hearings under various statutes, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, and various government contract labor standards laws. The cited litigation is conducted independently under an agreement and delegation of authority from the Department of Justice. Litigation under several other acts is carried out in cooperation with the Department of Justice.

Appellate litigation is conducted by attorneys in the national headquarters, whereas the majority of trial litigation under the various statutes is carried out by attorneys under the direction of the regional solicitors who also serve as the legal advisers to the Department's officials in the field.

Regional Offices—Office of the Solicitor

Region	Regional Solicitor	Address
1. Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.	Albert H. Ross.	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203.
2. New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Jay Berke.	1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036.
3. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Marshall Harris.	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.
Branch Office.	James Leonard, Associate Regional Solicitor.	Rm. 1226, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203.
4. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Bobbye Spears.	1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309.
Branch Offices.	George D. Palmer, Associate Regional Solicitor.	1929 9th Ave. S., Birmingham, AL 35205.
	Carl Gerig, Jr., Associate Regional Solicitor.	U.S. Courthouse Bldg., Nashville, TN 37203.
	Donald R. McCoy, Associate Regional Solicitor.	Court House Federal Bldg., NE. 3d Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301.
5. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	John Secaras.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
Branch Office.	William Kloepfer, Associate Regional Solicitor.	Federal Office Bldg., Cleveland, OH 44199.
6. Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	James E. White.	555 Griffin Sq., Dallas, TX 75202.
7. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	Tedrick Housh.	Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City, MO 64106.
Branch Office.	Henry C. Mahlman, Associate Regional Solicitor.	Federal Office Bldg., Denver, CO 80294.
8. Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	Daniel Teehan.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102.
Branch Offices.	John Nangle, Associate Regional Solicitor.	Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, CA 90012.
	Robert A. Friel, Associate Regional Solicitor.	909 1st Ave., Seattle, WA 98104.

Administration and Management

The Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management has responsibility for administrative policy; centralized management staff support and services to the Department's agencies in the areas of financial, organization, and personnel management; program review; labor-management relations; ADP systems development and services; administrative services; and equal employment opportunity.

Policy

The Assistant Secretary for Policy is responsible for coordinating and providing leadership to the Department's activities in economic policy issues, both short- and long-term program evaluation and economic research, bearing on the welfare of all American workers.

International Affairs

The Department's international responsibilities are carried out under the direction of the Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs and the Bureau of International Labor Affairs which he supervises. The Bureau assists in formulating international economic and trade policies affecting American workers.

The Bureau also helps represent the U.S. in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and on such international bodies as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Labor Organization and various U.N. organizations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Bureau also helps administer the U.S. labor attaché program at Embassies abroad, carries out overseas technical assistance projects, and arranges trade union exchange and other programs for foreign visitors to the United States.

Employment and Training Administration

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA), through a variety of programs, fulfills responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Labor which relate to employment services, job training, and unemployment insurance. Component offices and services of ETA administer a Federal-State employment security system; fund and oversee programs to provide work experience and training for groups having difficulty entering or returning to the work force; formulate and promote apprenticeship standards and programs; and conduct continuing programs of research, development, and evaluation.

The Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training directs the administration of ETA programs and is responsible for ensuring that programs funded through ETA are free from unlawful discrimination, fraud, and abuse, and that they comply with constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions. It is the policy of ETA to promote equal opportunity, affirmative action, and integrity in programs to which ETA extends financial assistance.

ETA has six major components which cover employment security, job training, planning and policy development, financial control and management, program and fiscal integrity, and regional management.

Employment Security

The Office of Employment Security (OES) is responsible for managing programs operated at the State and local levels by the State employment security agencies. These include the Federal-State unemployment insurance (UI) system and related wage-loss, worker dislocation, and adjustment assistance compensation programs; the Federal-State public employment service system which provides employment assistance and related service to jobseekers and employers; employment and training services to increase the employment potential of welfare recipients; and the investigation of worker petitions and preparation of industry impact studies relating to trade adjustment assistance.

Unemployment Insurance The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program, under provisions of the Social Security Act of 1935, is the basic program of income support for the Nation's unemployed workers. With limited Federal intervention, unemployment insurance benefits are payable under laws of individual States. The Federal Unemployment Insurance Service (UIS) provides leadership and policy guidance to State employment security agencies for the development, improvement, and operation of the Federal-State unemployment insurance (UI) system and of related wage-loss, worker dislocation, and adjustment assistance compensation programs, including to ex-service personnel and Federal civilian workers, and supplemental or extended benefits programs.

UIS reviews State UI laws and their administration by the States to determine whether they are in conformity with Federal requirements; supervises the development of programs and methods for benefit, adjudication, appeals, tax collection, and trust fund management activities implemented by the State agencies; oversees the actuarial soundness of the level and relationship of State expenditures, revenues, and reserves, and of Federal appropriations for payment of benefits; and has begun implementation of a quality control program to provide a diagnostic tool for States to identify and correct errors in benefit payments and tax collections and to raise program quality and integrity.

UIS also provides national leadership and direction in implementing its responsibilities under trade adjustment assistance, redwood park expansion, airline deregulation, and disaster unemployment assistance legislation.

The Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance, composed of representatives of employers, employees, and the public, advises the Secretary of Labor on unemployment insurance problems.

For further information, call 202-376-6636.

Employment Service The United States Employment Service (USES), under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act (48 Stat. 113; 29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), provides assistance to States in establishing and maintaining a system of local public employment offices in the States and territories. The State public employment service is responsible for providing unemployed individuals and other jobseekers with job placement and other employment services and for providing employers with recruitment services and referrals of job-seeking applicants.

USES administers the Work Incentive (WIN) program, which was authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1967 and 1971. WIN is jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services and is designed to help persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) become self-supporting.

USES also provides subsidiary services which include certifying aliens who seek to enter the United States for permanent employment as immigrants or as temporary workers; providing employment services and adjustment assistance to U.S. workers adversely affected by foreign imports under the Trade Act of 1974 (93 Stat. 618; 19 U.S.C. 2101); administering with the Internal Revenue Service a program which provides tax credits to employers who hire workers from certain target groups; giving specialized recruitment assistance to employers; providing labor surplus area information to the general public and to other Federal or State agencies to meet various program responsibilities; providing individuals with guidance, counseling, referral, and placement in apprenticeship opportunities; and reviewing rural industrialization loan and grant certification applications under the Rural Development Act of 1972.

For further information, call 202-376-6570.

Trade Adjustment Assistance The Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (OTAA) is responsible for investigating worker petitions for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978, 19 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), as amended, for U.S. workers adversely affected by foreign imports and for issuing certification determinations.

OTAA receives petitions for adjustment assistance from either adversely affected workers, a duly recognized union, or an authorized representative of the workers and conducts factfinding investigations to develop necessary data on which determinations can be based. Determinations may involve approval, denial, or termination of worker groups' eligibility for trade adjustment assistance benefits.

OTAA also directs and conducts industry studies of the number of workers in a domestic industry likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance and of the extent to which existing programs may facilitate the workers' adjustment to import competition when an industry petitions the Federal Government that it is being injured because of import competition.

For further information, call 202-376-2646.

Job Training Partnership Act

The Office of Job Training Programs is responsible for the development and issuance of Federal procedures and policies pertaining to the operation of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) (96 Stat. 1322; 29 U.S.C. 1501 note) programs.

Under JTPA, the Secretary of Labor makes block grants to the 50 States, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the District of Columbia.

The goal of JTPA is to train or retrain and place eligible individuals in permanent, unsubsidized employment, preferably in the private sector. Eligible individuals are primarily economically disadvantaged individuals, in particular economically disadvantaged youth, who have been or are about to be displaced from their employment. JTPA also provides that a fixed percentage of the block grant be used for programs for older individuals.

JTPA may be used for a variety of purposes including classroom instruction in occupational skills and other job-related training; on-the-job training; recruitment; orientation; counseling; testing; and placements and supportive services.

In addition to the block grants, JTPA provides for national programs for special target groups such as Native Americans and migrant and seasonal farmworkers. It also provides authority for the Job Corps, a residential training program for disadvantaged youth.

JTPA is open-ended legislation and was signed into law on October 13, 1982. Implementing regulations for JTPA issued by the Department of Labor are contained in title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 626–638 and 675–684.

For further information, call 202–376–6604.

Senior Community Service Employment Program Authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) makes subsidized, part-time job opportunities in community service activities available to low-income persons aged 55 and above. Project grants are made to national-level public and private nonprofit agencies and to units of State government. The distribution of funds among the States is governed by a statutory apportionment formula.

For further information, call 202–376–6225.

Apprenticeship and Training The National Apprenticeship Act was passed in 1937 to enable the Department of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and cooperate with the States in the promotion of such standards and to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship.

Sponsors and potential sponsors are encouraged and assisted in the development, expansion, and improvement of apprenticeship and other forms of allied industrial training. Technical information on training methods, public training facilities, and successfully executed systems are made available to industry. Through field representatives in each State, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training works closely with employers, labor unions, vocational schools, community planning groups, and others concerned with apprenticeship.

Programs must meet standards established by the Bureau or a recognized State Apprenticeship Council to be registered. Field compliance reviews are conducted to determine conformity with Federal equal employment opportunity and other standards for apprenticeship and training. The program addresses national requirements for fully skilled workers as an essential component to continued economic growth and technological advances.

For further information, call 202–376–2570.

Planning and Policy Development

The Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development (OSPPD) formulates and recommends ETA policies, plans, and resource allocations; develops and maintains ETA's strategic and operational planning systems, and regulatory tracking system; develops and reviews legislative proposals relating to employment and training initiatives; administers the ETA research and evaluation program; develops and implements a nationwide system of legislatively mandated performance standards and program review and assessment procedures; and administers ETA's special national-level contracts and grants.

For further information, call 202-376-6289.

Financial Control and Management

The Office of Financial Control and Management Systems provides leadership and direction to ensure sound management of financial resources throughout ETA; plans, develops, implements, and operates ETA's comprehensive management information system composed of integrated supplementary systems for collecting, processing, and communicating employment and training program and financial data; provides budget, accounting, and data analysis services for ETA; plans, develops, promulgates, and executes policies, standards, and guidelines governing ETA management information, budget, accounting, and financial procurement systems; provides centralized procurement services to ETA national office components; and provides all administrative, personnel, organizational analysis, and property and engineering management services for ETA.

For further information, call 202-376-6585.

Program and Fiscal Integrity

The Office of Program and Fiscal Integrity (OPFI) directs the development, implementation, and administration of functions concerning the operational and financial integrity of ETA programs. Through its debt management and audit resolution staff, OPFI resolves audits, closes out contracts and grants, and seeks to satisfy extraordinary monetary claims and apply sanctions against grantees and contractors who violate ETA-administered laws or regulations. OPFI's special review staff conducts inquiries, assessments, and reviews, including intra-agency and interagency investigations for the Assistant Secretary. In addition, OPFI coordinates all activities associated with reviews of ETA by the General Accounting Office, the Inspector General of the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, and other agencies.

OPFI's internal control staff administers the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 814; 31 U.S.C 65 note) to ensure the adoption of safeguards to protect ETA resources, produce information that is accurate and reliable, and promote adherence to laws, regulations, and policy governing operational efficiency and economy. Preaward clearance screening, internal control review of selected administrative and program activities, and administration of vulnerability assessments are the key responsibilities of this office.

For further information, call 202-376-2022.

Regional Management

The Office of Regional Management (ORM) provides leadership to the ETA regional offices which are located in 10 areas throughout the United States. ORM executes direct-line authority over ETA field activities (except the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and Job Corps), and provides a central point of contact at the headquarters level in connection with national office component dealings with regional staff.

Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for the oversight and grant administration of employment and training programs operated by State governments. Other public interest responsibilities include the coordination of Employment and Training Administration activities with Federal assistance programs of other agencies within the region; the implementation of employment training administrative policies on equal employment opportunity; and assistance to the States in carrying out operational responsibilities for employment and training programs at the State and local levels.

For further information, call 202-376-7653.

Regional Offices—Employment and Training Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Robert Semler, Acting.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Thomas E. Hill, Acting.

Regional Offices—Employment and Training Administration—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
III. Philadelphia, PA 19101 (P.O. Box 8796).	William J. Haltigan.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Lawrence E. Weatherford, Jr.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Steven M. Singer.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (525 Griffin Square Bldg.).	Floyd E. Edwards.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Richard G. Miskimins.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Luis Sepulveda.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Don A. Balcer.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Harry B. Brown, Acting.

Labor-Management Standards

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS), formerly the Office of Labor-Management Standards Enforcement within the Labor-Management Services Administration, was created by Secretary's Order No. 3–84 of May 3, 1984, and is headed by the Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Standards.

OLMS administers provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LMRDA) (73 Stat. 519; 29 U.S.C. 401 note), section 1209 of the Postal Reorganization Act, section 7120 of the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) (92 Stat. 1210; 5 U.S.C 7120), and section 1017 of the Foreign Service Act (FSA), which regulate certain internal union procedures and protect the rights of members in approximately 50,000 unions. These provisions govern the handling of union funds; the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of unions, union officers and employees, surety companies, employers, and labor relations consultants; the election of union officers; the imposition and administration of trusteeships; and other matters.

Labor organizations in the private sector and labor organizations composed of postal service employees are subject to the LMRDA. Labor organizations composed of employees of most agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government and certain other Federal agencies are subject to similar standards of conduct pursuant to provisions of the CSRA and the FSA.

Through technical assistance, OLMS seeks to obtain voluntary compliance with the requirements of the law by labor organizations, employers, and other affected entities and individuals. Enforcement through the Federal courts also is available under the LMRDA, while the standards of conduct are enforced by administrative action with a final decision by the Assistant Secretary.

For further information, call 202–523–7320.

Area Offices—Office of Labor-Management Standards

Area Office	Area Administrator	Address
ATLANTA—Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	William Jones, Acting	Suite 300, 1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30367
BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (northern) Rhode Island, Vermont	James Cannon, Acting	Suite 211, 110 Tremont St., Boston, MA 02108
CHICAGO—Illinois (northern), Indiana (northern), Wisconsin (southern)	Ronald Lehman	Suite 1201-A, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604-2773
CLEVELAND—Indiana (southern), Kentucky, Ohio	Richard Crino	Rm. 821, 1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44199
DALLAS—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Stephen Jeroutek	Rm. 707, Griffin and Young Sts., Dallas, TX 75202
DETROIT—Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin (northern)	James DeHaan	Rm. 630, 231 W. Lafayette St., Detroit, MI 48226
KANSAS CITY—Illinois (southern), Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	Alva W. Jones	Rm. 630, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106
LOS ANGELES—Arizona, California (southern), Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Utah, Wyoming	Lary Yud	7th Fl., 3660 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010
NEW YORK—New Jersey (northern), New York (metropolitan area), Puerto Rico	Charles Smith	Rm. 537, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278
PHILADELPHIA—Delaware, New Jersey (southern), Pennsylvania (eastern)	A. Lois Barksdale	Rm. 7401, 601 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19106
PITTSBURGH—Pennsylvania (western), West Virginia	William Kane	Rm. 804, 100 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15222
SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, California (northern), Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington	Anthony Cosola	Rm. 317, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105-1977
WASHINGTON, DC—Alabama, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	Frederic Haas	Rm. 558, 1730 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20006

Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), approved September 2, 1974 (88 Stat. 829; 29 U.S.C. 1001 note), requires administrators of private pension and welfare plans to provide plan participants with easily understandable summaries of plans; to file those summaries in the Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs; and to report annually on the financial operation of the plans and bonding of persons charged with handling plan funds and assets. The participants must also meet strict fiduciary responsibility standards which are enforced by the Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs. Vesting, participation, and funding standards are, for the most part, administered by the Internal Revenue Service.

Field Offices-Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs

Area Office	Area Administrator
Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Howard Marsh.
Boston, MA 02108 (110 Tremont St.).	Henry DeSantis, Acting.
Chicago, IL 60604 (175 W. Jackson).	Kenneth M. Bazar.
Dallas, TX 75202 (525 Griffin St.).	Oscar Masters.
Detroit MI 48226 (231 W. Lafayette St.).	Joseph Menez, Acting.
Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Cullen P. Keough.
Los Angeles, CA 90010 (3660 Wilshire Blvd.).	Ricki Curry.
New York, NY 10278 (26 Federal Plaza).	Thomas Daly.
Philadelphia, PA 19106 (601 Market St.).	Hilary Sheply.
San Francisco, CA 94105 (211 Main St.).	Leonard Garofolo.

Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs

Services offered by the Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs (BLMCRP) cover a broad range. They include providing information and assistance in the development and implementation of cooperative labor-management programs and in the establishment and enhancement of institutional resources; assisting employers and unions in meeting long-range, complicated problems caused by major economic and technological change; reporting on current and potentially critical dispute situations, analyzing data for immediate use in specific collective-bargaining situations; providing staff assistance to Presidential emergency boards and other ad hoc boards and commissions dealing with major disputes, such as in the transportation industry; making sure under section 13(c) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act and related transportation laws that protective arrangements exist so that the improvement of such systems with Federal funds shall not worsen the employment conditions of the workers.

Functions of BLMRCP in labor-management policy development and research include: review of collective-bargaining performance and its contribution to meeting economic needs; development of policy for legislation and Executive orders; study of the impact of private policies affecting collective bargaining; and coordination of labor-management relations research activities.

For further information, call 202-523-6045.

Employment Standards Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary for Employment Standards has responsibility for administering and directing employment standards programs dealing with: minimum wage and overtime standards; registration of farm labor contractors; determining prevailing wage rates to be paid on Government contracts and subcontracts; nondiscrimination and affirmative action for minorities, women, veterans, and handicapped workers on Government contracts and subcontracts; and workers' compensation programs for Federal and certain private employers and employees.

Regional Offices—Employment Standards Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Walter P. Parker.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Doris Wooten.

Regional Offices—Employment Standards Administration—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Charles [illegible]
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	James E. [illegible]tching, Jr.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	William Van Zanen.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Bill A. Belt.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Everett Jennings.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Doyle Loveridge.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	William Buhl.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Joe Garcia.

Wage and Hour Division

The Wage and Hour Administrator is responsible for planning, directing, and administering programs dealing with a variety of Federal labor legislation. These programs are designed to protect low-wage incomes as provided by the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act; safeguard the health and welfare of workers by discouraging excessively long hours of work through enforcement of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act; prevent curtailment of employment and earnings for students, trainees, and handicapped workers; minimize losses of income and job rights caused by indebtedness; and direct a program of farm labor contractor registration designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers.

The Wage and Hour Division is also responsible for predetermination of prevailing wage rates for Federal construction contracts and federally assisted programs for construction, alteration and repair of public works subject to the Davis-Bacon and related acts, and a continuing program for determining wage rates under the Service Contract Act. The Division also has enforcement responsibility in ensuring that prevailing wages and overtime standards are paid in accordance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon and related acts, Service Contract Act, Public Contracts Act, and Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.

Regional Offices—Wage and Hour Division

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Assistant Regional Administrator
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	William L. Smith.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Anthony J. Ponturiero.
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	John A. Craven, Jr.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Richard Robinette.
. Birmingham, AL 35256 (1931 9th Ave., S.).	Sterling B. Williams.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Richard A. McMahon, Jr.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Alfred A. Ramsey.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Ronald N. Dean.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Loren E. Gilbert.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Herbert Goldstein.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	Wilbur J. Olson.

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-523-8305.

Federal Contract Compliance Programs

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs is responsible for establishing policies and goals and providing leadership and coordination of the Government's program to achieve nondiscrimination in employment by Government contractors and subcontractors and in federally assisted construction programs.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs also is responsible for administering programs to assure affirmative action by government contractors to employ and advance in the employment of Vietnam-era veterans and handicapped workers; coordinating with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Department of Justice matters relating to title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and maintaining liaison with other agencies having civil rights and equal employment opportunity activities.

Regional Offices—Federal Contract Compliance

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Assistant Regional Administrator
I. Boston, MA 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	James Koerber.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Carmen McCulloch.
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Robert Greaux.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Donald Webster.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	John Checkett.

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Regional Offices—Federal Contract Compliance—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Assistant Regional Administrator
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Jose Montoya.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Halcolm Holliman.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Eugene P. Heller.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	George Roybal.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	William Gladden.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Department of Labor, Room C-3325, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-523-9475.

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is responsible for the administration of the three basic Federal workers' compensation laws: the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and related laws (the War Hazards Compensation Act and the War Claims Act), which provide workers' compensation for Federal employees and others; the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its various extensions (the Defense Base Act, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act, and District of Columbia Compensation Act), which provides benefits to employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters in the United States, and which extends coverage to private employment in the District of Columbia for injuries which occurred prior to July 27, 1982; and the "Black Lung" benefit payment provisions of title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, which extend benefits to coal miners who are totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis, a respiratory disease contracted after prolonged inhalation of coal mine dust, and to their survivors when the miner's death is due to pneumoconiosis.

District Offices—Workers' Compensation Programs

(Administers both FECA and LHWCA, except as indicated.)

District	Deputy Commissioner
1. Boston, MA 02203 (JFK Federal Bldg.).	Charity Benz.
2. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway at W. 44th St.).	Paul Gross.
3. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Robert D. Lotz.
4. Baltimore, MD 21201 (31 Hopkins Plaza).	Bruno DiSimone.[1]
5. Norfolk, VA 23510 (200 Granby Mall).	Basil E. Voultsides.[1]
6. Jacksonville, FL 32202 (311 W. Monroe St.).	Robert H. Bergeron.[1]
(400 W. Bay St.).	William C. Franson.[2]
7. New Orleans, LA 70130 (500 Camp St.).	Pablo Villalobos.
8. Houston, TX 77004 (2320 LaBranch St.).	Marilyn Felkner.[1]
Galveston, TX 77553 (601 Rosenberg Ave.).	Marilyn Felkner.[1]
9. Cleveland, OH 44199 (1240 E. 9th St.).	Jerry Parker.[2]
10. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Reginald J. Johnson.
11. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Charles Ketcham.[2]
12. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Carol L. Fleschute.[2]
13. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Gerald T. Cullen.
14. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	(Vacancy).
15. Honolulu, HI 96813 (300 Ala Moana Blvd.).	Edward F. Ducey, Jr.
16. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Will L. Massey.
17. Atlanta, GA 30367 (1371 Peachtree St. NE.).	Floyd G. Ansley.
18. Long Beach, CA 90731 (P.O. Box 3327, Terminal Island).	Edward Corley.[1]
25. Washington, DC 20211 (666 11th St. NW.).	Herman Cain.[2]
40. Washington, DC 20036 (1111 20th St. NW.).	Janice V. Bryant.[3]
50. Washington, DC 20005 (P.O. Box 28608).	Donna Copson.[3]

[1] Administers LHWCA only.
[2] Administers FECA only.
[3] Administers DCCA only.

(Administers Black Lung.)

District	Deputy Commissioner
Johnstown, PA 15901 (319 Washington St.).	Theodore Kotowski.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701 (116 S. Main St.).	Jack Geller.
Greensburg, PA 15601 (1225 S. Main St.).	Margaret Patterson.
Parkersburg, WV 26101 (601 Market St.).	Robert Hardesty.
Charleston, WV 25335 (1026 Quarrier St.).	
Pikeville, KY 41501 (334 Main St.).	Daryl Ratliff.
Mt. Sterling, KY 40353 (500 Springdale Plaza).	

District Offices—Workers' Compensation Programs—Continued

(Administers Black Lung.)

District	Deputy Commissioner
Columbus, OH 43215 (274 Marconi Blvd.).	Robert Mitchell.
Denver, CO 80225 (730 Simms St.).	Robert Mansanares.

For further information, contact the
Office of the Director,
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs,
Department of Labor, Room S-3524,
200 Constitution Avenue NW.,
Washington, DC 20210.
Phone, 202-523-7503.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health has responsibility for occupational safety and health activities.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, established pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590), develops and promulgates occupational safety and health standards; develops and issues regulations; conducts investigations and inspections to determine the status of compliance with safety and health standards and regulations; and issues citations and proposes penalties for noncompliance with safety and health standards and regulations.

For further information, contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-523-8017.

Regional Offices—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator
I. Boston, MA 02109 (16-18 North St., 1 Dock Square Bldg.).	Donald MacKenzie.
II. New York, NY 10036 (1515 Broadway).	Gerald Reidy.
III. Philadelphia, PA 19104 (3535 Market St.).	Linda R. Anku.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30309 (1375 Peachtree St. NE.).	Alan McMillan.
V. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Frank Strasheim.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202 (555 Griffin Sq. Bldg.).	Gilbert J. Saulter.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106 (911 Walnut St.).	Roger Clark.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294 (1961 Stout St.).	Byron Chadwick.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102 (450 Golden Gate Ave.).	Russell B. Swanson.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (909 1st Ave.).	James W. Lake.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health has responsibility for safety and health in the Nation's mines.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) was established pursuant to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1290; 30 U.S.C. 801). The Act of 1977 consolidates all provisions for mine safety and health under a single Federal law applicable to all types of mines—metal and nonmetal mines as well as coal mines.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards, ensures compliance with such standards, assesses civil penalties for violations, investigates accidents, cooperates with and provides assistance to the States in the development of effective State mine safety and health programs, improves and expands training programs in cooperation with the States and the mining industry, and, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of the Interior, contributes to the improvement and expansion of mine safety and health research and development. All of these activities are aimed at preventing and reducing mine accidents and occupational diseases in the mining industry.

The statutory responsibilities of the Mine Safety and Health Administration are administered by a headquarters staff located at Arlington, VA, reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health and by a field network of District, Subdistrict, and Field Offices, Technology Centers, and the Approval and Certification Center.

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, Room 601, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703–235–1452.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is one of the principal data-gathering agencies of the Federal Government. In the broad field of labor economics, BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; prices and family expenditures; wages, other worker compensation, and industrial relations; productivity and technological change; and occupational safety and health. Most of the data are collected in surveys conducted by BLS, the Bureau of the Census (on a contract basis), or on a cooperative basis with State agencies.

BLS strives to have its data satisfy a number of criteria, including relevance to current social and economic issues; timeliness in reflecting today's rapidly changing economic conditions; accuracy and consistently high statistical quality; and impartiality in both subject matter and presentation.

The Bureau has no enforcement or regulatory functions. The basic data—practically all supplied voluntarily by business establishments and members of private households—are issued in monthly press releases, special publications, and in one of the following periodicals: The *Monthly Labor Review*, the *Consumer Price Index, Producer Prices and Price Indexes, Employment and Earnings, Current Wage Developments, Occupational Outlook Handbook*, and *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*. BLS regional offices issue additional reports and releases usually presenting locality or regional detail.

Regional Offices—Bureau of Labor Statistics

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Anthony J. Ferrara.	1603-B Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203.
NEW YORK—New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone.	Samuel M. Ehrenhalt.	1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036.
PHILADELPHIA—District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Alvin I. Margulis.	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19101.
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Donald M. Cruse.	1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309.
CHICAGO—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.	William E. Rice.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
KANSAS CITY—Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	Elliott A. Brower.	911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
DALLAS—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Bryan Richey.	555 Griffin Sq. Bldg., Dallas, TX 75202.
SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Washington.	Sam M. Hirabayashi.	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102.

For further information, contact the Associate Commissioner, Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–523–1327.

Veterans' Employment and Training Service

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) is the component of the Department of Labor administered by the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training responsible for seeing that the policies of the Secretary of Labor regarding National Employment and Training Programs for veterans are carried out by the local public employment services and private sector contractors. The Assistant Secretary also is responsible for promulgating policies, procedures, and regulations that provide the maximum employment and training opportunities mandated by legislation to veterans and other eligible persons with priority services given to disabled and Vietnam-era veterans.

Through a nationwide field staff, functional supervision and technical assistance is provided to State job services and private contractors to ensure that legislatively required priority services of counseling, referral, and placement are provided to all veterans and to other eligible persons. Service to disabled and Vietnam-era veterans is further mandated by legislation and provided through the operation of the Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists and Local Veterans' Employment Representatives (LVER's) who are stationed in many local offices throughout the State job service system.

Veterans' reemployment rights are provided for in title 38, chapter 42 of the United States Code. VETS and the Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights (OVRR) assist veterans, reservists, members of the National Guard components, and rejectees exercise reinstatement rights to the job they left to enter military service and the right to any increased wages or benefits added during absence in the military service.

Cooperative agreements are also in place with the Veterans Administration for providing other services and benefits to veterans.

Regional/State Directors—Veterans' Employment and Training Service

Region/City	Regional Director (RD); State Director (SD)	Address/Telephone
I. Boston, MA 02203	Robert Moakley (RD), Richard Brennan (SD).	Rm. 506B, John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., 617-223-0918.
Wethersfield, CT 06115	Robert B. Inman (SD)	200 Folly Brook Blvd., 203-556-3326.
Lewiston, ME 04240	William J. Rogers (SD)	522 Lisbon St., 207-783-9171.
Concord, NH 03301	Emile Simard (SD)	Rm. 325, 55 Pleasant St., 603-224-2589.
Providence, RI 02903	Arthur L. Dawson, Jr. (SD)	Rm. 507, Federal Bldg. and Courthouse, 401-528-4309.
Montpelier, VT 05602	Charles E. Healy (SD)	Green Mountain Dr., 802-229-0311, ext. 390.
II. New York, NY 10036	Leon Scull (RD)	Rm. 3719, 1515 Broadway, 212-944-3259.
Trenton, NJ 08625	(Vacancy) (SD)	Rm. 1106, Labor and Industry Bldg., John Fitch Plaza, 609-292-2930.
Albany, NY 12240	Clifford M. Johnson (SD)	Rm. 503, Building 12, State Office Campus, 518-457-7465.
Hato Rey, PR 00918	Rafael Pujals (SD)	No. 505, Munoz Rivera Ave., 809-754-5391.
III. Philadelphia, PA 19101	William R. Davie (RD)	P.O. Box 8796, 215-597-5032.
Newark, DE 19702	Horace H. Best (SD)	Stockton Bldg., University Plaza, 302-368-6898.
Washington, DC 20001	George H. Joiner (SD)	Rm. 322, 500 C. St. NW., 202-639-1076.
Baltimore, MD 21201	Gary Lobdell (SD)	Rm. 209, 1100 N. Eutaw St., 301-383-5193.
Harrisburg, PA 17121	Joseph F. Welsh (SD)	Rm. 1114, Labor and Industry Bldg., 717-787-5834.
Richmond, VA 23219	Benjamin I. Trotter, Jr. (SD)	Suite 1409, 703 E. Franklin St., 804-786-7269.
Charleston, WV 25305	David L. Bush (SD)	Rm. 212, 112 California Ave., 304-348-4001.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30367	Henry J. Field (RD)	Rm. 716, 1371 Peachtree St. NE., 404-656-3138.
Atlanta, GA 30312	Eugene R. Wagner (SD)	Suite 419, 501 Pulliam St. SW., 404-656-3138.
Montgomery, AL 36130	James C. Gates (SD)	519 Industrial Relations Bldg., 205-832-5089.
Tallahassee, FL 32302	Robert I. Clark (SD)	Rm. 335, Department of Commerce Bldg., 904-222-1036.

Regional/State Directors—Veterans' Employment and Training Service—Continued

Region/City	Regional Director (RD); State Director (SD)	Address/Telephone
IV.—Continued:		
Frankfort, KY 40621	Robert M. Barnes (SD)	c/o Department of Manpower Services, 275 E. Main St., 502-564-7062.
Jackson, MS 39205	W. H. Cooper (SD)	1520 W. Capitol St., 601-961-7588.
Raleigh, NC 27611	S. Marvin Burton (SD)	507 Caswell Bldg., Jones and McDowell Sts., 919-733-7402.
Columbia, SC 29202	(Vacancy) (SD)	Suite 10B, Jefferson Sq., 803-758-3239.
Nashville, TN 37201	Clayton Lamberth, Jr. (SD)	Rm. 317, 301 James Robertson Pkwy., 615-741-2135.
V. Chicago, IL 60604	Richard A. Mock (RD)	Rm. 722, 230 S. Dearborn, 312-353-0970.
Chicago, IL 60605	Samuel A. Parks (SD)	Rm. 445, 910 S. Michigan Ave., 312-793-4047.
Indianapolis, IN 46204	David Redman (SD)	Rm. 330, 10 N. Senate Ave., 317-232-6804.
Detroit, MI 48202	William F. Wickstrom (SD)	Suite 407, 7310 Woodward Ave., 313-876-5613.
St. Paul, MN 55101	Anthony P. Caliguiri (SD)	Rm. 537, 390 N. Robert St., 612-296-3665.
Columbus, OH 43216	Joseph Andry (SD)	145 S. Front St., 614-466-2768.
Madison, WI 53701	James R. Gutowski (SD)	Rm. 240, 201 E. Washington Ave., 608-266-3110.
VI. Dallas, TX 75202	William A. Hazlewood, Jr. (RD)	Rm. 910, 555 Griffin Sq. Bldg., Griffin and Young Sts., 512-397-4964.
Little Rock, AR 72203	Billy R. Threlkeld (SD)	Rm. 203, Employment Security Bldg., State Capitol Mall, 501-371-1559.
New Orleans, LA 70113	Merrick W. Swords, Jr. (SD)	T9009 Postal Service Bldg., 701 Loyola Ave., 504-589-2195.
Albuquerque, NM 87108	Jacob Castillo (SD)	Suite 1214, 1st National Bank Bldg., 505-841-4593.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105	Donald A. Davis (SD)	Rm. 301, Will Rogers Memorial Office Bldg., 405-521-3758.
Austin, TX 78778	James H. Cornett (SD)	Suite 516-B, TEC Bldg., Trinity and 12th Sts., 512-397-4964.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64106	Jack Titus (RD)	Rm. 800, 911 Walnut St., 816-374-7151.
Des Moines, IA 50319	Howard J. Cloe (SD)	1000 E. Grand Ave., 515-281-5106.
Topeka, KS 66603	John A. Hill (SD)	401 Topeka Blvd., 913-296-5032.
Jefferson City, MO 65104	Jonas N. Matthews (SD)	Division of Employment Security Bldg., 421 E. Dunklin St., 314-751-3215, ext. 186.
Lincoln, NE 68509	Robert T. Manifold (SD)	550 S. 16th St., 402-471-5289.
VIII. Denver, CO 80294	John M. Jackson (RD)	Rm. 1480, 1961 Stout St., 303-837-2165.
Denver, CO 80203	Warren Hutchings (SD)	Rm. 364, 251 E. 12th Ave., 303-837-3836.
Helena, MT 59624	Daniel P. Antonietti (SD)	Rm. 210, Employment Security Bldg., Lockey & Roberts Sts., 406-449-2062.
Bismarck, ND 58501	Willard M. Williamson (SD)	1000 Divide Ave., 701-224-2865.
Aberdeen, SD 57401	Earl R. Schultz (SD)	607 N. 4th St., 605-225-0250, ext. 289.
Salt Lake City, UT 84111	J. Dale Madsen (SD)	178 Social Hall Ave., 801-524-5703.
Casper, WY 82602	Ernest E. Fender (SD)	100 W. Midwest Ave., 307-235-3281.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94102	Joseph J. Molinari (RD)	Box 36084, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 916-440-2426.
Juneau, AK 99802	Burton Finley (SD)	1111 W. 8th St., 907-465-2723.
Phoenix, AZ 85005	Marco A. Valenzuela (SD)	1300 W. Washington, 602-261-4961.
Sacramento, CA 95814	Ronald Miller (SD)	Rm. W2054, 800 Capitol Mall, 916-440-2426.
Honolulu, HI 96814	Raymond S. Sumikawa (SD)	4th Floor, 1347 Kapiolani Blvd., 808-548-3834.
Boise, ID 83701	William A. Hulet (SD)	317 Main St., 208-334-2634.
Carson City, NV 89710	Claude U. Shipley (SD)	500 E. 3d St., 702-885-4632.
Salem, OR 97311	Rex A. Newell (SD)	304 Employment Division Bldg., 875 Union St. NE., 503-378-3338.
Olympia, WA 98507	Robert G. Hall	Rm. 140, 901 Columbia Park, 206-753-5109.

For further information, contact the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-523-9116.

Sources of Information

Reading Rooms Department of Labor Library, Room N2439, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-523-6992.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards maintains a Public Disclosure Room at Room N-5616, 200

Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Reports filed under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act may be examined there and may be purchased for 10 cents per page. Disclosure also may be obtained by calling the Public Disclosure Room at 202–523–7393 or by contacting an OLMS field office listed in the tlephone directory under United States Government, Department of Labor.

Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Directorate of Procurement and Grants Management, OASAM, Room C–4311, Frances Perkins Building, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–523–6445.

Inquiries on doing business with the Job Corps should be directed to the appropriate Job Corps Regional Director in the Employment and Training Administration regional office.

Employment Personnel Offices use lists of eligibles from the clerical, scientific, technical, and general examinations of the Office of Personnel Management.

Inquiries and applications may be directed to any of the eight personnel offices within the Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210 (phone, 202–523–6666), or the nearest regional office.

Publications The Office of Information and Public Affairs distributes a fact sheet entitled *Department of Labor,* which describes the activities of the major agencies within the Department, and *Publications of the Department of Labor,* a subject listing of publications available from the Department.

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) issues periodicals such as *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment* available by subscription through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. ETA publishes annually *The Employment and Training Report of the Secretary of Labor* (formerly *The Employment and Training Report of the President*). Information about publications may be obtained from the ETA Information Office. Phone, 202–523–6871.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards publishes the text of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure act and pamphlets that explain the reporting, election, bonding, and trusteeship provisions of the act. The pamphlets and reporting forms used by persons covered by the act are available free in limited quantities from the OLMS National Office at Room N–5616, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210, and from OLMS field offices listed in the telephone directory under United States Government, Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has an Information Office in Room 2421, General Accounting Office Building, 441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20212, phone, 202–523–1221. Publications are both free and for sale, but for-sale items must be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Inquiries may be directed to the Washington Information Office or to the Bureau's regional offices.

Publications of the Employment Standards Administration, such as *Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act,* and *OFCCP, Making Affirmative Action Work,* are available from the nearest area office. Single copies are free.

For further information concerning the Department of Labor, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Department of Labor, Room S–1032, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–523–7316.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520
Phone, 202–655–4000

GEORGE P. SHULTZ	*SECRETARY OF STATE*
Charles Hill	*Executive Assistant to the Secretary*
Selwa Roosevelt	*Chief of Protocol*
Nicholas Platt	*Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department*
Anthony G. Freeman	*Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Labor Affairs*
Arthur Stark	*Chairman, Foreign Service Grievance Board*
Kenneth W. Dam	*Deputy Secretary of State*
Michael H. Armacost	*Under Secretary for Political Affairs*
Walter M. McClelland	*Executive Secretary, Board of the Foreign Service*
W. Allen Wallis	*Under Secretary for Economic Affairs*
William Schneider, Jr.	*Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology*
Ronald I. Spiers	*Under Secretary for Management*
Willard A. De Pree	*Director, Management Operations*
George S. Vest	*Director General and Director of Personnel*
Roger B. Feldman	*Comptroller*
Stephen Low	*Director of the Foreign Service Institute*
Eben H. Dustin, M.D.	*Medical Director, Department of State and the Foreign Service*
Robert B. Oakley	*Director, Office for Counter-terrorism and Emergency Planning*
Robert E. Lamb	*Assistant Secretary for Administration and Security*
Edward J. Derwinski	*Counselor of the Department*
Peter W. Rodman	*Director, Policy Planning Staff*
William C. Harrop	*Inspector General of the Department and the Foreign Service*
William L. Ball III	*Assistant Secretary for Legislative and Inter-Governmental Affairs*
Elliott Abrams	*Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs*
Abraham D. Sofaer	*Legal Adviser*
Chester A. Crocker	*Assistant Secretary for African Affairs*
Paul D. Wolfowitz	*Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs*
Richard R. Burt	*Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs*
Langhorne A. Motley	*Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs*
J. William Middendorf II	*Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States*

Richard W. Murphy	*Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs*
Richard T. McCormack	*Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs*
Morton I. Abramowitz	*Director of Intelligence and Research*
Gregory J. Newell	*Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs*
James L. Malone	*Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs and Special Representative of the President for Law of the Sea Conferences*
Bernard Kalb	*Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs*
Bernard Kalb	*Spokesman of the Department*
Joan M. Clark	*Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs*
John T. Chain, Jr.	*Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs*
Jon R. Thomas	*Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters*
James N. Purcell, Jr.	*Director, Bureau for Refugee Programs*

United States Mission to the United Nations[1]

799 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017

Vernon A. Walters	*United States Representative to the United Nations and Representative in the Security Council*
Jose S. Sorzano	*Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations*
Richard Schifter	*Deputy United States Representative in the Security Council*
Alan L. Keyes	*United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council*
Harvey J. Feldman	*Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations*

[For the Department of State statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 5]

The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

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[1] For a description of the organization and functions of the United Nations, see page 705.

The Department of State, the Senior executive department of the U.S. Government, was established by act of July 27, 1789 (1 Stat. 28) under the name Department of Foreign Affairs and was renamed Department of State by act of September 15, 1789 (1 Stat. 68).

The Secretary of State is the principal official of the Department and performs duties enjoined or entrusted to him by the President, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls, from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreigm states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the President assigns to the Department; and, furthermore, the Secretary conducts the business of the Department in such manner as the President orders or instructs.

The act of September 15, 1789, provides that certain domestic duties, such as the custody of The Great Seal of the United States and the publication of laws enacted by Congress, are entrusted to the Department. During the first few decades of the Republic, a large number of additional domestic functions were assigned to the Department, which for a time came to be the equivalent of the "home department" of the Government. These responsibilities of the Secretary were eventually transferred, for the most part, to other Federal agencies as the U.S. Government grew in size and complexity during the 19th and 20th centuries.

The duties of the Department of State in the field of foreign affairs have not changed significantly in scope since the early years of the United States but have become far more detailed as the Nation grew and its international commitments multiplied.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary of State The Secretary of State, the principal foreign policy adviser to the President, is responsible for the overall direction, coordination, and supervision of U.S. foreign relations and for the interdepartmental activities of the U.S. Government overseas. The Secretary is the first-ranking member of the Cabinet, a member of the National Security Council, and is in charge of the operations of the Department, including the Foreign Service.

Deputy Secretary of State The Deputy Secretary of State is the Secretary's principal deputy and serves as Acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Political Affairs The Under Secretary for Political Affairs assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the formulation and conduct of foreign policy and in the overall direction of the Department, including coordination of relations with other departments and agencies and interdepartmental activities of the U.S. Government overseas.

Economic Affairs The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs is principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the formulation and conduct of foreign economic policy. Specific areas for which the Under Secretary is responsible include international monetary affairs, trade, energy, relations with developing countries, and international aviation issues.

Security Assistance The Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology is responsible for ensuring the integration of all elements of the Foreign Assistance Program as an effective instrument of U.S. foreign policy and serves as Chairman of the Arms Transfer Management Group (ATMG). The Under Secretary is also responsible for international scientific and technological issues, communications and information policy, and technology transfers.

Management The Under Secretary for Management is the principal management official of the Department. The Under Secretary serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on management matters, including control and direction of all budgetary, administrative, and personnel policies of the Department and the Foreign Service. The Under Secretary also coordinates the activities of the

Bureau of Personnel, Bureau of Administration and Security, Office of Management Operations, the Office of the Comptroller, the Office of Medical Services, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights, the Family Liaison Office, the Curator of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, the Office for Counter-terrorism and Emergency Planning, the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and the Office of Foreign Missions. The Under Secretary for Management's principal concern is the reconciliation of resources, both fiscal and personnel, with policy requirements. The Under Secretary chairs the Priorities Policy Group.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service arranges for, directs, and conducts inspections, investigations, and audits of Department offices and bureaus and its missions and posts overseas. The Office provides an independent and systematic assessment of how effectively foreign policy is being implemented and how the interests of the United States are being represented overseas, including a review of all activities and operations under the direction, coordination, and supervision of the chiefs of missions overseas. The Office also assesses the efficiency and economy of Department activities and operations and provides the coordination and leadership for inquiries into allegations of fraud, abuse, or other serious problems.

Counselor The Counselor is a principal officer of the Department, serving the Secretary as a special adviser and consultant on major problems of foreign policy. The Counselor conducts special international negotiations and consultations as directed by the Secretary and provides guidance to the appropriate bureaus with respect to such matters.

Regional Bureaus

Five Assistant Secretaries direct the activities of the geographic bureaus, which are responsible for our foreign affairs activities in the major regions of the world. These are the Bureaus of African Affairs, European and Canadian Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Inter-American Affairs, and Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. The Assistant Secretaries for these Bureaus are responsible for advising the Secretary in the formulation of U.S. policies toward the countries within their regional jurisdiction and for guiding the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries in their geographic area. They also direct, coordinate, and supervise interdepartmental and interagency matters involving these regions. They are assisted in these duties by Deputy Assistant Secretaries and country Directors within their bureau. The Office Directors and their staffs have specific responsibility for working-level managementof U.S. relations with respect to their assigned countries. As the Washington focal point for the development of policy recommendations and their coordination with other departments and agencies and transmission to Ambassadors in the field, these Office Directors are charged with assuring that all elements, both in Washington and within our missions abroad, jointly pursue U.S. foreign policy directives.

The regional Assistant Secretaries also serve as Chairmen of Interdepartmental Groups in the National Security Council system. These groups discuss and decide issues which can be settled at the Assistant Secretary level, including those arising out of the implementation of National Security Council decisions. They prepare policy papers for consideration by the Council and contingency papers on potential crisis areas for NSC review.

Functional Areas

Economic and Business Affairs The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs has overall responsibility for formulating and implementing policy regarding foreign economic matters, including resource and food policy, international energy issues, trade controls, international finance and development, aviation and maritime affairs, and telecommunications.

For further information, call 202–632–9310.

Intelligence and Research The Bureau of Intelligence and Research coordinates programs of intelligence, research, and analysis for the Department and for other Federal agencies, and produces intelligence studies and current intelligence analyses essential to foreign policy determination and execution. In addition, the Bureau, through its Office of Long Range Assessments and Research, maintains liaison with cultural and educational institutions and with other Federal agencies on a wide range of matters relating to Government contractual and private foreign affairs research.

For further information, call the Reports Coordination and Review Staff. Phone, 202–632–2404.

International Organization Affairs The Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing the U.S. Government's policies in the United Nations, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other specified international organizations, programs, and conferences; and acts as the Federal Government's channel to them. In discharging this responsibility, the Assistant Secretary draws on executive agencies and departments for expert assistance on technical matters and provides leadership for the effective pursuit of coherent U.S. policies. The Assistant Secretary directs and coordinates U.S. participation in international organizations, programs, and conferences; determines the composition of U.S. delegations to them; and issues instructions to participating delegates and representatives. The Assistant Secretary identifies priority areas for investment of U.S. resources in these multilateral organizations and activities and formulates the U.S. position on their programs and budgets. The Assistant Secretary directly supervises the policy and operations of the Bureau of International Organization Affairs and provides overall guidance to the Bureau's missions accredited to international organizations.

For further information, call 202–632–1662.

Legal Adviser The Legal Adviser is the principal adviser to the Secretary and to the Department on all legal matters with which the Department and overseas posts are concerned.

Public Affairs The Bureau of Public Affairs works for a larger and more effective exchange of information and views on U.S. foreign relations between the Department and the American people. Under the guidance of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, who also serves as the Spokesman of the Department, the Bureau advises other elements of the Department on public opinion, and arranges continuing contacts between Department officials and private citizens and groups through conferences, briefings, speaking, and media engagements in the Department and across the country. It directs the development and execution of the Department's news policy, plans, and programs and serves as the principal office advising the Secretary, other officials of the Department, and other Government agencies on all aspects of the Department's responsibilities in the conduct of press relations. The Bureau also produces and distributes publications, films, videotapes, and other information and educational materials on U.S. foreign policy and the work of the Department and the Foreign Service; publishes the diplomatic history of the United States, collections of current documents, and occasional special historical studies; and answers inquiries from the public. The Bureau also has a public information service to handle miscellaneous public inquiries.

For further information, call 202–632–6575.

Consular Affairs The Bureau of Consular Affairs, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the immigration and nationality laws, insofar as they concern the Department and the Foreign Service, for the issuance of passports and visas and related services, and for the protection and welfare of American citizens and interests abroad. More than 5 million passports a year are issued by the Passport Office of the Bureau which has agencies at Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Stamford, and at Washington, DC. (See Sources of Information, page 391.)

Politico-Military Affairs The Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs originates and develops policy guidance and provides general direction within the Department on issues which affect U.S. security policies, military assistance, nuclear policy, and arms control matters. In addition, the Bureau maintains liaison with the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies on a wide range of political/military affairs.

For further information, call 202–632–3912.

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs has the principal responsibility in the Department for the formulation and implementation of policies and proposals for the scientific and technological aspects of our relations with other countries and international organizations. It also has the management responsibility for a broad range of foreign policy issues and significant global problems related to oceans, fisheries, environment, population, nuclear technology, new energy technology, space and other fields of advanced technology, and for cooperative efforts dealing with the application and transfer of technology. The Bureau advises the Secretary where scientific and technological factors or the Bureau's functional responsibilities are concerned; represents the Department in international negotiations in its area of responsibility; provides policy guidance to the U.S. oceanic, environmental, scientific, and technological communities on activities and programs affecting foreign policy issues; assures effective coordination of policy responsibilities between State and AID in the field of science and technology; and directs the Scientific and Technological and Fisheries Attaché program.

The Bureau develops and directs the carrying out of policy recommendations relative to U.S. participation in international science and technology programs; in bilateral cooperative programs related to its area of interests; and in the activities of the International Fisheries Commission of which the United States is a member.

For further information, call 202–632–3529.

Protocol The Office of the Chief of Protocol is the principal adviser for the U.S. Government, the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State on matters of diplomatic procedure governed by law or international customs and practice. The Office is responsible for visits of foreign chiefs of state and heads of government to the United States; operation of the President's guest house, Blair House; delegations representing the President on trips abroad; conduct of official ceremonial functions and public events; accreditation of approximately 46,000 foreign Embassy, consular, and international organization personnel throuhgout the United States; determining entitlement to diplomatic or consular immunity; publication of diplomatic, mission employee, and consular lists; resolution of problems arising out of diplomatic or consular immunity such as legal and police matters; and, in conjunction with the Office of Foreign Missions, approving opening of consular offices.

For further information, call 202–632–2663.

Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs The Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs has responsibility for the formulation and development and, in cooperation with other bureaus, the implementation of U.S. policy relating to the observance of human rights throughout the world. The Bureau maintains liaison with nongovernmental organizations active in the human rights field and is principally responsible for the preparation of the annual Department report on human rights practices in countries that are members of the United Nations or receive U.S. economic or military assistance. In addition, the Bureau provides the Department's advice to the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding applications for political asylum by foreign nationals.

For further information, call 202–632–0314.

Refugee Programs The Bureau for Refugee Programs is responsible for the operation of U.S. refugee programs overseas, carried out in cooperation with other governments, private and international organizations, and other U.S. Government agencies, including the Agency for International Development (AID), the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of the Department of Justice, and the Office of Refugee Relief (HHS/ORR) of the Department of Health and Human Services. These programs include relief; repatriation and resettlement of refugees; and the selection, processing, and training of refugees to be admitted into the United States, in consultation with the Congress and State and local governments. They are carried out through grants to private voluntary agencies and international organizations, including the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

For further information, call 202–632–8472.

Foreign Service

To a great extent the future of our country depends on the relations we have with other countries, and those relations are conducted principally by the United States Foreign Service. As of January 1985, representatives at 140 Embassies, 11 missions, 73 consulates general, 34 consulates, 3 branch offices, and 30 consular agencies throughout the world report to the State Department on the multitude of foreign developments which have a bearing on the welfare and security of the American people. These trained representatives provide the President and the Secretary of State with much of the raw material from which foreign policy is made and with the recommendations which help shape it.

The Ambassador is the personal representative of the President and reports to the President through the Secretary of State. Ambassadors have full responsibility for implementing the U.S. foreign policy by any and all U.S. Government personnel within their country of assignment, except those under military commands. Their responsibilities include negotiating agreements between the United States and the host country, explaining and disseminating official U.S. policy, and maintaining cordial relations with that country's government and people.

A listing of Foreign Service posts, together with addresses and telephone numbers and key personnel, appears in *Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts—Guide for Business Representatives,* which is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service

Country/Embassy	Ambassador
Afghanistan/Kabul	(Vacancy).
Algeria/Algiers	Michael H. Newlin.
Antigua and Barbuda/St. Johns	Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.
Argentina/Buenos Aires	Frank V. Ortiz, Jr.
Australia/Canberra	(Vacancy).
Austria/Vienna	Helene A. von Damm.
Bahamas/Nassau	Lev E. Dobriansky.
Bahrain/Manama	Donald Charles Leidel.
Bangladesh/Dacca	Howard Bruner Schaffer, Jr.
Barbados/Bridgetown	Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.
Belgium/Brussels	Geoffrey Swaebe.
Belize/Belize City	Malcolm R. Barnebey.
Benin/Cotonou	George E. Moose.
Bolivia/La Paz	Edwin Gharst Corr.
Botswana/Gaborone	Theodore C. Maino.
Brazil/Brasilia	Diego C. Asencio.
Brunei/Bandar Seri Begawan	Barrington King.
Bulgaria/Sofia	Melvin Levitsky.
Burkina Faso/Ouagadougou	Leonardo Neher.
Burma/Rangoon	Daniel Anthony O'Donohue.
Burundi/Bujumbura	James R. Bullington.
Cameroon/Yaoundé	Myles Robert René Frechette.
Canada/Ottawa	Paul Heron Robinson, Jr.
Cape Verde/Praia	John Melvin Yates.
Central African Republic/Bangui	Edmund DeJarnette.
Chad/N'Djamena	Jay P. Moffat.
Chile/Santiago	James Daniel Theberge.
China, People's Republic of/Beijing.	Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.
Colombia/Bogotá	Charles A. Gillespie, Jr.
Comoros, Federal and Islamic Republic of the/Moroni[1].	Robert Brendon Keating.
Congo, People's Republic of the/Brazzaville.	Alan Wood Lukens.
Costa Rica/San José	Curtin Windsor, Jr.
Cyprus/Nicosia	Richard Wood Boehm.
Czechoslovakia/Prague	William H. Luers.
Denmark/Copenhagen	Terence A. Todman.
Djibouti, Republic of/Djibouti	Alvin P. Adams, Jr.
Dominica/Roseau[1]	Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.
Dominican Republic/Santo Domingo.	Lowell C. Kilday.
Ecuador/Quito	Fernando Enrique Rondon.
Egypt/Cairo	Nicholas A. Veliotes.
El Salvador/San Salvador	Thomas R. Pickering.
Equatorial Guinea/Malabo	Francis Stephen Ruddy.
Ethiopia/Addis Ababa	(Vacancy).
Fiji/Suva	Carl Edward Dillery.
Finland/Helsinki	Keith Foote Nyborg.
France/Paris	Evan Griffith Galbraith.
Gabonese Republic/Libreville	Larry C. Williamson.
Gambia/Banjul	Robert Thomas Hennemeyer.
German Democratic Republic/Berlin.	Rozanne L. Ridgway.
Germany, Federal Republic of/Bonn.	(Vacancy).
Ghana/Accra	Robert E. Fritts.
Greece/Athens	Monteagle Stearns.
Grenada/St. George's	Roy T. Haverkamp.
Guatemala/Guatemala	Alberto Martinez Piedra.
Guinea/Conakry	James D. Rosenthal.
Guinea-Bissau, Republic of/Bissau.	(Vacancy).

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Guyana/Georgetown	Clint Arlen Lauderdale.
Haiti/Port-au-Prince	Clayton E. McManaway, Jr.
Holy See/Vatican City	William A. Wilson.
Honduras/Tegucigalpa	John Arthur Ferch.
Hungary/Budapest	Nicholas M. Salgo.
Iceland/Reykjavik	Marshall Brement.
India/New Delhi	Harry G. Barnes, Jr.
Indonesia/Jakarta	John Herbert Holdridge.
Iraq/Baghdad	David G. Newton.
Ireland/Dublin	Robert F. Kane.
Israel/Tel Aviv	Thomas R. Pickering.
Italy/Rome	Maxwell M. Rabb.
Ivory Coast/Abidjan	Robert Hopkins Miller.
Jamaica/Kingston	William Alexander Hewitt.
Japan/Tokyo	Michael J. Mansfield.
Jerusalem[2]	
Jordan/Amman	Paul H. Boeker.
Kenya/Nairobi	Gerald Eustis Thomas.
Kiribati, Republic of/Parawa[1]	Carl Edward Dillery.
Korea/Seoul	Richard L. Walker.
Kuwait/Kuwait	Anthony Cecil Eden Quainton.
Lao People's Democratic Republic/Vientiane.	(Vacancy).
Lebanon/Beirut	Reginald Bartholomew.
Lesotho/Maseru	S.L. Abbott.
Liberia/Monrovia	William Lacy Swing.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Socialist People's/Tripoli.	(Vacancy).
Liechtenstein[1]	
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	John E. Dolibois.
Madagascar/Antananarivo	Robert Brendon Keating.
Malawi/Blantyre	Weston Adams.
Malaysia/Kuala Lampur	Thomas P. Shoesmith.
Maldives/Malé[1]	John Hathaway Reed.
Mali/Bamako	Robert J. Ryan, Jr.
Malta/Valletta	James Malone Rentschler.
Mauritania/Nouakchott	Robert L. Pugh.
Mauritius/Port Louis	George Roberts Andrews.
Mexico/Mexico, D.F	John A. Gavin.
Monaco[1]	
Morocco/Rabat	Joseph Verner Reed, Jr.
Mozambique/Maputo	Peter Jon deVos.
Nauru/Yaren[1]	(Vacancy).
Nepal/Kathmandu	Leon Jerome Weil.
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Philippines/Manila	Stephen Warren Bosworth.
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Qatar/Doha	Charles Franklin Dunbar.
Romania/Bucharest	David B. Funderburk.
Rwanda/Kigali	John Blane.
St. Christopher and Nevis/Basseterre[1].	Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.

United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service—Continued

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St. Lucia/Castries[1]	Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines/Kingstown[1].	Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.
Sao Tome and Principe/Sao Tome[1].	Larry C. Williamson.
San Marino[2]	
Saudi Arabia/Jidda	Walter Leon Cutler.
Senegal/Dakar	Charles W. Bray III.
Seychelles, Republic of/Victoria, Mahe.	David Joseph Fischer.
Sierra Leone/Freetown	Arthur Winston Lewis.
Singapore/Singapore	J. Stapleton Roy.
Solomon Islands/Honiara[1]	Paul Fisher Gardner.
Somali Democratic Republic/Mogadscio.	Peter Scott Bridges.
South Africa/Pretoria, Transvaal	Herman W. Nickel.
Spain/Madrid	Thomas O. Enders.
Sri Lanka/Colombo	John Hathaway Reed.
Sudan/Khartoum	Hume Alexander Horan.
Suriname/Paramaribo	Robert E. Barbour.
Swaziland/Mbabane	(Vacancy).
Sweden/Stockholm	Franklin S. Forsberg.
Switzerland/Bern	Faith Ryan Whittlesey.
Syria/Damascus	William E. Eagleton, Jr.
Tanzania/Dar es Salaam	John William Shirley.
Thailand/Bangkok	William A. Brown.
Togo/Lomé	Owen W. Roberts.
Tonga/Nuku'alofa[1]	Carl Edward Dillery.
Trinidad and Tobago/Port-of-Spain.	Sheldon J. Krys.
Tunisia/Tunis	Peter Sebastian.
Turkey/Ankara	Robert Strausz-Hupé
Tuvalu/Funafuti[1]	Carl Edward Dillery.
Uganda/Kampala	Allen Clayton Davis.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/Moscow.	Arthur Adair Hartman.
United Arab Emirates/Abu Dhabi.	George Quincey Lumsden, Jr.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/London.	Charles H. Price II.
Uruguay/Montevideo	Thomas Aranda, Jr.
Venezuela/Caracas	(Vacancy).
Western Samoa/Apia[1]	H. Monroe Browne.
Yemen Arab Republic/Sanaa	William Arthur Rugh.
Yugoslavia/Belgrade	(Vacancy).
Zaire/Kinshasa	Brandon Hambright Grove, Jr.
Zambia/Lusaka	(Vacancy).
Zimbabwe/Salisbury	David Charles Miller, Jr.

[1] No Embassy or Consular Office.

[2] Consular Office.

Sources of Information

Audiovisual Materials The Bureau of Public Affairs distributes "The History of U.S. Foreign Relations," a four-part color film series which portrays the evolution of U.S. relations with foreign countries from the American Revolution to the Bicentennial era. Also available is a film entitled "From Where I Sit," which uses the issues of trade, energy, and arms control to examine the conflicting public opinions and attitudes which must be considered in forming the Nation's foreign policy. A videotape series also is available covering contemporary issues. Current titles include "The North Atlantic Treaty Organization," "Nuclear Arms and Arms Control," and "Central America—The Search for Peace." Occasional television and radio public service announcements are also produced. For information on films and videotapes, write to the Special Projects Staff, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 4827A, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-2353.

Missing Persons, Emergencies, Deaths of Americans Abroad For information concerning missing persons, emergencies, and deaths of Americans abroad, contact the telephone operator, Department of State, 202-634-3600. Correspondence should be directed to the Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

Passports For information concerning the issuance of U.S. passports, contact Passport Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20524 (Room G-62; phone, 202-523-1355), or any of the field offices. Additional information concerning passport applications is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Field Offices—Passport Office

City	Address	Telephone
Boston, MA 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg	617-223-2946
Chicago, IL 60604	Federal Bldg	312-353-7155
Honolulu, HI 96850	Federal Bldg	808-546-2130
Houston, TX 77002	1 Allen Center	713-229-3600
Los Angeles, CA 90261	11000 Wilshire Blvd	213-209-7075
Miami, FL 33130	Federal Office Bldg	305-350-4681
New Orleans, LA 70130	International Trade Mart	504-589-6161
New York, NY 10020	Rockefeller Center	212-541-7710
Philadelphia, PA 19106	Federal Bldg	215-597-7480
San Francisco, CA 94102	525 Market St	415-974-9941
Seattle, WA 98174	Federal Bldg	206-442-7945
Stamford, CT 06901	1 Landmark Square	203-325-3530

Conferences, Seminars, Speaking Engagements, Briefings The Department of State arranges a variety of programs, both in Washington, DC, and throughout the country, designed to bring officials into personal contact with the public. National foreign policy conferences for specific audiences—scholar, business, and media-diplomat seminars—are held each year at the Department of State. These seminars consist of foreign policy briefings, roundtable discussions, and, in the case of Scholar-Diplomat seminars, work with Department officers whose experience is closely related to that of the scholar. Special briefings for national, nongovernmental organizations and other visiting groups are also available on request. Radio and television direct-line telephone interviews and editorial background briefings are also available.

Outside Washington, DC, foreign policy specialists from the Department of State are available for individual speaking engagements before nongovernmental organizations and institutions in the United States. Regional foreign policy conferences also are held each year in cooperation with local sponsors in major cities throughout the country.

For information write to the Office of Public Programs, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 5831, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202–632–1433.

Travel Tips For Senior Citizens This pamphlet contains basic information on official documents, clothing, health, money, aid for serious problems, and other useful travel tips. This pamphlet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Travel Warning on Drugs Abroad This pamphlet contains important facts on the potential dangers of being arrested for illegal drugs abroad and the type of assistance that U.S. consular officers can and cannot provide. This pamphlet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Publications The Department's Bureau of Public Affairs produces a variety of publications on the Department and foreign policy, including the two official documentary series *Foreign Relations of the United States* and *American Foreign Policy: Current Documents; The Department of State Bulletin,* which is the official monthly record of U.S. foreign policy; *Background Notes,* which contains concise information on each of 168 countries and two international organizations; and the *Atlas of U.S. Foreign Relations,* which, together with its supplements, presents an overview of the U.S. role in world affairs using maps, charts, and other graphic material.

The series *Foreign Relations of the United States,* published since 1861 in over 300 volumes to date, constitutes the official documentary record of the foreign policy of the United States. It is the most extensive and most nearly current publication of diplomatic papers in the world. The Office of the Historian is now publishing 16 triennial volumes of declassified documents covering the years 1952 to 1954 and will soon begin release of 27 volumes covering the years 1955 to 1957.

The *American Foreign Policy* annual volumes contain current official public expressions of policy that best convey the objectives of U.S. foreign policy. The series includes texts of major official messages, addresses, statements, reports, and communications by the White House, Department of State, and other Federal agencies involved in the foreign policy process. Microfiche supplements that include additional public documents accompany the 1981 and subsequent annual volumes.

Single copies and subscriptions are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. For information on these and other Department publications, refer to *Selected State Department Publications," (published semiannually), or write to the Public Information Service, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 4827A, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-6575.*

Reading Room To file a request for information under the Freedom of Information or the Privacy Acts, review the internal rules of the Department or review declassified Department documents, contact the receptionists at the public entrance to the Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC, for the specific location. Phone, 202-632-8469.

Visas For information concerning the issuance to aliens of immigrant and nonimmigrant U.S. visas, contact Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs. Phone, 202-632-1972. Direct written inquiries to the Visa Office, Department of State, CA/VO, SA-1, Washington, DC 20520.

Telephone Directory The Department's telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Your Trip Abroad The American tourist, business representative, or student traveling overseas can find in this pamphlet basic information on official documents, vaccinations, unusual travel requirements, dual nationality, drugs, modes of travel, customs, legal requirements, and many other topics. This pamphlet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Foreign Policy Series *Atlas of U.S. Foreign Relations* presents through maps, charts, and other graphic materials an overview of the U.S. role in world affairs in six sections: Foreign Relations Machinery, International Organizations, Elements of the World Economy, Trade and Investment, Development Assistance, and National Security. ($5.00, GPO stock no. 044-000-01973-6, 96pp.)

Atlas of the Caribbean Basin illustrates the strategic, political, and economic features of the Caribbean region, including Central America. ($1.50, GPO stock no. 044-000-02022-0, 16 pp.)

Atlas of NATO illustrates the history, structure, and policies of NATO and its relations with the Warsaw Pact. ($1.75, GPO stock no. 044-000-0239-4, 20 pp.)

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Inquiries Requests from the public for Department of State records should be addressed to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, Bureau of Administration, Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-3411. Individuals are requested to indicate on the outside of the envelope the statute under which they are requesting access: FOIA REQUEST or PRIVACY REQUEST.

Any identifiable Department of State document can be requested under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Requesters should provide as much identifying information as possible about the document to assist the Department in locating it. Include subject matter, time frame, originator of the information, or any other helpful data.

Only persons who are U.S. citizens or aliens who are lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence can request information under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Under this act, individuals may request access to records which are maintained under the individual's name or some other personally indentifiable symbol. Descriptions of record systems from which documents can be retrieved by the individual's name are published in the *Federal Register,* copies of which are available from the Information and Privacy Coordinator. To expedite processing of requests, individuals should specify the system of records they wish to have searched and should provide the following identifying information: full name, aliases (if any), date and place of birth, and circumstances, including approximate time period, which would have led to the creation of the record.

A public reading room, where unclassified and declassified documents may be inspected, is located in the Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC. Phone, 202-632-1267. Directions to the reading room may be obtained from receptionists at public entrances to the Department.

Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Procurement Division, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 703-235-9531.

Employment Inquiries about employment in the Foreign Service and the Department of State in Washington should be directed to the Recruitment Division, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. The Department's Employment Information Office is located in Room 2815. Phone, 202-632-0580.

For further information concerning the Department of State, contact the Office of Public Communication, Public Information Service, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-6575.

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P. Robert Knaff	*Director, Office of State Program Assistance*

Harold A. Butz, Jr.	*Director, Office of Enforcement and Emergency Services*
Dana L. Scott	*Associate Administrator for Administration*
William Heneghan	*Director, Office of Budget*
Barbara L. Hickman	*Director, Office of Personnel*
Thomas Stafford	*Director, Office of Contracts and Procurement*
Linda L. Lawson	*Director, Office of Management and Data Systems*
Al Lawrence	*Director, Office of Administrative Operations*
Donald Nelson	*Director, Office of Financial Management*

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

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Matthew J. Boland	*Executive Assistant to the Administrator*
Alfred A. DelliBovi	*Deputy Administrator*
Raymond J. Sander	*Executive Director*
Steven Gaddy	*Director, Executive Secretariat*
Kenneth W. Butler	*Associate Administrator for Budget and Policy*
Joseph LaSala	*Chief Counsel*
Bonnie B. Whyte	*Director of Public Affairs*
Robert H. McManus	*Associate Administrator for Grants Management*
Peter Benjamin	*Associate Administrator for Technical Assistance*
Thomas R. Hunt	*Associate Administrator for Administration*
Robert G. Owens	*Director of Civil Rights*
Charles Christovich	*Director of Financial Management*

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202–426–5807

(Vacancy)	*Administrator*
Garrett E. Brown, Jr.	*Acting Deputy Administrator*
Richard E. Bowman	*Acting Deputy Administrator for Inland Waterways and Great Lakes*
Georgia P. Stamas	*Secretary, Maritime Subsidy Board*
Walter E. Oates	*Acting External Affairs Officer*
Garrett E. Brown, Jr.	*Chief Counsel*
Robert J. Patton, Jr.	*Deputy Chief Counsel*
Arthur W. Friedberg	*Director, Office of Maritime Labor and Training*
James A. Treichel	*Acting Director, Office of International Activities*
Reginald A. Bourdon	*Associate Administrator for Policy and International Affairs*
Earnest Hawkins	*Associate Administrator for Administration*
John L. Mann, Jr.	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Administration*

Michael E. Myrtle	*Acting Director, Office of Management Services and Procurement*
Mason G. Nottingham	*Director, Office of Budget*
Jean Kerr	*Director, Office of Accounting*
Benjamin Burks	*Director, Office of Information Resources Management*
William N. Turanin	*Director, Office of Personnel*
William W. Kinkead	*Director, Office of Policy and Plans*
Richard E. Bowman	*Associate Administrator for Maritime Aids*
James J. Zok	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Maritime Aids*
James L. Wescott	*Director, Office of Ship Financing*
William B. Ebersold	*Director, Office of Marine Insurance*
Frederick R. Larson	*Director, Office of Ship Operating Costs*
Edmond J. Fitzgerald	*Director, Office of Trade Studies and Subsidy Contracts*
Thomas W. Pross	*Associate Administrator for Shipbuilding, Operations and Research*
Douglass F. Hayman	*Deputy Director for Shipbuilding, Operations and Research*
Norman O. Hammer	*Director, Office of Naval Architecture and Engineering*
Gowin B. Schimler	*Director, Office of Shipbuilding Costs and Production*
Stanley D. Wheatley	*Director, Office of Ship Operations*
Virgil W. Rhinehart	*Director, Office of Advanced Ship Development and Technology*
Paul B. Mentz	*Director, Office of Advanced Ship Operations*
Gary S. Misch	*Associate Administrator for Marketing and Domestic Enterprise*
Howard G. Norseth	*Director, Office of Domestic Shipping*
Lewis C. Paine	*Director, Office of Market Development*
John M. Pisani	*Director, Office of Port and Intermodal Development*
Francis J. O'Donnell	*Director, Eastern Region*
Alpha H. Ames	*Director, Great Lakes Region*
Frank X. McNerney	*Director, Central Region*
Samuel W. Galston	*Director, Western Region*
Thomas A. King	*Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy*
Paul L. Krinsky	*Deputy Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy*

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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Phone, 202-426-3346

Massena Office: Seaway Circle, Massena, NY 13662
Phone, 315-764-3200

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Dorothy M. Boone	*Administrative Assistant*
John F. Cadigan, Jr.	*Special Assistant to the Administrator*

Erman J. Co	*Associate Administrator for Management and Productivity*
Edward Margosian	*Comptroller*
Frederick A. Bush	*Chief Counsel*
William A. Tusaie	*Director of Program Review*
Robert Lewis	*Director of Trade and Traffic Development*
Dennis Deuschl	*Director of Communications*
David C.N. Robb	*Chief Engineer*

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
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M. Cynthia Douglass	*Administrator*
Howard Dugoff	*Deputy Administrator*
George Tenley	*Acting Chief Counsel*
L.D. Santman	*Director, Materials Transportation Bureau*
Lloyd Ulrich	*Director, Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Project*
Robert L. Paullin	*Associate Director for Operations and Enforcement*
Alan I. Roberts	*Associate Director for Hazardous Materials Regulation*
Richard L. Beam	*Associate Director for Pipeline Safety Regulation*
Sherwood Chu	*Associate Director for Regulatory Planning and Analysis*
Robin A. Caldwell	*Director, Office of Aviation Information Management*
Louis W. Roberts	*Director, Transportation Systems Center*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Director*
David E. Lev	*Assistant Director, Office of Plans and Programs*
Frank L. Hassler	*Assistant Director, Office of Information Resources*
Thomas N. Harvey	*Associate Director, Office of Research and Analysis*
Frank Tung	*Acting Associate Director, Office of Operations Engineering*
James P. Andersen	*Associate Director, Office of Technology Applications*
Calvin H. Perrine	*Acting Associate Director, Office of Systems Assessment*
Stewart B. Hobbs	*Associate Director, Office of Administration*
Clarence G. Collins	*Director of Emergency Transportation*
Charles G. Rogoff	*Director, Office of Program Management and Administration*
H. Aldridge Gillespie	*Director, Transportation Safety Institute*
Edmund Richards	*Director, Office of Budget and Programs*
Bedford D. May	*Director, Office of Administration*

[For the Department of Transportation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 1, Subpart B]

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) establishes the Nation's overall transportation policy. Under its umbrella there are nine administrations whose *jurisdictions include highway planning, development, and construction; urban mass transit; railroads; aviation; and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and oil and gas pipelines. Decisions made by DOT in conjunction with the appropriate State and local officials strongly affect other programs such as land planning, energy conservation, scarce resource utilization, and technological change.*

The Department of Transportation was established by the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note), "to assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government" and to develop "national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation at the lowest cost consistent therewith." It became operational in April 1967 comprised of elements transferred from eight other major departments and agencies. It presently consists of the Office of the Secretary (OST) and nine operating administrations whose heads report directly to the Secretary and who have highly decentralized authority.

The central management concept of the Department is that operating programs are carried out by the operating administrations, which are organized generally by mode (e.g., air, rail, etc.). The Secretary and Deputy Secretary are responsible for the overall planning, direction, and control of all departmental activities and the Office of the Secretary focuses its attention largely on policy formulation, resource allocation, interagency and intradepartment coordination, evaluation of programs, and on matters of an intermodal nature requiring integration and balancing of modal interests. The Assistant Secretaries and the General Counsel are essentially staff officers, having one or more functional areas in which they assist the Secretary in matters of Department-wide scope. These officials do not exercise line control over the operating administrations.

Effective management of the Department is dependent for its efficient operation on a high degree of teamwork between the Assistant Secretaries and the heads of the operating administrations. Although operating generally within the standard regional boundaries, the field organizations of the various operating administrations differ widely in character primarily due to the nature of their work—some essentially providing funds to State and/or local governments for transportation undertakings such as road building, airport development, etc., others providing a vital nationwide public service such as air traffic control. The Department relies on Regional Representatives of the Secretary to coordinate the diverse programs of the Department in the field.

Office of the Secretary of Transportation

[For the Office of the Secretary of Transportation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 1, Subpart B]

The Department of Transportation is administered by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to Federal transportation programs. The Secretary is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of Transportation who acts for, and exercises the powers of, the Secretary of Transportation and is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the activities of the Department as directed by the Secretary of Transportation.

Policy and International Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs is the Secretary's key officer for the development, review, and coordination of policy for domestic and international transportation. The Assistant Secretary develops and evaluates public policy related to the transportation industries and their economic regulation and maintains policy of the Department's regulatory programs; proposes and coordinates on transportation-related legislation involving the private sector; provides analyses of current and emerging transportation policy issues to assess their economic and institutional implications, particularly with regard to Federal assistance, public trust funds, user charges, and energy and environmental aspects; undertakes studies and analyses to aid in the resolution of safety problems; develops policies to support the Department in aviation and maritime multilateral and bilateral negotiations with foreign governments and participates on the U.S. negotiating delegations; develops policies on a wide range of international trade-related matters; furnishes guidance to the United States Trade Representative's Trade Policy Committee in efforts to improve the U.S. balance of payments; arranges and coordinates cooperative agreements with foreign governments for the exchange of state-of-the-art scientific and technical information; provides assistance to the Agency for International Development's transportation programs in developing countries; and participates on the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation.

The Assistant Secretary also develops, coordinates, and carries out U.S. Government policy relating to the economic regulation of the airline industry, including licensing of U.S. and foreign carriers to serve in international air transportation; carrier fitness determinations; processing and resolving complaints concerning unfair competitive practices in international fares, rates, and tariff filings; establishing international and intra-Alaska mail rates; determining the disposition of requests for approval and immunization from the anti-trust laws of agreements; and resolving requests for the approval of mergers, acquisitions, and relationships between aviation entities.

Budget and Programs In order for the Department of Transportation to be successful in achieving its Presidential and congressionally mandated goals, it must possess and exercise a continuing capability to evaluate and improve the allocation of its resources and the effectiveness of its programs in meeting the Nation's transportation priorities. The Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs is the principal staff advisor to the Secretary on the development, review, and presentation of the Department's budget resource requirements and on the evaluation and oversight of the Department's programs. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for reviewing the impact and programs in achieving their objectives, advising the Secretary on major problem areas that impede attainment of departmental program plans and objectives, and advising the Secretary on program and legislative changes necessary to resolve them. Important, too, is this Office's responsibility for coordinating the impact on departmental resources of legislative and other proposals, establishing procedures for development of long-range budgetary resource planning, and making recommendations on the budget and program aspects of proposals for acquisition of major new technical systems.

For further information, call 202-426-9191.

Administration The Department's management program includes formulating, prescribing, assuring compliance with, and evaluating the effectiveness of policies in the areas of personnel and training, manpower utilization, financial and information management systems (including telecommunications and automated data processing management), procurement and contracting, installations and logistics, and security. The program also includes the provision of comprehensive administrative services and computer support services to the Office of the Secretary and certain other components of the Department. These programs are under the direction and control of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, who also serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in matters involving the internal management of the Department. The Office of Hearings, under the Assistant Secretary for organizational and administrative purposes, conducts hearings in all formal Administrative Procedure Act proceedings under legislation vesting implementing responsibility in the Secretary.

Governmental Affairs The Office of Governmental Affairs is responsible for maintaining liaison with the Congress, State and local governments, and public and private interest groups; coordinating matters of congressional concern within the Department; coordinating the presentation to the Congress of the Department's legislative program; ensuring effective communication and coordination with other Federal agencies and State and local governments with respect to DOT programs; working with State and local governments in identifying their specific transportation needs and problems and assuring that information on new transportation technologies and assistance on possible solutions or improvements are made available in a timely and useful manner; and, as the Department's point of contact for public and private organizations and groups, maintaining and assuring that consumer preferences, awareness, and needs are brought into the decision-making process.

General Counsel The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Department and the final authority within the Department on questions of law; represents the Department in proceedings before regulatory agencies; supervises legal aspects of the Department's legislative program; and promotes and coordinates the efficient use of departmental legal resources.

Civil Rights The Director of the Office of Civil Rights is the principal adviser to the Secretary on civil rights and equal opportunity matters. The Director acts for and represents the Secretary to assure full and affirmative implementation of civil rights and equal opportunity precepts within the Department in all its official actions, including departmental employment practices; services rendered to the public, employment practices of contractors and subcontractors under direct or federally assisted contracts; operation of federally assisted activities, and other programs and efforts involving departmental assistance, participation, or endorsement. This Office is also responsible for the implementation of Executive Order 12320 of September 15, 1981, on aid to historically black colleges and universities.

For further information, call 202–426–4648.

Public Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs is the principal adviser to the Secretary on the dissemination of information to the public and news media concerning the Department's policies and programs. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the overall public information program and supervises the information activities of the nine operating elements of the Department.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, established in July 1980 pursuant to Pub. Law 95-507 (92 Stat. 1757), is responsible for the Department's implementation and execution of the functions and duties under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637, 644) for developing policies and procedures consistent with Federal statutes to provide policy direction for minority, women-owned, and small and disadvantaged business participation in the Department's procurement and Federal financial assistance activities. The Office is also responsible for setting the Department's goals for minority, women-owned, and small disadvantaged businesses, which includes monitoring and evaluating the accomplishments of these goals.

Also contained within the Office is the responsibility of the Minority Business Resource Center, under the direction of the Director of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, established under section 906 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act (90 Stat. 149; 49 U.S.C. 1657a), which establishes, maintains, and disseminates information to minorities on opportunities available in departmental procurement and Federal financial assistance activities.

For further information, call 202–426–1930.

Board of Contract Appeals The Board of Contract Appeals conducts hearings and issues final decisions in appeals from contracting officer decisions under contracts awarded by the Department and its constituent administrations in accordance with the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2383; 41 U.S.C. 601); sits as the Contract Adjustment Board with plenary authority to grant extraordinary contractual relief under Public Law 85-804 (72 Stat. 972; 50 U.S.C. 1431); and hears and decides all contractor debarment cases pursuant to 41 CFR 12-1.604-1 (1983). Judges are designated as hearing officers to hear cases arising as a result of suspensions and debarments of participants in DOT financial assistance programs and perform such other adjudicatory functions assigned by the Secretary not inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities of the Board as set forth in the Contract Disputes Act of 1978.

For further information, contact the Contract Appeals Board, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-426-4305.

Office of Commercial Space Transportation The primary responsibility of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation is to promote private sector investment in and operation of expendable launch vehicles (ELV's), which are the unmanned booster rockets that place satellites in orbit. The Office provides the focal point within the Federal Government for formulating and implementing consistent policies that enable the American ELV industry to compete in both the domestic and international market. The Office also implements policies that streamline the licensing process for these activities.

For further information, call 202-426-5770.

Office of Essential Air Service Upon termination of the Civil Aeronautics Board on December 31, 1984, the responsibility for the essential air service provisions of the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705; 49 U.S.C. app. 1301) was transferred to the Department of Transportation. The Office of Essential Air Service was created on January 1, 1985, to administer the program. The Office monitors air service at all eligible communities, as defined by the act, to ensure that essential air service is maintained. Most essential air service is provided without subsidy. To help monitor and maintain essential service, carriers providing such service are required to file advance notices of their intentions to eliminate or reduce service. Where essential service cannot be provided without subsidy, carriers are subsidized to provide needed services. Two forms of subsidized service exist: First, in short-term situations incumbent carriers are sometimes required to remain in a market with full compensation for losses until a replacement can be found; and second and more typically, carriers are selected to provide long-term air service at agreed-to subsidy levels. The Office of Essential Air Service develops and determines appropriate subsidy levels for subsidized carriers; processes applications to terminate, suspend, or reduce air service below the defined essential level; determines which carrier among various applicants should be selected to provide subsidized service; and continuously reviews essential air service definitions for each community.

For further information, call 202-426-5903.

Inspector General The Department's Inspector General performs all audit functions, evaluates the effectiveness of programs to ensure uniform adherence to policy and procedures, promotes economy and efficiency in the administration of programs, and maintains a system of program review and followup on audit findings. The Inspector General performs all of the Department's investigative functions relating to waste, fraud, and abuse in Department programs and operations, including coordinating such matters with the Justice Department and other law enforcement agencies in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101; 5 U.S.C. app.). The Inspector

General also operates the Department's Hotline Complaint Center.

For further information, call 202-755-1855, or toll free 800-424-9071.

Regional Representatives A Secretarial Representative is located in the headquarters city in each of the six standard regions. This representative provides a single focal point for representation of departmental or Secretarial interests in the field to assure effective administration of Federal transportation programs. The Regional Representative works with State and local agencies, public interest and user groups, and with other Federal agencies on matters involving two or more elements of the Department.

Regional Representatives of the Secretary—Department of Transportation

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Representative
REGIONS I, II, III (Suite 1000, 434 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106)	Mike Kitsock.
REGION IV (Suite 515, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30309)	Benjamin Blackburn.
REGION V (Room 700, 300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606)	Russell Olson.
REGION VI (Room 7A29, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102)	Don Shelton.
REGIONS VII, VIII (Room 634, 601 E 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106)	Patricia Keyes.
REGIONS IX, X (Suite 1005, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105)	Robert Mayer.

United States Coast Guard

The Coast Guard, established by the act of January 28, 1915 (14 U.S.C. 1), became a component of the Department of Transportation on April 1, 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). The Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States at all times and is a service within the Department of Transportation except when operating as part of the Navy in time of war or when the President directs.

The predecessor of the Coast Guard, "The Revenue Marine," was established in 1790 as a Federal maritime law enforcement agency. Many other major responsibilities have since been added.

Functions and Activities

Search and Rescue The Coast Guard maintains a system of rescue vessels, aircraft and communications facilities to carry out its function of saving life and property in and over the high seas and the navigable waters of the United States. This function includes flood relief and removing hazards to navigation.

Maritime Law Enforcement The Coast Guard is the primary maritime law enforcement agency for the United States. It enforces or assists in the enforcement of applicable Federal laws and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is party, on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and may conduct investigations into suspected violations of such laws and international agreements. The Coast Guard works with other Federal agencies in the enforcement of such laws as they pertain to the protection of living and nonliving resources and in the suppression of smuggling and illicit drug trafficking.

Commercial Vessel Safety The Coast Guard is charged with administering and enforcing various safety standards for the design, construction, equipment, and maintenance of commercial vessels of the United States and offshore structures on the Outer Continental Shelf. The program includes enforcement of safety standards on foreign vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction and administration and enforcement of vessel personnel manning and crew qualification standards.

Investigations are conducted of reported marine accidents, casualties, violations of law and regulations, misconduct, negligence, and incompetence occurring on commercial vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Surveillance operations and boardings are conducted to detect violations of law and regulations. The program also functions to facilitate marine transportation by admeasuring vessels, supervising the employment and records of employment of merchant marine personnel, and administering the vessel documentation laws.

Great Lakes Pilotage The Coast Guard administers the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 that regulates pilotage services on the Great Lakes.

Marine Environmental Response The Coast Guard has major responsibilities in implementing the Nation's policies for protection of the marine environment. The program objectives are to maintain or improve the quality of the marine environment and to minimize the damage caused by pollutants discharged into the marine environment.

The functions conducted include boarding tank vessels, monitoring transfer operations, and inspecting liquid bulk facilities to ensure compliance with the laws, executive orders, and agreements constituting the legal mandate for the marine environmental protection program. A National Strike Force also has been established to provide response capability in the event of a major pollution incident.

Port and Environmental Safety This program is administered by the Coast Guard Captains of the Port (COTP's). The Coast Guard is authorized to enforce rules and regulations governing the safety and security of ports and the anchorage and movement of vessels in U.S. waters. Port safety and security functions include supervising cargo transfer operations, both storage and stowage, conducting harbor patrols and waterfront facility inspections, establishing security zones as required, and the control of vessel movement, including the operation of Vessel Traffic Services, in selected posts.

For further information, call 202–426–1934.

Aids to Navigation The Coast Guard establishes and maintains the U.S. aids to navigation system that includes lights, buoys, daybeacons, fog signals, marine radiobeacons, racons, and long-range radionavigation aids. Long-range radionavigation aids include loran-C and OMEGA. Aids are established in or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, although OMEGA provides global coverage, and loran-C coverage has been established in parts of the Western Pacific, Europe, and the Mediterranean to meet Department of Defense requirements. These aids are intended to assist a navigator to determine a position or plot a safe course or to warn the navigator of dangers or obstructions to navigation. Other aids to navigation-related functions include broadcasting marine information and publishing Local Notice to Mariners and Light Lists.

Bridge Administration The Coast Guard administers the several statutes regulating the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges across the navigable waters of the United States to provide for safe navigation through and under bridges.

Ice Operations The Coast Guard operates the Nation's icebreaking vessels (icebreakers and ice-capable cutters), supported by aircraft, for ice reconnaissance, to facilitate maritime transportation and aid in prevention of flooding in domestic waters, and support logistics to U.S. polar installations. Icebreakers also support scientific research in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

Deepwater Ports Under the provisions of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Coast Guard administers a licensing and regulatory program governing the construction, ownership (international aspects), and operation of deepwater ports on the high seas to transfer oil from tankers to shore.

Boating Safety The Coast Guard develops and directs a national boating safety program aimed at making the operation of small craft in U.S. waters both pleasurable and safe. This is accomplished by establishing uniform safety standards for recreational boats and associated equipment; encouraging State efforts through a grant-in-aid and liaison program; coordinating public education and information programs; administering the Coast Guard Auxiliary; and enforcing compliance with Federal laws and regulations relative to safe use and safety equipment requirements for small boats.

Coast Guard Auxiliary The Auxiliary is a nonmilitary volunteer organization of private citizens who own small boats, aircraft, or radio stations. Auxiliary members assist the Coast Guard by conducting boating education programs, patrolling marine regattas, participating in search and rescue operations, and conducting courtesy marine examinations.

For further information, call 202–426–1077.

Military Readiness As required by law, the Coast Guard maintains a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war.

Reserve Training The Coast Guard Reserve provides qualified individuals and trained units for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. In addition to its role in national defense, the Reserve augments the active service in the performance of peacetime missions during domestic emergencies and during routine and peak operations.

Marine Safety Council The Marine Safety Council acts as a deliberative body to consider proposed Coast Guard regulations and to provide a forum for the consideration of related problems.

For further information, call 202–426–1477.

District and Field Organizations—United States Coast Guard

Organization	Commander	Address
ATLANTIC AREA	Vice Adm. Paul A. Yost, USCG.	Governors Island, New York, NY 10004, 212–668–7196.
1st District: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Como. Robert L. Johanson, USCG.	150 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02114, 617–223–3601.
2d District: Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, western Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.	Rear Adm. Bobby F. Hollingsworth, USCG.	1430 Olive St., St. Louis, MO 63103, 314–425–4601.
3d District: Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania.	Vice Adm. Paul A. Yost, USCG.	Governors Island, New York, NY 10004, 212–668–7196.
5th District: District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia.	Rear Adm. James C. Irwin, USCG.	431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23705, 804–398–6000 (switchboard only).
7th District: Florida, Georgia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Virgin Islands.	Rear Adm. Richard P. Cueroni, USCG.	51 SW., 1st. Ave., Miami, FL 33130, 305–350–5654.
8th District: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas.	Rear Adm. Clyde T. Lusk, Jr., USCG.	500 Camp St., New Orleans, LA 70130, 504–589–6296.
9th District: Great Lakes area.	Rear Adm. Arnold M. Danielson, USCG.	1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44199, 216–522–3910.
PACIFIC AREA	Vice Adm. John D. Costello, USCG.	Government Island, Alameda, CA 94501, 415–437–3196
11th District: Arizona, southern California.	Como. A. Bruce Beran, USCG.	400 Oceangate Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90822, 213-590-2211.
12th District: northern California, Nevada, Utah.	Vice Adm. John D. Costello, USCG.	2 Government Island, Alameda, CA 94501, 415–437–3196.
13th District: Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington.	Rear Adm. Harold W. Parker, USCG.	915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174, 206–442–5078.
14th District: American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Pacific Islands.	Rear Adm. Alfred P. Manning, USCG.	9th Floor, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850, 808–546–7109.
17th District: Alaska.	Rear Adm. Robert S. Lucas, USCG.	P.O. Box 3-5000, Juneau, AK 99802, 907–586–7347.
U.S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY, SUPERINTENDENT	Rear Adm. Edward Nelson, Jr., USCG.	New London, CT 06320, 203–444–8444.

For further information, contact the Information Office, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593. Phone, 202–426–2158.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration, formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, was established by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 744) and became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967 pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

The Administration is charged with regulating air commerce in ways that best promote its development and safety and fulfill the requirements of national defense; controlling the use of navigable airspace of the United States and regulating both civil and military operations in such airspace in the interest of safety and efficiency; promoting, encouraging, and developing civil aeronautics; consolidating research and development with respect to air navigation facilities; installing and operating air navigation facilities; developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft; and developing and implementing programs and regulations to control aircraft noise, sonic boom, and other environmental effects of civil aviation.

Functions and Activities

Safety Regulation The Administrator issues and enforces rules, regulations, and minimum standards relating to the manufacture, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, as well as the rating and certification (including medical) of airmen and the certification of airports serving air carriers certified by the Office of Aviation Operations in the Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

The agency performs flight inspection of air navigation facilities in the U.S. and, as required, abroad. It also enforces regulations under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (88 Stat. 2156; 49 U.S.C. 1801 note) applicable t shipments by air.

Airspace and Air Traffic Management The safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace is a primary objective of the agency. To meet this objective, it operates a network of airport traffic control towers, air route traffic control centers, and flight service stations. It develops air traffic rules and regulations and allocates the use of the airspace. It also provides for the security control of air traffic to meet national defense requirements.

Air Navigation Facilities The agency is responsible for the location, construction or installation, maintenance, operation, and quality assurance of Federal visual and electronic aids to air navigation. The agency operates and maintains voice/data communications equipment, radar facilities, computer systems, and visual display equipment at flight service stations, airport traffic control towers, and air route traffic control centers.

Research, Engineering, and Development The research, engineering, and development activities of the agency are directed toward providing the systems, procedures, facilities, and devices needed for a safe and efficient system of air navigation and air traffic control to meet the needs of civil aviation and the air defense system. The agency also performs an aeromedical research function to apply knowledge gained from its research program and the work of others to the safety and promotion of civil aviation and the health, safety, and efficiency of agency employees. The agency also supports devlopment and testing of improved aircraft, engines, propellers, and appliances.

Test and Evaluation The agency conducts tests and evaluations of specified items such as aviation systems, subsytems, equipment, devices, materiels, concepts, or procedures at any phase in the cycle of their development from conception to acceptance and implementation, as well as assigned independent testing at key decision points.

Airport Programs The agency maintains a national plan of airport requirements, administers a grant program for development of public use airports to assure and improve safety and to meet current and future airport capacity needs, evaluates the environmental impacts of airport development, and administers an airport noise compatibility program with the goal of reducing noncompatible uses around airports. It also develops standards and technical guidance on airport planning, design, safety, and operations and provides grants to assist public agencies in airport system and master planning and airport development and improvement.

Metropolitan Washington Airports The agency is responsible for the care, operation, maintenance, improvement, and protection of Washington National Airport and Washington Dulles International Airport. It serves as the airport proprietor for the Washington metropolitan area.

Registration and Recordation The agency provides a system for the registration of aircraft and recording of documents affecting title or interest in the aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, and spare parts.

Civil Aviation Abroad Under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the International Aviation Facilities Act (62 Stat. 450; 49 U.S.C. app. 1151), the agency promotes aviation safety and civil aviation abroad by the exchange of aeronautical information with foreign aviation authorities, certifying foreign entities such as repair stations, foreign airmen and mechanics, negotiating bilateral airworthiness agreements to facilitate the import and export of aircraft and components, and providing technical assistance and training in all areas of the agency's expertise. It provides technical representation at international conferences, including participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international organizations.

Other Programs The agency administers the aviation insurance and aircraft loan guarantee programs. It is an allotting agency under the Defense Materials System with respect to priorities and allocation for civil aircraft and civil aviation operations. The agency develops specifications for the preparation of aeronautical charts. It publishes current information on airways and airport service and issues technical publications for the improvement of safety in flight, airport planning and design, and other aeronautical activities. It serves as the executive administration for the operation and maintenance of the Department of Transportation automated payroll and personnel systems.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Aviation Administration

Region/Field Office	Director	Address
EASTERN—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia.	Joseph M. Del Balzo.	Federal Bldg., JFK International Airport, Jamaica, NY 11430.
CENTRAL—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.	(Vacancy).	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
GREAT LAKES—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Paul K. Bohr.	2300 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018.
NEW ENGLAND—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.	Robert E. Whittington, Jr.	12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803.
NORTHWEST MOUNTAIN—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Charles R. Foster.	17900 Pacific Highway S., Seattle, WA 98168.
SOUTHERN—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ruerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Jonathan Howe.	P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, GA 30320.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	C.R. Melugin, Jr.	P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth, TX 76101.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Aviation Administration—Continued

Region/Field Office	Director	Address
WESTERN-PACIFIC—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada.	Homer C. McClure.	P.O. Box 92007, Los Angeles, CA 90009.
ALASKAN—Alaska.	Frank Cunningham.	P.O. Box 14, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513.
AVIATION STANDARDS NATIONAL FIELD OFFICE	Robert L. Goodrich.	P.O. Box 25082, Oklahoma City, OK 73125.
EUROPE, AFRICA, and MIDDLE EAST OFFICE.	Benjamin Demps, Jr.	15, Rue de la Loi B–1040, Brussels, Belgium.
MIKE MONRONEY AERONAUTICAL CENTER.	Garland P. Castleberry.	P.O. Box 25082, Oklahoma City, OK 73125.
FAA TECHNICAL CENTER.	Larry Williams.	Atlantic City, NJ 08405.
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS.	James A. Wilding.	Washington National Airport, Hangar 9, Washington, DC 20001.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs (Public Information Center, APA–430), Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591. Phone, 202–426–8058.

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) became a component of the Department of Transportation pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931). It carries out the highway transportation programs of the Department of Transportation under pertinent legislation or provisions of law cited in section 6(a) of the act.

FHWA encompasses highway transportation in its broadest scope, seeking to coordinate highways with other modes of transportation to achieve the most effective balance of transportation systems and facilities under cohesive Federal transportation policies as contemplated by the act.

FHWA is concerned with the total operation and environment of highway systems, including highway safety. In administering its highway transportation programs, FHWA gives full consideration to the impacts of highway development and travel, transportation needs, engineering and safety aspects, and project costs. FHWA ensures balanced treatment of these factors by utilizing a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in providing for safe and efficient highway transportation.

Functions and Activities

Federal-Aid Highway Program FHWA administers the Federal-aid highway program of financial assistance to the States for highway construction and improvement of efficiency in highway and traffic operations. This program provides for construction and preservation of the approximately 42,500-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, financed on a 90-percent Federal, 10-percent State basis, and the improvement of approximately 800,000 miles of other Federal-aid primary, secondary, and urban roads and streets, with financing generally on a 75-to-25-percent basis. FHWA also administers the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program to assist in the inspection, analysis, and rehabilitation of replacement of bridges both on and off the Federal-aid highway systems. In addition, FHWA administers an emergency program to assist in the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and certain Federal roads which have suffered serious damage by natural disasters over a wide area and catastrophic failures. Revenues derived from special taxes on highway users are deposited into the general funds of the

Treasury and credited to the Highway Trust Fund to meet the Federal share of highway program costs.

Special emphasis is directed toward making highway improvements that are the highest priority needs in each State, adherence to environmental requirements, improving the safety design of new highways, correcting highway hazards on existing roads, reducing traffic congestion, and facilitating the flow of traffic. FHWA provides multidisciplinary expertise to States in assessing environmental impacts so that highways are located, designed, and constructed in harmony with environmental concerns. Severe environmental impacts are often avoided and proper mitigation measures are taken when avoidance is not possible. Other activities include improving access for the handicapped, encouraging the joint use and development of highway corridors, acquiring real property for right-of-way, and providing relocation assistance to those displaced by highway construction, encouraging minority business enterprises to participate in highway construction, and preserving along highways the natural beauty of the countryside, public parks and recreation lands, wildlife and water-fowl refuges, and historic sites. FHWA also administers a technology transfer and traffic engineering program aimed at promoting the use and adoption of innovative highway engineering practices, and a Rural Technical Assistance Program to help States and local areas meet the growing transportation demands placed on rural roads and bridges. The technical assistance includes funding university-based technology transfer centers, on-site demonstrations, microcomputer software development, workshops, user manuals and guidelines, and special studies that aid rural areas.

Highway Safety Programs FHWA is responsible for several of the highway safety programs undertaken by the Federal Government. Under the authority of the Federal-aid highway acts, highway construction programs to increase safety are administered through matching grants to the States. These safety construction programs fund activities that eliminate roadside obstacles, identify and correct hazardous locations, eliminate hazards at railroad crossings, and improve signing, pavement markings, and signalization.

Under the Highway Safety Act of 1966, the Federal Government is authorized to provide funding assistance in the form of matching grants to States establishing specific highway safety programs in accordance with national standards promulgated by the Secretary of Transportation. FHWA administers highway-related safety standards providing for the identification and surveillance of accident locations; highway design, construction, and maintenance; traffic engineering services; and highway-related aspects of pedestrian safety. These standards form the foundation for the State and local programs dealing with street and highway safety.

Motor Carrier Safety Under the authority of the motor carrier safety provisions, title 49, chapter 31, of the United States Code (96 Stat. 2438; 49 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), the Motor Carrier Safety Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2832; 49 U.S.C. app. 2501 et seq.), and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (88 Stat. 2156; 49 U.S.C. app. 1801 et seq.), FHWA exercises Federal regulatory jurisdiction over the safety performance of all commerical motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. FHWA deals with some 215,000 carriers, who collectively operate over 4 million commerical vehicles on public highways, employing approximately 4.5 million full- or part-time professional drivers and approximately 22,000 shippers of hazardous materials. Federal safety regulations enunciating safe operating practices are published in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). Implementing work activities are conducted by FHWA to promote observance by carriers of these safe practices. Safety management audits are conducted at the carrier's facilities to determine the safety performance of the carrier's over-the-road operations. Checks of vehicles and drivers are conducted at roadside. Compliance investigations are conducted with a view toward enforcement action, which may involve criminal prosecution or civil forfeiture proceedings against violators of the Federal motor carrier safety regulations or the hazardous materials transportation regulations. Additionally, FHWA is responsible for establishing and enforcing the minimum levels of financial responsibility of motor carriers, section 30 of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 820; 49 U.S.C. 10927 note) and section 18 of the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1120; 49 U.S.C. 10927 note).

FHWA also has jurisdiction over the safe movement on the Nation's highways of dangerous cargoes such as hazardous wastes, explosives, flammables, and other volatile materials; the safety and comfort of migrant workers; motor carrier employees' health; as well as programs in noise abatement in motor carrier operations and encouraging State adoption and enforcement of Federal regulations. In addition, FHWA has responsibility for administering the motor carrier safety assistance program under the provisions of sections 401–404 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2154–2157; 49 U.S.C. app. 2301–2305). The act provides for grants to qualified States for the development or implementation of programs for the enforcement of Federal or compatible State regulations applicable to commercial vehicle safety and hazardous materials transportation by highway.

Federal Lands Highway Program FHWA, through cooperative agreements with Federal land managing agencies, administers a coordinated Federal lands program consisting of forest highways, public lands highways, park roads and parkways, and Indian reservation roads. This program provides for the funding of more than 80,000 miles of federally owned roads or public authority-owned roads that are open for public travel and serve Federal lands. FHWA's direct Federal program provides for the program coordination and administration and directs transportation planning, engineering studies, designs and construction engineering assistance.

Additional Programs FHWA administers a highway planning program, the highway beautification program, the highway construction phase of the Appalachian regional development program, and the territorial highway program; administers on-the-job training programs for unskilled highway construction workers; and provides assistance and advice to foreign governments in various phases of highway engineering and administration. FHWA administers a civil rights program affecting the internal practices of the agency together with the equal employment and equal opportunity practices by recipients of Federal assistance. Some of the issues addressed include: disadvantaged business enterprise and women's business enterprise programs, title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and contract compliance as affected by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and title 23 of the United States Code.

Research and Development FHWA coordinates a wide-ranging research and development program directed toward the problems of traffic congestion; street and highway safety; effective highway design and reduced construction and maintenance costs through application of new technology; and reduce the overall impact of highway transportation. A major effort of FHWA is the transfer of the technology developed through research and other means to the State, county, city, and other local highway jurisdictions.

Training Through its National Highway Institute, FHWA develops and administers, in cooperation with State highway agencies, training programs of instruction designed primarily for State and local highway agency employees engaged or about to be engaged in Federal-aid highway work. It also administers fellowship programs in highway safety and transportation education, as well as a highway technician scholarship program.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Highway Administration

Region [1]	Regional Administrator	Regional Headquarters
1. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico.	John G. Bestgen.	Room 729, Leo W. O'Brien Federal Bldg., Clinton Ave. and N. Pearl St., Albany, NY 12270.
3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia.	George R. Turner, Jr	Room 1633, 31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, MD 21201.
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida.	Leon N. Larson	Suite 200, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30309.
5. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio.	John O. Hibbs.	18209 Dixie Hwy., Homewood, IL 60430.
6. New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.	W. S. Mendenhall , Jr.	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
7. Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri.	Calvin C. Berge.	6301 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131.
8. Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota.	Morris C. Reinhardt.	P.O. Box 25246, 555 Zang St., Lakewood, CO 80228.
9. Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii.	Edwin M. Wood.	Room 1100, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
10. Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Alaska.	M. Eldon Green.	Room 412, 708 SW. 3d St., Portland, OR 97204.

[1] Region 1 conforms to Standard Regions I and II.

For further information, contact the Office of Management Systems, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–426–0630.

Federal Railroad Administration

The purpose of the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) is to promulgate and enforce rail safety regulations, administer railroad financial assistance programs, conduct research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, provide for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities.

The Federal Railroad Administration was created pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 932).

Functions and Activities

Railroad Safety FRA administers and enforces the Federal laws and related regulations designed to promote safety on railroads; exercises jurisdiction over all areas of rail safety under the Rail Safety Act of 1970, such as track maintenance, inspection standards, equipment standards, and operating practices. It also administers and enforces regulations resulting from railroad safety legislation for locomotives, signals, safety appliances, power brakes, hours of service, transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, reporting and investigation of railroad accidents. Railroad and related industry equipment, facilities, and records are inspected and required reports reviewed.

Research and Development A ground transportation research and development program is administered to advance all aspects of intercity ground transportation and railroad safety pertaining to the physical sciences and engineering, in order to improve railroad safety and ensure that railroads continue to be a viable national transportation resource.

Transportation Test Center This 50-square-mile facility, located near Pueblo, CO, provides testing for advanced and conventional systems and techniques designed to improve ground transportation. The facility has been managed and staffed for FRA by the Association of American Railroads since October 1, 1982. The United States and Canadian Governments and private industry use this facility to explore, under controlled conditions, the operation of both conventional and advanced systems. It is used by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for testing of urban rapid transit vehicles.

For further information, contact the Transportation Test Center, Pueblo, CO 81001. Phone, 303-545-5660, ext. 5000.

Policy Program management for new and revised policies, plans, and projects related to railroad transportation economics, finance, system planning and operations is provided; appropriate studies and analyses are performed; relevant tests, demonstrations, and evaluations are conducted; Conrail monitoring and support of departmental Conrail sales effort; and labor/management programs. Analyses of issues before regulatory agencies are carried out and recommendations are made to the Secretary as to the positions to be taken by DOT.

Passenger and Freight Services FRA administers a program of Federal assistance for national, regional, and local rail services. Programs include rail freight service assistance programs; rail service continuation programs and State rail planning; and for rail passenger service on a national, regional, and local basis.

FRA also administers programs to develop, implement, and administer rail system policies, plans, and programs for the Northeast Corridor in support of applicable provisions of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801), the Rail Passenger Service Act (84 Stat. 1327; 45 U.S.C. 501), and related legislation.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Railroad Administration

Region	Regional Director of Railroad Safety	Regional Headquarters
1. NORTHEASTERN—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Edward B. Hassel.	10th Floor, 55 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142.
2. EASTERN—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Wallace F. Holl.	Room 1020, 434 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
3. SOUTHERN—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	Charles R. Meyrick.	Suite 440, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., North Tower, Atlanta, GA 30309.
4. CENTRAL—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.	J. Sharpe.	14th Floor, 165 N. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60606.
5. SOUTHWESTERN—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Don M. Preston, Acting.	Room 7A35, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
6. MIDWESTERN—Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	Leon Langford, Acting.	Room 1807, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
7. WESTERN—Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah.	J.D. Commons, Acting.	Room 1018, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
8. NORTHWESTERN—Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming.	Rolf Mowatt-Larssen.	Room 450, 900 SW. 5th St., Portland, OR 97204.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-426-0881.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[For the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 501]

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1739). The Administration carries out programs relating to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment, motor vehicle drivers and pedestrians, and a uniform nationwide speed limit under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718), as amended, and the Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731), as amended. Under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act (86 Stat. 947), as amended, the Administration carries out programs and studies aimed at reducing economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs, through general motor vehicle programs; administers the Federal odometer law; issues theft prevention standards; and promulgates average fuel economy standards for passenger and nonpassenger motor vehicles.

Under the authority of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1700), the Administration certifies as to the consistency of Environmental Protection Agency State grants with any highway safety program developed pursuant to section 402 of title 23 of the United States Code.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was established to carry out a congressional mandate to reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from traffic accidents on the Nation's highways and to provide motor vehicle damage susceptibility and ease of repair information, motor vehicle inspection demonstrations, and protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered odometers, and to provide average standards for greater vehicle mileage per gallon of fuel for vehicles under 10,000 pounds (gross vehicle weight).

Functions and Activities

Rulemaking and Enforcement Programs

Motor Vehicle Safety Programs: The Administration is implementing motor vehicle safety programs to: reduce the occurrence of highway crashes; reduce the severity of injuries in such crashes as do occur; improve survivability and injury recovery by better postcrash measures; reduce the economic losses in crashes; conduct a consumer information study to determine motor vehicle damage susceptibility, degree of crashworthiness and ease of diagnosis and repair; and establish safeguards for the protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered or reset odometers.

Under the Administration's program, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards are issued that prescribe safety features and levels of safety related performance for vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. Damage susceptibility, crashworthiness, ease of repair, and theft prevention are to be studied and reported to the Congress and public. The Administration establishes safeguards to protect purchasers of motor vehicles from vehicles with altered or reset odometers. The Administration conducts an intensive testing program to determine whether vehicles and equipment comply with applicable standards. It also investigates reports of safety-related defects. The Administration can require a manufacturer of motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment to take corrective action.

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (89 Stat. 871; 42 U.S.C. 6201 note), sets automotive fuel economy standards for passenger cars for model years 1985 and thereafter. The Administration has the option of altering the standards for the post-1985 period.

The Administration develops and promulgates mandatory fuel economy standards for light trucks for each model year and administers the fuel economy regulatory program. The Administration establishes rules for the collection and reporting of information required concerning manufacturers' technological alternatives and corporate economic capabilities in meeting fuel economy standards.

Traffic Safety Programs The law provides for Federal matching funds to assist States with their driver, pedestrian, and motor vehicle safety programs. The Administration has issued standards as guidelines and provides technical assistance to State and local community safety programs. Areas of primary emphasis are the implementation of countermeasures to reduce accidents and resultant deaths and injuries attributable to the use of alcohol and drugs, to increase occupant restraint usage, to improve emergency medical systems, and to control the aberrant driver.

The Administration maintains a register of persons who have had their operator's license withdrawn or revoked for more than 6 months.

The National Highway Safety Advisory Committee of the Department of Transportation provides valuable advice and counsel on standards and other highway safety matters.

Research and Development To provide a foundation for the development of motor vehicle fuel economy and highway safety program standards, the Administration administers a broadscale program of research, development, testing, demonstration, and evaluation of motor vehicles, motor vehicle equipment, operator and pedestrian safety, and accident data collection and analysis.

The research program covers numerous areas affecting safety problems and includes provision for appropriate laboratory testing facilities to obtain necessary basic data. In this connection, research in both light and heavy vehicle crashworthiness and crash avoidance is being pursued. The objectives are to encourage industry to adopt advanced motor vehicle safety designs, stimulate public awareness of safety potentials, and provide a base for vehicle safety information.

The Administration maintains a collection of scientific and technical information related to motor vehicle safety, and operates the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, whose activities include the development and maintenance of highway accident data collection systems and related analysis efforts. These comprehensive motor vehicle safety information resources serve as documentary reference points for Federal, State, and local agencies; industry; universities; and the public.

For further information, call the Technical Reference Division, Office of Administrative Operations. Phone, 202–426–2768.

Regional Offices—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional headquarters	Administrator
I. Cambridge, MA 02142 (Kendall Sq., Code 903).	John J. Connors.
II. White Plains, NY 10605 (222 Mamaroneck Ave.).	Harry B. Nelson.
III. Linthicum, MD 21090 (793 Elkridge Landing Rd.).	Frank Altobelli.
IV. Atlanta, GA 30309 (1720 Peachtree Rd. NW.).	Stanley M. Keesling.
V. Homewood Heights, IL 60430 (18209 Dixie Hwy.).	Donald A. Williamson.
VI. Fort Worth, TX 76102 (819 Taylor St.).	E. Robert Anderson.
VII. Kansas City, MO 64141 (P.O. Box 19515).	Everett L. McBride.
VIII. Denver, CO 80228 (1st Floor, 555 Zang St.).	Louis R. De Carolis.
IX. San Francisco, CA 94105 (Suite 1000, 211 Main St.).	Calvin Burkhart.
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (915 2d Ave.).	Curtis A. Winston.

For further information concerning the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, contact the Office of Public and Consumer Affairs, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–426–9550.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

[For the Urban Mass Transportation Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 601]

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) operates under the authority of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). The Administration was established as a component of the Department of Transportation by section 3 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, effective July 1, 1968.

The missions of the Administration are: to assist in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods; to encourage the planning and establishment of areawide urban mass transportation systems where they are cost-effective; to provide assistance to State and local governments in financing such systems; and to encourage private sector involvement in local mass transportation systems.

Programs

The Federal Public Transportation Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2140), also known as title III of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, extended through fiscal year 1986 authorizations for several programs of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. Under the act, UMTA's financial assistance programs, provided under the Discretionary Capital Grant Program (section 3) and the Capital and Operating Formula Assistance Program (section 5), were continued during fiscal year 1983. Under title III, in fiscal year 1983 only, a Mass Transit Account Distribution Program (section 9A), a formula-apportioned resource, was made available for planning and for any eligible capital purpose. In fiscal year 1984, section 9A was replaced by another new program, a Formula Grant Program (section 9) which may be used for capital, planning, and operating assistance.

Discretionary Capital Assistance Grants and Loans, Advance Land Acquisition Loans Grants or loans are authorized to assist communities in acquiring or improving capital equipment and facilities needed for urban mass transit systems, both public and private. Only State, regional, or local governmental bodies and public agencies are eligible as applicants. Private transit operators may be assisted under the program through arrangements with an eligible public body.

The grant is 75 percent (reduced from 80 percent by title III) of new project cost if the urban area has completed a program for a unified or officially coordinated urban transportation system as a part of the comprehensive planned development of the area.

Capital loans may be made to qualified public agencies at a moderate rate of interest, if financing cannot otherwise be obtained at reasonable terms.

Advance land acquisition loans may be made at a moderate rate of interest to finance the purchase of land or interests in land for future use on urban mass transportation systems. Loans are secured by the land or interests in land financed by the loans. Only State, regional, and local government agencies are eligible as applicants. Land and interests in land are eligible providing that they are reasonably expected to be required in connection with an urban mass transportation system and will be used for that purpose within 10 years of the date of the loan agreement.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

Formula Operating and Capital Assistance Section 5 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, contains formula-based programs for capital and operating assistance. Funds for tiers I, II, and IV are apportioned to urbanized areas by a formula based one-half on population and one-half on population density. Basic programs (tiers I and II) funds can be used either for construction, operating, or capital assistance. Tier IV funds can be used only for bus-related capital projects. The Federal matching share for funds used for capital purposes is up to 80 percent, and the matching share for operating purposes is up to 50 percent.

Tier III funds are apportioned among urbanized areas on the basis of fixed guideway and commuter rail mileages and commuter rail train mileages. These funds can be used for capital and operating expenses related to both fixed guideway and commuter rail purposes with the same matching ratio as other tiers of the section 5 program.

The section 5 program received no new authorizations after fiscal year 1983.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

Mass Transit Account Distribution Program for FY 1983 and Formula Grant Program The Federal Public Transportation Act of 1982 amended the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 by adding two new programs—a Formula Grant Program (section 9) and a Mass Transit Account Distribution Program (section 9A). Section 9 is a formula-apportioned program that has been available for both capital and operating assistance beginning in fiscal year 1984. Recipients of funds in urbanized areas of over 200,000 population are jointly designated by the Governors of the respective States, local officials, and public transit operators. The Governor acts as recipient for urbanized areas with populations from 50,000 up to 200,000.

Funds are requested through the projects program. The projects program is based on the annual element of the Transportation Improvement Program, which is endorsed by the Metropolitan Planning Organization.

For fiscal year 1983 only, the new legislation created the section 9A program, which is a 1-year program of formula-apportioned assistance that may be used for all otherwise eligible purposes of section 9 except operating assistance; i.e., it may be used for planning and all those capital-related purposes specified in the act. While the permanent section 9 program will be funded from general fund appropriations, the 1-year section 9A program is funded from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund. The matching ratio of Federal to non-Federal shares for the section 9A program is 80/20 percent, respectively, for capital assistance and 50/50, respectively, for operating assistance.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

Technical Assistance The Administration provides funds for research, development, and demonstration projects in all phases of urban mass transportation for the purpose of increasing productivity and efficiency in urban mass transportation systems, improving mass transportation service and equipment, and assisting State and local governments in providing total urban transportation services in a cost-effective manner. A comprehensive program of research, development, and demonstration is conducted, addressing the following principal areas of concern: bus, paratransit and rail technology, new systems and automation, safety and product qualification, socioeconomic factors, service and methods demonstrations, planning methodology, policy development, program evaluation, and management techniques and methods.

Major projects in these areas are development, testing, and evaluation of energy saving components and subsystems for transit buses and rail cars; demonstrations of innovative techniques for reducing the costs of constructing tunnels and elevated track structures and quieting the noise generated by rail transit vehicles and economical means of rehabilitating and extending the useful life of existing transit facilities; demonstration of new techniques of traffic management, such as priority for high occupancy vehicles; innovative pricing policies; new computerized techniques for planning urban transportation systems; and special features enabling elderly and handicapped individuals to use transit vehicles. Most projects are conducted under contracts with private organizations, both profit and nonprofit, public bodies, including State and local governments, and expert individuals.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

University Research and Training Grants Grants may be awarded to public and private nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist in carrying out research activities on problems of urban mass transportation and in providing training for students and working professionals in the field of urban transportation analysis and operations. The objective is to encourage and support university research, education, and training that addresses and is responsive to Federal, State, and local transportation concerns, and advances the understanding and resolution of critical transportation problems.

For further information, call 202–426–0080.

Managerial Training Grants Grants to governmental bodies and agencies and operators of public transportation services provide fellowships for training in public or private training institutions for personnel employed in managerial, technical, and professional positions in the public transportation field. The assistance provided under this section toward each fellowship shall not exceed the lesser of $5,000 or 50 percent of the sum of tuition, travel, housing, meals, and related expenses such as books.

For further information, call 202–426–0080.

Technical Studies Grants Grants to governmental bodies and agencies are authorized for up to 100 percent but, by policy, are awarded up to 80 percent of the cost of planning, programing, engineering, and designing urban mass transportation projects. Grants also are made for other types of transit studies to enhance the design and operation of transit systems.

For further information, call 202–426–2360.

Capital and Operating Formula Assistance for Nonurbanized Areas The Capital and Operating Formula Assistance Program (section 18) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, contains a program of capital and operating assistance for exclusive use in nonurbanized areas (under 50,000 population). Funds under this program are available for operating assistance, planning and program development activities, demonstration programs, vehicle acquisition, and other capital investments in support of general or special transit services, including services provided for the elderly, handicapped, and other transit-dependent persons. Like most other UMTA programs, the matching ratio of Federal to non-Federal shares for the section 18 program is 80/20 for capital assistance and 50/50 for operating assistance.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

Regional Offices—Urban Mass Transportation Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional Office	Telephone
I. Cambridge, MA 02142 (c/o Transportation System Center, 55 Broadway).	617–494–2055
II. New York, NY 10278 (26 Federal Plaza).	212–264–8162
III. Philadelphia, PA 19106 (434 Walnut St.).	215–597–8098
IV. Atlanta, GA 30309 (1720 Peachtree Rd. NW.).	404–881–3948
V. Chicago, IL 60606 (300 S. Wacker Dr.).	312–353–2789
VI. Fort Worth, TX 76102 (819 Taylor St.).	817–334–3787
VII. Kansas City, MO 64131 (6301 Rockhill Rd.).	816–926–5053
VIII. Denver, CO 80265 (1050 17th St.).	303–844–3242
IX. San Francisco, CA 94105 (211 Main St.).	415–974–7313
X. Seattle, WA 98174 (915 2d Ave.).	206–442–4210

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–426–4043. Technical information may be obtained by contacting the Transit Research Information Center. Phone, 202–426–9157.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration was established by Reorganizaton Plan 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. The Maritime Act of 1981 (95 Stat.151; 46 U.S.C. 1601) transferred the Maritime Administration to the Department of Transportation, effective August 6, 1981.

The Maritime Administration administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the U.S. merchant marine. It is also charged with organizing and directing emergency merchant ship operations.

The Maritime Administration administers subsidy programs, through the Maritime Subsidy Board, under which the Federal Government, subject to statutory limitations, pays the difference between certain costs of operating ships under the U.S. flag and foreign competitive flags on essential services, and the difference between the costs of constructing ships in U.S. and foreign shipyards. It provides financing guarantees for the construction, reconstruction, and reconditioning of ships; and enters into capital construction fund agreements which grant tax deferrals on moneys to be used for the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of ships.

The Administration constructs or supervises the construction of merchant type ships for the Federal Government. It helps industry generate increased business for U.S. ships and conducts programs to develop ports, facilities, and intermodal transport, and to promote domestic shipping.

The Administration administers a War Risk Insurance Program that ensures operators and seamen against losses caused by hostile action if domestic commercial insurance is not available.

The Administration conducts research and development activities to improve the efficiency and economy of the merchant marine. Under emergency conditions it charters Government-owned ships to U.S. operators, requisitions or procures ships owned by U.S. citizens, and allocates them to meet defense needs.

It maintains a National Defense Reserve Fleet of Government-owned ships that it operates through general agents when required in national defense interests. An element of this activity is the Ready Reserve Force consisting of a number of ships available for quick-response activation.

It regulates sales to aliens and transfers to foreign registry of ships that are fully or partially owned by U.S. citizens. It also disposes of Government-owned ships found nonessential for national defense.

The Administration operates the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY, where young people are trained to become merchant marine officers, and conducts training in shipboard firefighting at Earle, NJ; San Francisco, CA; and Toledo, OH. It also administers a Federal assistance program for the maritime academies operated by California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Texas.

Field Organization—Maritime Administration

Region	Address
EASTERN REGION	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Phone, 212-264-1300.
CENTRAL REGION	2 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70130. Phone, 504-589-6556.
GREAT LAKES REGION	Suite 254, 2300 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018. Phone, 312-298-4535.
WESTERN REGION	Rm. 1112, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105. Phone, 415-974-7893.
U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY	Kings Point, NY 11024. Phone, 516-482-8200.

For further information, contact the Office of External Affairs, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-426-5807.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation was established by an act of Congress approved May 13, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 981-990). The Corporation, one of the operating administrations of the Department of Transportation, is self-sustaining, being financed from revenues received from tolls charged for the use of its facilities.

The Corporation, a wholly Government-owned enterprise, is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of that part of the Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie, within the territorial limits of the United States.

It is the function of the Seaway Corporation to provide a safe, efficient, and effective water artery for maritime commerce, both in peacetime and in time of national emergency. The Seaway Corporation charges tolls in accordance with established rates for users of the Seaway which it negotiates with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada. The Corporation coordinates its activities with its Canadian counterpart, particularly with respect to overall operations, traffic control, navigation aids, safety, season extension, and related programs designed to fully develop the fourth seacoast. As a self-sustaining entity, it encourages the development of traffic through the Great Lakes Seaway system so as to contribute significantly to the comprehensive economic and environmental development of the entire region.

For further information, contact the Director of Communications, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591. Phone, 202–426–3346.

Research and Special Programs Administration

[For the Department of Transportation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 1, Subpart B]

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) was established formally on September 23, 1977, and reorganized in 1982 to improve its organizational and operational efficiency. The reorganization abolished the Transportation Programs Bureau and the Office of Policy, Plans, and Program Management. The Administration now consists of the Materials Transportation Bureau, the Transportation Systems Center in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Office of Emergency Transportation, the Office of Aviation Information Management, and the Office of Program Management and Administration.

Staff functions for the Administration are assigned to the Office of Program Management and Administration, which also includes the Transportation Safety Institute, and Navigation and Communications programs previously located in the Transportation Programs Bureau. The Office of the Chief Counsel provides the Administration with necessary legal support. The Administration is responsible for a number of programs involving safety regulation, emergency preparedness, and research and development. Emphasis is given to hazardous material transportation and pipeline safety, transportation emergency preparedness, safety training, and multimodal transportation research and development activities, and collection and dissemination of air carrier economic data.

Materials Transportation Bureau

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202–755–9260

In July 1975 the Materials Transportation Bureau (MTB) was established to coordinate DOT's increasing overall operational responsibilities concerning hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety. Responsibilities of MTB include all operational pipeline safety functions and those hazardous materials operational functions pertaining to regulation and exemptions and those functions of an intermodal nature.

The Materials Transportation Bureau consists of five major organizational elements: the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline project, the Office of Operations and

Enforcement, the Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation, the Office of Pipeline Safety Regulation, and the Office of Regulatory Planning and Analysis.

Programs and Activities

Safety Regulations The Materials Transportation Bureau develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water. The regulations cover shipping and carrier operations, packaging and container specifications, and hazardous materials definitions. The Bureau is also responsible for the enforcement of regulations other than those applicable to a single mode of transportation. It reviews and analyzes reports made by the industry and by field staffs bearing upon compliance with the regulations, and conducts training and education programs to support the Department's regulatory system and the program for shipper and container manufacturer inspection and compliance. The Bureau is the national focal point for coordination and control of the Department's multimodal hazardous materials regulatory program, ensuring uniformity of approach and action by all modal administrations.

In the area of pipeline safety, the Bureau establishes and provides for enforcement of safety standards for the transportation of hazardous liquid and gaseous materials by pipeline either in or affecting interstate commerce.

For further information concerning regulations and enforcement, contact:

(Regulations)—Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation. Phone, 202–426–0656.

(Enforcement)—Office of Operations and Enforcement. Phone, 202–755–5893.

(Regulations)—Office of Pipeline Safety Regulation. Phone, 202–426–1640.

State Pipeline Safety Program MTB administers a program whereby a State, when permitted by its statutes, can voluntarily assert safety regulatory jurisdiction over all or some of the intrastate pipeline facilities. To enable States to initiate a safety program or to broaden an existing program, the Federal Government is authorized to pay a State agency grant-in-aid funds of up to 50 percent of the actual cost for carrying out a pipeline safety program.

For further information, contact the Office of Operations and Enforcement. Phone, 202–426–3046.

Alaska Pipeline Program The Bureau develops, implements, and administers Alaska pipeline plans, programs, policies, standards, specifications, and regulations in support of the President's decision and report to the Congress on the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

For further information, contact the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Project, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–426–2392.

Information Dissemination The Materials Transportation Bureau publishes annual reports on its hazardous materials and pipeline safety programs, which are transmitted to Congress, State agencies, safety organizations, and to industry and the public upon request. The Materials Transportation Bureau also publishes a quarterly newsletter on hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety.

The Materials Transportation Bureau maintains a reporting system which gathers, processes, and analyzes accident and operator data from pipeline companies and carriers transporting hazardous materials by rail, highway, air, and water and from manufacturers of containers used in transporting hazardous materials.

For further information, contact the Office of Operations and Enforcement (phone, 202–426–2301) and the Office of Regulatory Planning and Analysis (phone, 202–472–1024).

Training Programs The Bureau sponsors a number of training and information dissemination activities designed to familiarize industry personnel with the requirements of hazardous materials and pipeline safety regulations, and to educate Federal and State inspectors in enforcement procedures. These activities include in-depth classroom training at the Transportation Safety Institute, development of home study training packages, and the distribution of a variety of information guides to those involved in hazardous materials and pipeline transportation.

For further information, contact the Office of Operations and Enforcement. Phone, 202–426–2301.

Major Field Organizations—Materials Transportation Bureau

Region	Chief	Address
EASTERN—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.	William Gute.	Room 8321, 400 7th St. SW., Washington, DC 20590.
SOUTHERN—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	James C. Thomas.	Suite 505 North, 1776 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30309.
CENTRAL—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin.	Edward Ondak.	Room 1802, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Robert Aubry.	2320 LaBranch, Houston, TX 77074.
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Jack Overly.	555 Zang St., Lakewood, CO 80228.

Transportation Systems Center

Kendall Square, Cambridge, MA 02142
Phone, 617–494–2227

The Transportation Systems Center (TSC) consists of six major functional elements in addition to the Office of Administration. They are: the Office of Plans and Programs, Office of Information Resources, Office of Research and Analysis, Office of Operations Engineering, Office of Systems Assessment, and Office of Technology Applications.

Functions and Activities

Plans and Programs The Office of Plans and Programs provides the integrated planning, program development, and program evaluation that result in efficient use of the Center's resources in consonance with departmental goals and objectives. It also participates in departmental, interagency, national, and international committees and exchanges on information, research, and technology, and serves as the Center's focal point for university research activities and liaison with universities.

Information Resources The Office of Information Resources supports the Department in the development and maintenance of important national statistics and related transportation information data bases. It publishes and interprets information and statistics that describe how transportation functions in the United States, and conducts an active information exchange program among departmental, national, and international agencies, as well as State and local governments. The Office also manages and operates TSC's computer facilities, including provision of computer systems support, applications programing and analysis, and computer operations.

Research and Analysis The Office of Research and Analysis conducts research on the social and economic effects of transportation, and supports departmental programs in highway and motor vehicle safety and in the assessment of economic and environmental impacts of alternative Federal policies. It conducts socioeconomic analysis, transportation planning, and intermodal analyses, and integrated studies of transportation systems operations and impacts. These studies provide the technical basis for transportation policy decisions by the Department.

Operations Engineering The Office of Operations Engineering formulates, implements, and directs programs of development and analysis to support the operations of present and future air and marine systems. It also operates and manages the Center for Navigation which provides technical assistance to the DOT Navigation Working Group and conducts technical activities in support of departmental operating administrations. These programs support Federal Aviation Administration-related activities and Coast Guard command, control, communications, and navigation requirements.

Systems Assessment The Office of Systems Assessment plans, directs, and conducts projects for the assessment and application of improved techniques and systems to transportation operations, with particular emphasis on urban systems. It conducts assessments of alternative urban and national trasportation policies and assesses performance of new service innovations or demonstrations to improve understanding of the feasibility and desirability of potential technological, managerial, or institutional innovations in transportation systems, with emphasis on operational improvements and productivity enhancements.

Technology Applications The Office of Technology Applications plans, directs, and conducts projects for the application of technology to the solution of present and anticipated requirements in all forms of ground transportation systems. Primary emphasis is in broad-based technological assessments pertaining to the implementation of an energy-efficient, safe, and low-polluting ground transportation fleet, and in railroad safety technology, particularly related to Federal Railroad Administration track safety standards.

For further information, contact the Transportation Systems Center, Kendall Square, Department of Transportation, Cambridge, MA 02142. Phone, 617–494–2227.

Office of Emergency Transportation

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202–426–4262

The Office of Emergency Transportation is dedicated to fulfilling the Secretary of Transportation's statutory and administrative responsibilities in the area of transportation civil emergency preparedness. It is the primary element of the Department engaged in the development, coordination, and review of policies, plans, and programs for attaining and maintaining a high state of Federal transportation emergency preparedness. This Office oversees the effective discharge of the Secretary's responsibilities in all emergencies affecting the national defense and in national or regional emergencies, including those caused by natural disasters and other crisis situations.

For further information, contact the Office of Emergency Transportation, DET–1, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–426–4262.

Office of Program Management and Administration

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202–426–4934

The Office of Program Management and Administration provides staff and administrative support services for the Research and Special Programs Administration. In addition, it promotes safety and security management by designing and conducting training programs, provides planning and analysis on the future mix of federally sponsored civil radionavigation and radiocommunications systems, and plans and develops transportation statistics and data for the Department. The Office consists of three organizational elements: the Office of Administration, Transportation Safety Institute, and Office of Budget and Programs.

Functions and Activities

Office of Administration The Office of Administration provides personnel management, organization planning, contracting and procurement support for the Administration.

For further information, call 202–426–4934.

Transportation Safety Institute The Institute was established in 1971 by the Secretary of Transportation to support the Department's efforts to reduce the number and cost of transportation accidents. The Institute develops and conducts training programs for Federal, State, and local government and industry and foreign personnel in response to requests by the several departmental administrations in support of improved safety and security management of transportation functions.

For further information, contact the Transportation Safety Institute, Department of Transportation, 6500 South McArthur Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73125. Phone, 405-686-2153.

Office of Budget and Programs This Office provides planning and implementation for budget formulation, financial management and reporting; plans radionavigation and radiocommunications systems to meet the future needs and safety requirements; and develops, analyzes, and disseminates domestic and international transportation information and statistics.

For further information, call 202-426-4347.

Office of Aviation Information Management

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202-426-9058

The Office of Aviation Information Management fulfills the Secretary's statutory responsiblity to collect and disseminate economic aviation data. The data shows the financial and statistical results of air carrier operations in providing air transportation. The Office identifies the DOT program requirements for aviation data and arranges access. Where data collections are needed, the Office prescribes rules for air carrier accounting and reporting. It also receives the reports, validates and processes the data, and generates a variety of end product publications and data banks. Aviation data may be viewed in the Office's public reports facility or accessed through a variety of Government and private sector services. Certain restrictions apply to public access to some of the data.

For information about access to public reports, call 202-426-8989, DAI-10. For information about Office functions, call 202-426-9058, DAI-1.

For further information, contact the Office of Administration, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-426-4934.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590, or to the address indicated.

Consumer Activities For consumer programs directed toward establishing a two-way communication interchange between the Department and individual consumers of transportation goods and services, contact the Consumer Liaison Officer (phone, 202-426-4518); for information on boating items, contact Commandant (G-BBS), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593 (phone, 202-426-1080); to report vehicle safety problems, obtain information on motor vehicle and highway safety, or to request consumer information publications, call the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's 24-hour Auto Safety Hotline. Residents of Washington, DC, call 426-0123. Other residents nationwide, except Alaska and Hawaii, call 800-424-9393.

Environment Inquiries on environmental activities and programs should be directed to the Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, Office of Transportation Regulatory Affairs, Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202-426-4366).

Reading Rooms Contact Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Room 9421, and Office of the General Counsel, Room 10421, Public Docket, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-426-4723. Administrations and their regional offices maintain reading rooms for public use. Contact specific administration at address indicated in the text.

Department of Transportation Library, Room 2200, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202-426-1792); and Department of Transportation Library, FOB-10A Services Section, Room 930, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591 (phone, 202-426-3611).

U.S. Coast Guard Law Library, Room 4407, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593. Phone, 202-755-7610.

Contracts, Minority Business Enterprise, and Small Business Activities Contact the Office of Installations and Logistics. Phone, 202-426-4237.

Fraud, Waste, and Abuse To report, contact the Office of Inspector General Hotline, P.O. Box 23178, Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-755-1855 or toll free, 800-424-9071.

Speakers The Department of Transportation and its operating administrations and regional offices make speakers available for civic, labor, and community groups. Contact specific agency or nearest regional office at address indicated in text.

Films Many films on transportation subjects are available for use by educational institutions, community groups, private organizations, etc. Inquiries should be directed to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs (phone, 202-426-4333). Requests for specific films relating to a particular mode of transportation may be directed to the appropriate operating administration.

Coast Guard Auxiliary Persons interested in joining the Auxiliary may obtain information from the Commandant (G-BAU), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593. Phone, 202-426-1077.

Military Career Opportunities Inquiries for information on the U.S. Coast Guard Academy should be directed to the Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT 06320. Phone, 203-444-8444.

Information on the enlistment program and the Officer Candidate School may be obtained from the local recruiting offices or the Commandant (G-PMR), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593. Phone, 202-426-9387.

Employment Principal occupations in the Department are covered in those civil service examinations relative to air traffic controller, electronics maintenance technician, engineer (civil, aeronautical, automotive, electronic, highway, general), administrative/management, and clerical. For positions in Washington, DC, inquiries should be directed to the Central Employment Information Office, Office of Personnel and Training, Room 9405, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202-426-2551). For employment outside of Washington, DC, inquiries may be directed to regional and district offices of the various administrations.

Schools interested in participating in the college recruitment program should address inquiries to the regional and district offices of the various administrations.

Publications The Department and its operating agencies issue publications on a wide variety of subjects. Many of these publications are available from the issuing agency or for sale from the Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151. Contact Department or specific agency at address indicated in the text.

Telephone Directory The Department of Transportation telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

For further information concerning the Department of Transportation, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–426–4321.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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Larry G. Westfall	*Assistant Commissioner (Collection)*
Richard Wassenaar	*Assistant Commissioner (Criminal Investigation)*
S.A. Winborne	*Assistant Commissioner (Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations)*
Percy P. Woodard	*Assistant Commissioner (Examination)*
Orion L. Birdsall	*Acting Assistant Commissioner (Human Resources)*
John L. Wedick	*Assistant Commissioner (Planning, Finance and Research)*
Kenneth G. Rivett	*Assistant Commissioner (Support and Services)*

Thomas Laycock	*Assistant Commissioner (Computer Services)*
Stanley Goldberg	*Assistant Commissioner (Returns and Information Processing)*
Robert Rebein	*Assistant Commissioner (Inspection)*
Fred T. Goldberg, Jr.	*Chief Counsel*

UNITED STATES MINT

Donna Pope	*Director*
Eugene H. Essner	*Deputy Director*
Kenneth B. Gubin	*Counsel to the Mint*
William B. Daddio	*Security Officer*
Harold Davidson	*Equal Employment Officer*
Francis B. Frere	*Assistant Director for Marketing*
Michael J. Brown	*Special Assistant to the Director*
Dennis J. Fischer	*Associate Director for Policy and Management*
Robert Jenkins	*Assistant Director for ADP Management*
Joseph M. Wagner	*Assistant Director for Budget and Finance*
Judith L. Wagner	*Assistant Director for Management Services*
Ben Benitez	*Assistant Director for Personnel*
Glenn Carter	*Assistant Director (Procurement)*
Andrew Cosgarea	*Associate Director for Operations*
John Papa	*Assistant Director for Production*
George E. Hunter	*Assistant Director for Technology*

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

W. M. Gregg	*Commissioner*
Richard L. Gregg	*Deputy Commissioner*
Van Zeck	*Assistant Commissioner (Financing)*
Eleanor J. Holsopple	*Assistant Commissioner (Securities and Accounting Services)*
Kenneth W. Rath	*Assistant Commissioner (Administration)*
Richard T. Miller	*Assistant Commissioner (Automated Information Systems)*
Martin French	*Assistant Commissioner (Field)*
Calvin Ninomiya	*Chief Counsel*

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20226
Phone, 202–634–5350

Katherine D. Ortega	*National Director*
Steven R. Mead	*Executive Director*
Edward Guss	*Deputy Executive Director*
James Wynn	*Director of Sales*
William McCarney	*Director of Administration*
William Falls	*Director of Planning and Product Development*
George Wilkes	*Director of National Volunteer Programs*
James Gianfagna	*Director of Public Communication*

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

1800 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20223
Phone, 202-535-5708

John R. Simpson	*Director*
William R. Barton	*Deputy Director*
Stephen Garmon	*Assistant Director (Administration)*
Gerald W. Bechtle	*Assistant Director (Inspection)*
Joseph R. Carlon	*Assistant Director (Protective Research)*
Edward J. Pollard	*Assistant Director (Protective Operations)*
Larry B. Sheafe	*Assistant Director (Investigations)*
Robert R. Snow	*Assistant to the Director (Public Affairs)*
Kevin R. Houlihan	*Assistant to the Director (Training)*
John J. Kelleher	*Legal Counsel*

The Department of the Treasury performs four basic types of functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

The Treasury Department was created by act of Congress approved September 2, 1789 (1 Stat. 65; 31 U.S.C. 1001). Many subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions which now compose the Treasury.

Secretary

As a major policy adviser to the President, the Secretary has primary responsibility for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and managing the public debt. The Secretary also oversees the activities of the Department in carrying out its major law enforcement responsibility; in serving as the financial agent for the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins, currency, and other products for customer agencies.

In addition, the Secretary has many responsibilities stemming from his position as chief financial officer of the Government. The Secretary serves as Chairman of the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and Senior Interagency Group on International Economic Policy and as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.

Deputy Secretary

The Deputy Secretary is under the direct supervision of the Secretary and assists the Secretary in the supervision and direction of the Department and its assigned programs, and acts for the Secretary in his absence, sickness, or unavailability.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs

The Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs advises and assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in domestic and international finance and economic matters. These responsibilities include the development of policies and guidance of Treasury Department activities in the areas of international monetary affairs, trade, development and energy policies, domestic fiscal and economic and monetary matters, and management of the public debt.

Assistant Secretaries

Management The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Management) serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on the management of the annual planning and budgeting process and on matters involving the internal management of the Department. The Assistant Secretary oversees the Department's management programs, which include personnel and training and affirmative action and equal employment opportunity; management analysis; financial management; information resource management systems; and property procurement and contracting. The Assistant Secretary also serves as a principal policy adviser on matters affecting the budget. The Office also is responsible for the provision of comprehensive administrative services to the Office of the Secretary and certain other components of the Department.

Domestic Finance The Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance) advises and assists the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary for Montetary Affairs on matters of Federal finance, State and local finance, and financial institutions policy.

In the area of Federal finance, the Office is responsible for Government financing and debt management; determining interest rates for various Federal borrowing and lending and investment purposes under pertinent statutes; developing legislative and administrative principles and standards for Federal credit programs and the Federal Financing Bank.

The Office is also responsible for issues involving the financing of State and local governments; oversight of the Office of Revenue Sharing, which returns specified amounts of federally collected funds to eligible units of general-purpose governments; coordinating the Treasury Department's legislative efforts with regard to financial institutions legislation and legislation affecting the Federal agencies that regulate financial institutions; and providing support to carry out the Department's responsibilities regarding the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee.

Economic Policy The Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy) informs the Secretary and other senior Treasury officials of current and prospective economic developments and assists in the determination of appropriate economic policies. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the review and analyses of both domestic and international economic issues, as well as developments in the financial markets;

Participates with the Secretary in the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA) and on the Troika Forecasting Group, which develops official economic projections and advises the President on choices among alternative courses of economic policy; and

Works closely with officials of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other Government agencies on the economic forecasts underlying the yearly budget process, and advises the Secretary on the economic effects of tax and budget policy. Within the Office of Economic Policy, staff support is provided by the Office of Financial Analysis, the Office of Special Studies, and the Applied Econometric Staff.

Enforcement and Operations The Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations) supervises the following operating bureaus: U.S. Secret Service; U.S. Customs Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. In addition, the Assistant Secretary is responsible for the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

The Assistant Secretary coordinates Treasury law enforcement matters, including the formulation of policies for Treasury enforcement activities, and cooperates on law enforcement matters with other Federal agencies.

The important missions of protecting the President and other high Government officials and preventing counterfeiting of U.S. currency and theft and forgery of Government securities and checks are entrusted to the United States Secret Service. The U.S. Customs Service collects revenue from imports and enforces the customs laws. In addition, it interdicts contraband, including narcotics, along the land and sea borders of the United States. The Bureau of

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is charged with collecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products; suppressing traffic in illicit distilled spirits and illegal use of explosives; and controlling the sale and registration of firearms. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides law enforcement training for personnel of Federal agencies. The Office of Foreign Assets Control assists U.S. foreign policy aims by controlling assets in the United States of "blocked" countries and the flow of funds and trade to them.

Fiscal Assistant Secretary The Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary has responsibility for administration of Treasury financing operations; supervision of the functions and activities of the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of the Public Debt; and direction of the Department's participation in the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program for current and long-range improvement of accounting in the Federal Government.

The Office acts as liaison between the Secretary and other agencies of the Government with respect to their financial operations; directs the performance of the fiscal agency functions of the Federal Reserve Banks; conducts governmentwide accounting and cash management activities; and exercises supervision over the current cash position of the Treasury, depositories of the United States, and the handling of investments of trust and other accounts.

International Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (International Affairs) advises and assists the Secretary and other senior policy officials in the formulation and execution of policies dealing with international monetary, financial, commercial, energy, and trade policies and programs. The work of the Office is organized into groups responsible for monetary affairs, developing nations, trade and investment policy, and Arabian Peninsula affairs.

These functions are performed by supporting staff offices which conduct financial diplomacy with industrial and developing nations and regions; work toward improving the structure and operations of the international monetary system; monitor developments in gold and foreign exchange markets and official operations affecting those markets; facilitate structural monetary cooperation through the International Monetary Fund and other channels; oversee U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks and coordinate U.S. policies and operations relating to bilateral and multilateral development lending programs and institutions; formulate policy concerning financing of trade; coordinate policies toward foreign investments in the United States and U.S. investments abroad; and analyze balance of payments and other basic financial and economic data, including data on petroleum, affecting world payments patterns and the world economic outlook.

As part of those functions, the Office supports the Secretary in his role as co-Chairman of the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation, as co-Chairman of the U.S.-Israel Joint Committee for Investment and Trade, as co-Chairman of the U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee, and as Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

Legislative Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs) advises the Secretary and all sub-Cabinet officers on congressional relations policy and serves as the principal contact and coordinator of all departmental contacts with Congress and with congressional relations activities in the White House and other departments.

Policy Planning and Communications The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Policy Planning and Communications) advises the Secretary and his staff on the Department's relations with the news media, the White House Press Office, other Government agencies, and the public; establishes general policies for administering public affairs programs in Treasury bureaus; and designs and implements public information policies and programs which will increase the public's knowledge and understanding of Treasury's activities and services.

Tax Policy The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy) advises and assists the Secretary and the Deputy secretary in the formulation and execution of domestic and international tax policies and programs.

These functions, carried out by supporting staff offices, include: analysis of proposed tax legislation and tax programs; projections of economic trends affecting tax bases; studies of effects of alternative tax measures; preparation of official estimates of Government receipts for the President's annual budget messages; legal advice and analysis on domestic and international tax matters; assistance in the development and review of tax legislation and domestic and international tax regulations and rulings; participation in international tax treaty negotiations and in maintenance of relations with international organizations on tax matters.

General Counsel

The Office of the General Counsel furnishes legal advice to the Secretary with respect to his responsibilities as chief financial officer of the Government and as the overseer of the operating functions of the Treasury Department. The General Counsel is the chief law officer of the department, and, as such, is the head of the Legal Division, which is composed of all attorneys providing legal service to all offices and bureaus of the Department.

For further information concerning the Office of the Secretary, contact the Public Affairs Office, Department of the Treasury, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-2041.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was established by Treasury Department Order No. 221, effective July 1, 1972. The order transferred the functions, powers, and duties arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau. On December 5, 1978, Treasury Department Order No. 120-1 assigned to the Bureau responsibility for enforcing chapter 114 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes.

Bureau headquarters is located in Washington, DC, but since the Bureau is decentralized, most of its personnel are stationed throughout the country where many of its operational functions are performed. The Director is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and is under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations).

The Bureau is responsible for enforcing and administering firearms and explosives laws, as well as those covering the production, use, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.

The objective of the Bureau's programs is to maximize compliance with these laws and to minimize willful and involuntary violations of the laws. To achieve these goals, the Bureau is divided into two basic functions: law enforcement and compliance operations.

The objectives of the law enforcement activity are to eliminate illegal trafficking, possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives; impact interstate arson schemes; suppress the traffic in illicit distilled spirits; suppress the interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes; and assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence.

The compliance operations activity determines and ensures full collection of revenue due from legal alcohol and tobacco industries; fulfills the Bureau's responsibility in the prevention of commercial bribery, consumer deception, and other improper trade practices in the alcoholic beverage industry; assists other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies in the resolution of problems relating to industrial development, ecology, and revenue protection; ensures that categories of persons prohibited by law from manufacturing, importing, or dealing in alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives do not obtain a license or permit; ensures that storage facilities for explosives are safe and secure, to avoid presenting a hazard to the public, and that explosives are properly stored in such facilities; and ensures that the audit trail is preserved to permit the tracing of firearms used in the commission of crimes and full accountability for explosive materials.

Regional Offices—Compliance Operations

Region	Regional Director	Address
MIDWEST—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin.	David R. Chupp.	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
NORTH ATLANTIC— Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, West Virginia.	Donald C. MacVean.	6 World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Robert E. Daugherty.	3835 Northeast Expwy., Atlanta, GA 30340.
SOUTHWEST—Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming.	Earl P. Kennard.	1114 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242.
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.	Joseph D. Deviney.	525 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

District Offices—Law Enforcement

Region	Special Agent in Charge	Address
Atlanta, GA 30303.	Rufus E. Embry.	Suite 302, 44 Broad St. NW.
Birmingham, AL 35203.	Jimmie L. Bivins.	Room 1025, 2121 8th Ave. NW.
Boston, MA 02203.	Terence J. McArdle.	JFK Federal Bldg., Government Center.
Brentwood, TN 37027.	(Vacancy).	Suite 215, 215 Centerview Dr.
Charlotte, NC 28202.	John C. Westra.	Suite 404, 222 S. Church St.
Cleveland, OH 44114.	William J. Wood.	Suite 500, 55 Erie View Plaza.
Dallas, TX 75242.	Richard Garner.	Room 718, 1114 Commerce St.
Detroit, MI 48226.	Bernard H. LaForest.	Room 533, 231 W. Lafayette St.
Falls Church, VA 22046.	Michael J. Bregman.	2d Floor, 701 W. Broad St.
Houston, TX 77060.	Aaron C. Elliott.	Suite 263, 16630 Imperial Valley Dr.
Kansas City, MO 64106.	Manual Gonzalez.	Room 106, 811 Grand Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90012.	Robert J. Skopeck.	Room 4354, 300 N. Los Angeles St.
Louisville, KY 40202.	James L. Brown.	Suite 807, 510 W. Broadway.
Miami, FL 33166.	Edward D. Conroy.	Suite 108, 5205 NW. 84th Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70130.	Michael L. Hall.	Room 330, 500 Camp St.
New York, NY 10008.	Nicholas M. Angell.	90 Church St.
Oakbrook, IL 60521.	James Reeves.	Suite 300, 2115 Butterfield Rd.
Philadelphia, PA 19106.	Donald Cox.	Room 504, 2d and Chestnut Sts.
San Francisco, CA 94105.	James K. Brightwell.	25th Floor, 525 Market St.
Seattle, WA 98174.	Nolan E. Douglas.	Room 806, 915 2d Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63101.	James W. Elder.	Room 611, 1114 Market St.
St. Paul, MN 55101.	Peter B. Mastin.	Room 156, 316 N. Robert St.

For further information, contact the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202–566–7777.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

[For the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 4]

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency was created by act of Congress approved February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as an integral part of the national banking system.

The Comptroller, as the administrator of national banks, is responsible for the execution of laws relating to national banks and promulgates rules and regulations governing the operations of approximately 4,900 national and District of Columbia banks. Approval of the Comptroller is required for the organization of new national banks, conversion of State-chartered banks into national banks, consolidations or mergers of banks where the surviving institution is a national bank, and the establishment of branches by national banks.

The Office of the Comptroller exercises general supervision over the operations of national banks, including trust activities and overseas operations. Each bank is examined periodically through a nationwide staff of approximately 2,100 bank examiners under the immediate supervision of six district deputy comptrollers and six district administrators. These examinations operate in the public interest by assisting the Comptroller in appraising the financial condition of the banks, the soundness of their operations, the quality of their management, and their compliance with laws, rules, and regulations.

For further information, contact the Communications Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-447-1800.

United States Customs Service

The fifth act of the first Congress, passed on July 31, 1789, established customs districts and authorized customs officers to collect duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imposed by the second act of the first Congress, dated July 4, 1789. The Bureau of Customs was established as a separate agency under Treasury Department on March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1381) and, effective August 1, 1973, was redesignated the United States Customs Service by Treasury Department Order 165-23 of April 4, 1973.

The Customs Service collects the revenue from imports and enforces customs and related laws. Customs also administers the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and other customs laws. Some of the responsibilities which Customs is specifically charged with are assessing and collecting customs duties, excise taxes, fees, and penalties due on imported merchandise; interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs; processing persons, carriers, cargo, and mail into and out of the United States; administering certain navigation laws; detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; quotas; and marking requirements for imported merchandise.

Customs cooperates with and assists numerous Government agencies in administering and enforcing over 400 statutory or regulatory requirements relating to international trade. It includes enforcing export control laws and intercepting illegal high-technology exports, including arms, to Eastern-bloc countries, in cooperation with the Commerce and State Departments. And it includes cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration and working with foreign governments in suppressing the traffic in illegal narcotics through training in tactical interdiction. It also includes collection and compilation of international trade statistics and protection of the general welfare and security of the American people through enforcement of the requirements of other agencies. These requirements include the automobile safety and emission control standards as required under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and the Clean Air Act, and the prohibition against discharge of refuse and oil into or upon coastal navigable waters of the United States as outlined in the Oil Pollution Act. This cooperative effort also involves the enforcement of laws and regulations regarding electronic product radiation and radioactive material standards, counterfeit monetary instrument prohibitions, flammable fabric restrictions, animal and plant quarantine requirements, and food, drug, and hazardous substance prohibitions.

Customs is extensively involved with outside commercial and policy organizations and trade associations, and with international organizations and foreign customs services. Customs is a member of the multinational Customs Cooperation Council, the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, and the International Narcotics Control Program. In addition, Customs participates in and supports the activities and programs of various international organizations and agreements, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the Organization of American States.

Headquarters of the U.S. Customs Service is located in Washington, DC, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The 50 States, plus the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, are divided into seven Customs Regions. Contained within these regions are 46 subordinate district or area offices under which there are approximately 300 ports of entry.

The foreign field offices of the Customs Service are located in Montreal, Mexico City, London, Ottawa, Paris, Bonn, Rome, Hong Kong, Tokyo, and Brussels.

A Canine Enforcement Training Center is operated at Front Royal, VA.

Regional Offices—U.S. Customs Service

	Regional Headquarters and District Offices	Address	Regional Commissioner (RC), District Director (DD), Area Director (AD)
Northeast	Boston, MA 02110	100 Summer St	William J. Griffin (RC).
	Portland, ME 04112	312 Fore St	Emery W. Ingalls (DD).
	St. Albans, VT 05478	Main & Stebbins Sts	Frank Spendley (DD).
	Boston, MA 02109	2 India St	John Linde (DD).
	Philadelphia, PA 19106	2d & Chestnut Sts	Paul L. Greenlee (DD).
	Baltimore, MD 21202	40 S. Gay St	A. Robert Beikirch (DD).
	Providence, RI 02903	24 Weybosset St	Joseph Kenny (DD).
	Bridgeport, CT 06601	120 Middle St	Anthony Vano, Acting (DD).
	Ogdensburg, NY 13669	127 N. Water St	W. Richard Nystrom (DD).
	Buffalo, NY 14202	111 W. Huron St	Carlton L. Brainard (DD).
New York	New York, NY 10048	6 World Trade Center	Dennis T. Snyder (RC).
	New York, NY 10048	6 World Trade Center	John J. Martuge (AD).
	New York, NY 11430	Kennedy Airport	Anthony Liberta (AD).
	Newark, NJ 07114	Airport International Plaza	Benjamin C. Jefferson (AD).
Southeast	Miami, FL 33131	99 SE. 5th St	Robert N. Battard (RC).
	Wilmington, NC 28401	1 Viriginia Ave	James Mahany (DD).
	Charleston, SC 29401	200 E. Bay St	Joel R. Mish (DD).
	Savannah, GA 31401	1 E. Bay St	Gerald J. McManus (DD).
	Tampa, FL 33602	301 S. Ashley Dr	Robert E. Perkins, Jr. (DD).
	Miami, FL 33131	77 SE. 5th St	Harry W. Carnes (DD).
	Norfolk, VA 23510	101 E. Main St	James R. Cahill (DD).
	Washington, DC 20041	P.O. Box 17423	Sidney Reyes (DD).
	San Juan, PR 00903	U.S. Customhouse (P.O. Box 2112).	Paul E. Melendez (DD).
	St. Thomas, VI 00801	U.S. Customhouse, Charlotte Amalie.	Dorothy M. Pleasant (DD).
South Central	New Orleans, LA 70130	423 Canal St	J. Robert Grimes (RC).
	Mobile, AL 36652	250 N. Water St	Harvey Perry (DD).
	New Orleans, LA 70130	423 Canal St	Max G. Willis (DD).
Southwest	Houston, TX 77057	5850 San Felipe St	Donald F. Kelly (RC).
	Port Arthur, TX 77642	4550 75th Ave	*Richard Garcia (DD).*
	Houston/Galveston, TX 77052	701 San Jacinto St	Ernest J. Gonsoulin (DD).

Regional Offices—U.S. Customs Service—Continued

	Regional Headquarters and District Offices	Address	Regional Commissioner (RC), District Director (DD), Area Director (AD)
Southwest—Continued			
	Nogales, AZ 85621	International & Terrace Sts	Peter Gonzales (DD).
	Laredo, TX 78041	Mann Rd. & Santa Maria	Joseph Castellano (DD).
	El Paso, TX 79985	Bridge of the Americas (P.O. Box 9516).	Manny Najera (DD).
	Dallas/Fort Worth, TX 75261	700 Parkway Plaza, Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport.	David Greenleaf (DD).
Pacific	Los Angeles, CA 90053	300 N. Los Angeles St	Quintin L. Villanveva, Jr. (RC).
	San Diego, CA 92188	880 Front St	Allan J. Rappoport (DD).
	Los Angeles, CA 90731	300 S. Ferry St., San Pedro, CA	Alice M. Rigdon (DD).
	San Francisco, CA 94126	555 Battery St	Paul Andrews (DD).
	Honolulu, HI 96806	353 Merchant St	George Roberts (DD).
	Portland, OR 97209	NW. Broadway & Glisan Sts	Clyde Kelley, Jr. (DD).
	Seattle, WA 98174	909 1st Ave	Robert Hardy (DD).
	Anchorage, AK 99501	620 E. 10th Ave	Daniel C. Holland (DD).
North Central	Chicago, IL 60603	55 E. Monroe St	Richard McMullen (RC).
	Pembina, ND 58271	Post Office Bldg	Lowell A. Williams (DD).
	Minneapolis, MN 55401	110 S. 4th St	Robert W. Nordness (DD).
	Duluth, MN 55802	209 Federal Bldg	Robert W. Nordness (DD).
	Milwaukee, WI 53202	517 E.Wisconsin Ave	Clinton P. Littlefield (DD).
	Chicago, IL 60607	610 S. Canal St	Richard Roster (DD).
	Great Falls, MT 59401	600 Central Plaza	Don W. Myhra (DD).
	Cleveland, OH 44114	55 Erie View Plaza	John F. Nelson (DD).
	St. Louis, MO 63105	120 S. Central Ave	William L. Duncan (DD).
	Detroit, MI 48226	477 Michigan Ave	William L. Morandini (DD).

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20229. Phone, 202–566–8195.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing operates on basic authorities conferred by the acts of July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532; 31 U.S.C. 303) and additional authorities contained in past appropriations made to the Bureau for work to be undertaken, which are still in force.

A working capital fund was established in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 4, 1950 (64 Stat. 408; 31 U.S.C. 5142), as amended, which placed the Bureau on a completely reimbursable basis. The Bureau is headed by a Director who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints U.S. currency; postage stamps; Treasury obligations (bills, bonds, certificates, notes, revenue and customs stamps); and other U.S. securities. It also is responsible for advising and assisting Federal agencies in the design and production of other government documents which, because of their innate value or some other reason, require security or counterfeit deterrence characteristics. All Bureau operations are conducted in Washington, DC.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Section, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, Room 602-11A, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228. Phone, 202–447–1391.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) was established by Treasury Department Order No. 217, effective March 2, 1970, and Revision 1, effective June 30, 1970.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Center conducts operations at its training facility located at Glynco, GA. The Center also maintains a Washington office at 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202-566-2951.

The Center is an interagency training facility serving 59 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach common areas of law enforcement skills to police and investigative personnel. The Center also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as courses in white collar crime, the use of microcomputers as an investigative tool, advanced law enforcement photography, procurement/contract fraud, marine law enforcement, and several instructor training courses. In addition to the basic and common advanced programs, the Center provides the facilities and support services for participating organizations to conduct advanced training for their own law enforcement personnel. The Center offers selective, highly specialized training programs to State and local officers as an aid in deterring crime. These programs include a variety of areas such as fraud and financial investigations, cargo theft investigations, juvenile justice topics, marine law enforcement, and arson for profit.

The Center develops the curriculum content and training techniques for use in the recruit training, and advises and assists the participating organizations on the production and formulation of the materials and mechanics required for the various organizations' specialized training.

Administrative and financial activities are supervised by the Department of the Treasury. However, training policy, programs, criteria, and standards are governed by the interagency Board of Directors, comprised of senior officials from eight departments and independent agencies.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury, Glynco, GA 31524. Phone, 912-267-2447.

Financial Management Service

The Financial Management Service promotes the financial integrity of the U.S. Government through sound money management on behalf of the public. The Service is responsible for the Government's cash management program, payments and collections, the investment of social security and other trust funds, and the Government's central accounting and reporting system.

Cash Management The Service issues guidelines and regulations and assists other agencies in managing financial transactions to maximize investment earnings and reduce the interest costs of borrowed funds. The Service also reviews regulations and legislation for cash management impact and promotes effective cash management by working directly with all Federal agencies and providing educational seminars. The Service is presently working with other agencies on projects to improve the way government handles its payments and collections and to take advantage of new automation technology. Cash management data from these projects will be used to improve the cash forecasting system.

Payments The Service issues approximately 700 million Treasury checks annually for Federal salaries and wages, payments to suppliers of goods and services to the Federal Government, income tax refunds, and payments under major Government programs such as social security and veterans' benefits. The Service pays all Treasury checks and reconciles them against the accounts of government disbursing officers, receives and examines claims for checks that are cashed under forged endorsements or that are lost, stolen, or destroyed; and issues new checks on approved claims. The Service is the major user of automated clearinghouses for electronic fund transfers of Government benefit and salary payments through the Treasury Financial Communication System (TFCS). TFCS is a computer-to-computer link with the Federal Reserve Communications System which allows for the electronic transfer of funds to virtually any financial institution in the United States.

Collections The Service supervises the collection of Government receipts and operates and maintains the systems for collecting these receipts. The Service is working with all Federal agencies to improve the availability of collected funds and the reporting of collection information to Treasury. Current collection systems include the Treasury General Account System, the Treasury Tax and Loan System for withholding and other Federal tax deposits, and the Treasury National Automated Lockbox System for accelerating the processing of agency receipts.

Central Accounting and Reporting The Service manintains central system that accounts for the monetary assets and liabilities of the Treasury and tracks Government collection and payment operations. Periodic reports are prepared to show budget results, the Government's overall financial status, and other financial operations. These reports include the *Daily Treasury Statement,* the *Monthly Treasury Statement,* the *Quarterly Treasury Bulletin,* and the annual *Treasury Combined Statement.*

Disbursing Centers—Financial Management Service

Disbursing Center	Address	Director
Austin, TX 78741.	1619 Woodward St.	Gordon Hickam.
Birmingham, AL 35209.	190 Vulcan Rd.	Zora T. Pickett.
Chicago, IL 60605.	536 S. Clark St.	James J. Lucas.
Kansas City, KS 66103.	2100 W. 36th Ave.	John H. Adams.
Philadelphia, PA 19144.	5000 Wissahickon Ave.	Beverly A. Robinson, Acting.
San Francisco, CA 94105.	390 Main St.	Clarence S. Taylor.
Washington, DC 20001.	441 G St. NW.	Jane O'Brien.

For further information, contact the Office of External Affairs, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, Room 600, Treasury Annex, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202-566-6576.

Internal Revenue Service

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was established by an act of Congress on July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 432; 26 U.S.C. 7802).

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. The IRS mission is to encourage and achieve the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance with the tax laws and regulations and to conduct itself so as to warrant the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Service.

Accomplishment of this mission involves advising the public of its rights and responsibilities; communicating requirements of the law to the public; assisting taxpayers in complying with the laws and regulations, and taking those enforcement actions necessary for fair, effective, and impartial tax administration.

Basic IRS activities include ensuring satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints, providing taxpayer service and education; determination, assessment, and collection of internal revenue taxes; determination of pension plan qualifications and exempt organization status; and preparation and issuance of rulings and regulations to supplement the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The source of most revenues collected is the individual income tax and the social insurance and retirement taxes, with other major sources being the corporation income, excise, estate, and gift taxes. Congress first received authority to levy taxes on the income of individuals and corporations in 1913, pursuant to the 16th amendment of the Constitution.

Organization

IRS organization is designed for maximum decentralization, consistent with the need for uniform interpretation of the tax laws and efficient utilization of resources. There are three organizational levels: the National Office, the Regional Offices, and the District Offices and Service Centers. Districts may have local offices, the number and location of which are determined by taxpayer and IRS needs.

Headquarters Organization The National Office, located in Washington, DC, develops nationwide policies and programs for the administration of the internal revenue laws and provides overall direction to the field organization. The National Computer Center in Martinsburg, WV, and the Data Center in Detroit, MI, also are assigned to the National Office.

Field Organization

As a decentralized organization, most of the IRS personnel and activities are assigned to field installations.

Regional Offices There are seven Regional Offices, each headed by a Regional Commissioner, which supervise and evaluate the operations of District Offices and Service Centers.

Regional Offices—Internal Revenue Service

Region	Regional Commissioner	Address
CENTRAL—Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia.	James Hallman.	550 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202.
MID-ATLANTIC—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	William D. Waters.	841 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19107.
MIDWEST—Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	Roger L. Plate.	1 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Charles H. Brennan.	90 Church St., New York, NY 10007.
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Thomas A. Cardoza.	275 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30043.
SOUTHWEST—Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.	Richard C. Voskuil.	LB–70, 7839 Churchill Way, Dallas, TX 75251.
WESTERN—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.	Thomas Coleman.	525 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

District Offices There are 60 Internal Revenue districts, each administered by a District Director. Districts may encompass an entire State, or a certain number of counties within a State, depending on population. Programs of the District include taxpayer service, examination, collection, criminal investigation, resources management, and, in some districts, pension plans and exempt organizations. Functions performed are: assistance and service to taxpayers, determination of tax liability by examination of tax returns, determination of pension plan qualification, collection of delinquent returns and taxes, and investigation of criminal and civil violations of internal revenue laws (except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives). Directors are responsible for the deposit of taxes collected by the District and for initial processing of original applications for admission to practice before IRS and renewal issuances for those practitioners already enrolled. Local offices may be established to meet taxpayer needs and IRS workload requirements.

Internal Revenue Districts—Internal Revenue Service

District	Address	Director
Alabama 35233	500 22d St. S., Birmingham	Philip J. Sullivan.
Alaska 99501	310 K St., Anchorage	Calvin Esselstrom.
Arizona 85004	2120 N. Central Ave., Phoenix	Prescott A. Berry.
Arkansas 72201	700 W. Capitol Ave., Little Rock	William F. Barlow.
California:		
Laguna Niguel 92677	2400 Avila Rd	Robert McKeever.
Los Angeles 90012	300 N. Los Angeles St	William H. Connett.
Sacramento 95825	2345 Fair Oaks Blvd	Raymond Spillman.
San Francisco 94102	450 Golden Gate Ave	Michael D. Sassi.
San Jose 95113	Suite 300, 1 N. 1st St	Elmer Kletke.
Colorado 80265	1050 17th St., Denver	Gerald L. Mihlbachler.
Connecticut 06103	135 High St., Hartford	James E. Quinn.
Delaware 19801	844 King St., Wilmington	F. Clare Shy-Winter.
District of Columbia (part of Baltimore District).		
Florida 32202	400 W. Bay St., Jacksonville	Merlin W. Heye.
Georgia 30043	275 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta	Michael J. Murphy.
Hawaii 96813	300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu	Harold M. Browning.
Idaho 83724	550 W. Fort St., Boise	William M. Jacobs.
Illinois:		
Chicago 60604	230 S. Dearborn St.	J. Robert Starkey.
Springfield 62701	320 W. Washington St	Ira S. Loeb.
Indiana 46204	575 N. Pennsylvania, Indianapolis	Paul D. Williams.
Iowa 50309	210 Walnut St., Des Moines	John Edwards.
Kansas 67202	412 S. Main, Wichita	Clarence M. King, Jr.
Kentucky 40202	601 W. Broadway, Louisville	Raymond L. Rizzo.
Louisiana 70130	500 Camp St., New Orleans	Jack P. Chivatero.
Maine 04330	68 Sewall St., Augusta	William E. Dosedlo.
Maryland 21201	31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore	Teddy R. Kern.
Massachusetts 02203	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston	John D. Johnson.
Michigan 48226	477 Michigan Ave., Detroit	Charles A. Parks.
Minnesota 55101	316 N. Robert St., St. Paul	C. Dudley Switzer.
Mississippi 39269	100 W. Capitol St., Jackson	Sylvia H. Wren.
Missouri 63101	1114 Market St., St. Louis	Robert A. LeBaube.
Montana 59601	301 S. Park Ave., Helena	John C. Wendorff.
Nebraska 68102	106 S. 15th St., Omaha	Mitchell E. Premis.
Nevada 89509	300 Booth St., Reno	Robert Potter.
New Hampshire 03801	80 Daniel St., Portsmouth	Francis S. Miceli.
New Jersey 07102	970 Broad St., Newark	Cornelius J. Coleman.
New Mexico 87101	517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque	Francis L. Browitt.
New York:		
Albany 12207	Clinton Ave. and N. Pearl St	Edwin A. Kellaher.
Brooklyn 11201	35 Tillary St	John J. Jennings.
Buffalo 14202	111 W. Huron St	Marshall P. Cappelli.
Manhattan 10007	120 Church St., New York	Pete J. Medina.
North Carolina 27401	320 Federal Pl., Greensboro	Frederick C. Nielsen.
North Dakota 58102	653 2d Ave. N., Fargo	Woodrow D. Malone.
Ohio:		
Cincinnati 45202	550 Main St	James J. Ryan.
Cleveland 44199	1240 E. 9th St	Everett Loury.
Oklahoma 73102	200 NW. 4th St., Oklahoma City	Howard C. Longley.
Oregon 97204	1220 SW. 3d Ave., Portland	T. Blair Evans.
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia 19106	600 Arch St	Charles E. Roddy.
Pittsburgh 15222	1000 Liberty Ave	Thomas L. Davis.

Internal Revenue Districts—Internal Revenue Service—Continued

District	Address	Director
Puerto Rico (Foreign Operations District).	Carlos E. Chardon St., Hato Rey	José Torres. (Director's Representative).
Rhode Island 02903	380 Westminster Mall, Providence	Malcolm A. Liebermann.
South Carolina 29201	1835 Assembly St., Columbia	Donald L. Breihan.
South Dakota 57401	115 4th Ave. SE., Aberdeen	Thomas J. Yates.
Tennessee 37203	801 Broadway, Nashville	Alvin H. Kolak.
Texas:		
Austin 78701	300 E. 8th St	Gary Booth.
Dallas 75242	1100 Commerce St	Glenn Cagle.
Houston 77042	3223 Briorpark	Arturo A. Jacobs.
Utah 84111	465 S. 4th East, Salt Lake City	Carol M. Fay.
Vermont 05401	11 Elmwood Ave., Burlington	Joyce Weitz.
Virgin Islands (*see* Foreign Operations District).	22 Crystal Glade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	
Virginia 23240	400 N. 8th St., Richmond	Gerard R. Esposito.
Washington 98174	915 2d Ave., Seattle	Michael J. Quinn.
West Virginia 26101	425 Juliana St., Parkersburg	Richard C. Herman.
Wisconsin 53202	517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee	Lawrence M. Phillips.
Wyoming 82001	308 W. 21st St., Cheyenne	Michael J. Kelly.
Foreign Operations District 20225.	1325 K St. NW., Washington, DC	Thomas L. Clancy.

Service Centers Under the supervision of the Regional Commissioner having jurisdiction over the area of their location are 10 Service Centers, located at Andover, MA, Austin, TX, Brookhaven, NY, Chamblee, GA, Covington, KY, Fresno, CA, Kansas City, MO, Memphis, TN, Ogden, UT, and Philadelphia, PA. Each Service Center processes tax returns and related documents and maintains accountability records for taxes collected. Programs include the processing, verification, and accounting control of tax returns; the assessment and certification of refunds of taxes; and administering assigned examination, criminal investigation, and collection functions.

For further information, contact any District Office or the Internal Revenue Service Headquarters, Department of the Treasury, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224. Phone, 202–566–5000.

United States Mint

The Mint of the United States was established by act of Congress April 2, 1792 (1 Stat. 246). The Bureau of the Mint was established by act of Congress February 12, 1873 (17 Stat. 424) and recodified on September 13, 1982 (96 Stat. 879; 31 U.S.C. 304 and 96 Stat. 988; 31 U.S.C. 5131). The name was changed to United States Mint by Secretarial order dated January 9, 1984.

The principal mission of the United States Mint is to manufacture an adequate volume of coins for the Nation's commerce. This includes the distribution of coins for general circulation through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks. Other operations include the production of foreign coins; the custody, processing, and movement of Treasury gold and silver bullion and the disbursing of these metals for authorized purposes; the manufacture of national medals, proof coin sets and other numismatic items for sale to the public; and such administrative functions as are required by law and regulation.

Field Institutions—United States Mint

Address	Facility Head
United States Mint, Philadelphia, PA 19106.	Anthony H. Murray, Jr., Superintendent.
United States Mint, Denver, CO 80204.	Nora Hussey, Superintendent.
United States Assay Office, San Francisco, CA 94102.	Thomas Miller, Officer in Charge.
San Francisco Old Mint, San Francisco, CA 94103.	Thomas Miller, Officer in Charge.
United States Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, KY 40121.	James M. Curtis, Officer in Charge.
United States Bullion Depository, West Point, NY 10996.	Clifford M. Barber, Superintendent.

For further information, contact the United States Mint, Department of the Treasury, Judiciary Square Building, 633 Third Street NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202–376–0837.

Bureau of the Public Debt

The Bureau of the Public Debt was established on June 30, 1940, pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561) and recodified on September 13, 1982 (96 Stat. 879; 31 U.S.C. 306).

The Bureau supports the management of the public debt, prepares Department of the Treasury circulars offering public debt securities; directs the handling of subscriptions and making of allotments; formulates instructions and regulations pertaining to security issues; and conducts or directs the conduct of transactions in outstanding securities. The Bureau performs the final audit of retired securities and interest coupons; maintains accounting control over public debt receipts and expenditures, securities, and interest costs; keeps individual accounts of owners of book-entry and registered securities and authorizes the payment of principal and interest; and adjudicates claims on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated securities.

The Bureau's principal office and headquarters is in Washington, DC. An office is also maintained in Parkersburg, WV, where most Bureau operations related to U.S. Savings Bonds, U.S. Savings Notes and Retirement Plan and Individual Retirement Bonds are handled. Under Bureau supervision, transactions in public debt securities are conducted by the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches as fiscal agents of the United States. Most banks and other financial institutions act as issuing and paying agents for U.S. Savings Bonds, and as paying agents for U.S. Savings Notes.

For further information, contact the Office of the Commissioner, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20239–0001. Phone, 202–376–4300. Requests for information relating to holdings of all series of savings bonds, savings notes, and retirement plan and individual retirement bonds should be addressed to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, 200 Third Street, Parkersburg, WV 26106–1328. Phone, 304–420–6103, extension 6274.

United States Savings Bonds Division

Under Treasury Order 62, dated December 26, 1945, the Savings Bonds Division is successor to the War Finance Division, War Savings Staff, and Defense Savings Staff created originally in Treasury Order 39, dated March 19, 1941.

The United States Savings Bonds Division promotes the sale and retention of U.S. savings bonds.

The Division, headquartered in Washington, DC, has field offices throughout the United States under the direction of 18 district offices. The promotional staff's major function is the installation and maintenance of the payroll savings plan through which nearly 60 percent of total sales are derived. Personal contact is made with banks and other financial institutions, business, labor, farm, school, the media, and community leaders to gain awareness and understanding of the savings bonds program. A continuing planned effort is made to enlist volunteer support to further the sales of savings bonds. Historically, volunteer commitment to the program has been a determining factor in its success.

District Offices—United States Savings Bonds Division

District	Director	Address
Boston (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont).	John A. Williams, Jr.	2d Floor, 16 North St., Boston, MA 02109.
New York (New York State).	Frank K. Riley.	Room 1437B, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.[1]
Manhattan (New York City).	John Ahearn.	Room 1437A, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.[1]
Newark (New Jersey).	Dorothy Ender.	Room 1435–C, 970 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102.
Pittsburgh (Delaware, Pennsylvania).	Murray Birnbaum.	Room 2127, 1000 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15222.
Washington, DC (District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia).	Kim Treat.	Room 400–A, 5550 Friendship Blvd., Chevy Chase, MD 20815.
Greensboro (North Carolina, South Carolina).	Dick Jones.	Room 236, 324 W. Market St., Greensboro, NC 27402.
Atlanta (Florida, Georgia).	David Heinrich.	Room 560, 1100 Spring St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30309.
Birmingham (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee).	David W. Davis.	Room 716, 2121 8th Ave. N., Birmingham, AL 35203.
Cleveland (Kentucky, Ohio).	Robert Urbanek.	Room 230, 1301 Superior Ave., Columbus, OH 44114.
Detroit (Indiana, Michigan).	Edward G. Lynch.	Room 835, 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, MI 48226.
Chicago (northern Illinois).	Louis J. Negri.	Room 530, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
Minneapolis (Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin).	George Clarke.	Room 490, 400 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55401.
St. Louis (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, southern Illinois).	Earl M. York.	Room 757, 1114 Market St., St. Louis, MO 63101.
Dallas (Texas).	T.J. Morrow.	Room 14C–44, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242.
Los Angeles (Arizona, New Mexico, southern California, southern Nevada).	Thomas Madara.	U.S. Savings Bonds Division, P.O. Box 64–600, Los Angeles, CA 90073.
San Francisco (northern California, northern Nevada, Utah).	Keith Russon.	U.S. Savings Bonds Division, Room 107, Alameda Federal Center, Bldg. 2E, 620 Cental Ave., Alameda, CA 94501.
Seattle (Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming).	Dan Schipper.	Suite 123, 121 107th NE., Bellevue, WA 98004.

[1] Address must include "U.S. Savings Bonds Division" or mail will not be delivered.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, United States Savings Bonds Division, Department of the Treasury, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202–634–5377.

United States Secret Service

Pursuant to certain sections of titles 3 and 18 of the United States Code, the mission of the Secret Service includes the authority and responsibility:

To protect the President and Vice President of the United States and their immediate families, the President-elect and Vice-President-elect and their immediate families, former Presidents and their wives, the widow of a former President until her death or remarriage, minor children of a former President until they are 16 years old, major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, visiting heads of a foreign state or foreign government, and at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad;

To detect and arrest offenders for counterfeiting coins, currency, stamps, and other obligations or securities of the United States;

To suppress the forgery and fraudulent negotiation or redemption of Federal Government checks, bonds, and other obligations or securities of the United States;

To conduct investigations relating to certain criminal violations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (64 Stat. 873; 12 U.S.C. 1811 note), the Federal Land Bank Act, and the Government Losses in Shipment Act (50 Stat. 479; 40 U.S.C. 721 note);

To detect and arrest offenders of law pertaining to electronic funds transfer (EFT) frauds, credit and debit card frauds, false identification documents or devices, computer access fraud, and U.S. Department of Agriculture food coupons, including authority to participate (ATP) cards; and

To provide security at the White House complex, buildings that house Presidential offices, the Vice President's residence, and various foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area or in other areas designated by the President.

District Offices—United States Secret Service

District	Address	Telephone
Albany, GA 31701	235 Roosevelt Ave.	912-436-0323
Albany, NY 12207	Room 244, Federal Bldg	518-472-2884
Albuquerque, NM 87102	Western Bank Bldg	505-766-3336
Anchorage, AK 99513	701 C St	907-271-5148
Atlanta, GA 30303	Equitable Bldg	404-221-6111
Atlantic City, NJ 08401	Atlantic City Post Office	609-347-0772
Austin, TX 78701	Federal Office Bldg	512-482-5103
Baltimore, MD 21201	U.S. Courthouse	301-962-2200
Baton Rouge, LA 70825	Suite 1416, 1 American Pl	504-387-3258
Birmingham, AL 35233	500 Bldg	205-254-1144
Bismarck, ND 58501	Federal Bldg	701-255-3294
Boise, ID 83702	550 Fort St	208-334-1403
Boston, MA 02110	470 Atlantic Ave	617-223-2827
Buffalo, NY 14202	Room 1208, Federal Bldg	716-846-4401
Canton, OH 44701	Frank T. Bow Federal Bldg	216-489-4400
Charleston, SC 29403	Suite 630, Federal Bldg	803-724-4692
Charleston, WV 25301	1 Valley Sq	304-347-5188
Charlotte, NC 28209	226 Skeens Bldg	704-523-9583
Chattanooga, TN 37401	Post Office Bldg	615-266-4014
Cheyenne, WY 82001	2120 Capitol Ave	307-772-2380
Chicago, IL 60604	219 S. Dearborn St	312-353-5431
Cincinnati, OH 45202	Federal Office Bldg	513-684-3585
Cleveland, OH 44114	550 Investment Bldg	216-522-4365
Columbia, SC 29201	Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg	803-765-5446
Columbus, OH 43215	411 Federal Office Bldg	614-469-7370
Concord, NH 03301	55 Pleasant St	603-224-9794
Corpus Christi, TX 78476	545 N. Upper Broadway	512-888-3401
Dallas, TX 75242	1100 Commerce St	214-767-8021
Dayton, OH 45402	Room 704, Federal Bldg	513-222-2013
Denver, CO 80264	1660 Lincoln St	303-837-3027
Des Moines, IA 50309	Federal Office Bldg	515-284-4565
Detroit, MI 48226	231 Lafayette Blvd	313-226-6400
El Paso, TX 79902	Pershing Blvd. West	915-541-7546
Fort Worth, TX 76102	10th & Lamar Sts	817-334-2015
Fresno, CA 93721	1130 O St	209-487-5204
Grand Rapids, MI 49503	110 Michigan Ave. NW	616-456-2276
Great Falls, MT 59401	Post Office Bldg	406-452-8515
Greenville, SC 29601	Federal Bldg	803-233-1490
Harrisburg, PA 17108	228 Walnut St	717-782-4811
Honolulu, HI 96850	300 Ala Moana Blvd	808-546-5637
Houston, TX 77002	515 Rusk St	713-229-2755
Indianapolis, IN 46204	Federal Bldg	317-269-6444
Jackson, MS 39201	Depositors Savings Bldg	601-960-4436
Jacksonville, FL 32211	7820 Arlington Expwy	904-724-4530
Kansas City, MO 64142	U.S. Courthouse Bldg	816-374-5022

District Offices—United States Secret Service—Continued

District	Address	Telephone
Knoxville, TN 37901	U.S. Courthouse Bldg	615-673-4527
Las Vegas, NV 89101	300 Las Vegas Blvd. S	702-385-6446
Lexington, KY 45011	Suite B, Concord Square Bldg	606-355-2453
Little Rock, AR 72201	Savers Federal Bldg	501-378-6241
Los Angeles, CA 90012	300 N. Los Angeles St	213-688-4830
Louisville, KY 40201	U.S. Post Office & Courthouse	502-582-5171
Lubbock, TX 79401	Federal Office Bldg	806-743-7347
Madison, WI 53703	131 W. Wilson St	608-264-5191
Melville, NY 11747	560 Broad Hollow Rd	516-249-0404
Memphis, TN 38103	Federal Bldg	901-521-3568
Miami, FL 33166	8375 NW. 53d St	305-350-5961
Milwaukee, WI 53202	517 E. Wisconsin Ave	414-291-3587
Minneapolis, MN 55401	218 U.S. Courthouse	612-725-2801
Mobile, AL 36602	107 St. Francis St	205-690-2851
Montgomery, AL 36104	15 Lee St	205-832-7601
Nashville, TN 37203	801 Broadway St	615-251-5841
New Haven, CT 06510	150 Court St	203-865-2449
New Orleans, LA 70130	500 Camp St	504-589-4041
New York, NY 10048-0953	6 World Trade Center	212-466-4400
Newark, NJ 07018	60 Evergreen Pl	201-645-2334
Norfolk, VA 23510	Federal Bldg	804-441-3200
Oklahoma City, OK 73102	Federal Bldg	405-231-4476
Omaha, NE 68102	Union Pacific Bldg	402-221-4671
Orlando, FL 32801	80 N. Hughey Ave	305-420-6333
Paris 75008, France	American Embassy	563-6767
Philadelphia, PA 19106	600 Arch St	215-597-0600
Phoenix, AZ 85025	230 N. 1st Ave	602-261-3556
Pittsburgh, PA 15222	1000 Liberty Ave	412-644-3384
Portland, ME 04104	151 Forest Ave	207-780-3493
Portland, OR 97204	121 SW. Salmon St	503-221-2162
Providence, RI 02903	44 Washington St	401-331-6456
Raleigh, NC 27601	Post Office & Federal Bldg	919-755-4335
Reno, NV 89509	Federal Office Bldg	702-784-5354
Richmond, VA 23240	400 N. 8th St	804-771-2274
Riverside, CA 92502	3890 Orange St	714-351-6781
Roanoke, VA 24001	210 Franklin Rd	703-982-6208
Rochester, NY 14614	Federal Bldg	716-263-6830
Sacramento, CA 95814	U.S. Courthouse	916-440-2413
St. Louis, MO 63101	1114 Market St	314-425-4238
Salt Lake City, UT 84101	350 S. Main St	801-524-5910
San Antonio, TX 78206	Federal Bldg	512-271-0120
San Diego, CA 92188	88 Front St	619-293-5640
San Francisco, CA 94102	450 Golden Gate Ave	415-556-6771
San Jose, CA 95113	Crocker Bank Bldg	408-275-7233
San Juan, PR 00918	U.S. Courthouse	809-753-4539
Santa Barbara, CA 93111	222 E. Corrillo St	805-963-9391
Savannah, GA 31402	Federal Bldg.-Courthouse	912-944-4401
Scranton, PA 18501	Post Office Bldg	717-346-5781
Seattle, WA	Federal Bldg	206-442-5495
Shreveport, LA 71101	Federal Bldg	318-226-5299
Sioux Falls, SD 57102	208 E. 13th St	605-331-4565
Spokane, WA 99201	920 W. Riverside Ave	509-456-2532
Springfield, IL 62701	Federal Bldg	217-492-4033
Springfield, MO 65806	300 S. Jefferson	417-864-8340
Syracuse, NY 13202	100 S. Clinton St	315-423-5338
Tampa, FL 33602	700 Twiggs St	813-228-2636
Toledo, OH 43604	Federal Bldg	419-259-6434
Tucson, AZ 85701	Federal Bldg	602-629-6819
Tulsa, OK 74101	Federal Bldg	918-581-7272
Tyler, TX 75710	221 W. Ferguson St	214-595-6611
Washington, DC 20223	1800 G St. NW	202-535-5100
West Palm Beach, FL 33401	701 Clematis St	305-659-0184
White Plains, NY 10601	300 Hamilton Ave	914-682-6181
Wichita, KS 67202	220 W. Douglas	316-267-1452
Wilmington, DE 19810	Federal Bldg	302-573-6188

For further information, contact any District Office or the Office of Public Affairs, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20223. Phone, 202-535-5708.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary

General For general information about the Treasury Department, including copies of news releases and texts of speeches by high Treasury officials, write to the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs), Room 3124, Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-5252.

Contracts Write to the Director, Office of Procurement, Room 1450, Main Treasury, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-2586.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Activities Write to the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Room 1320, Main Treasury, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-9616.

Reading Room The Reading Room is located in the Treasury Library, Room 5030, Main Treasury Building, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-2777.

Environment Environmental statements prepared by the Department are available for review in the Departmental Library. Information on Treasury environmental matters may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Administration), Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-376-0269.

Tax Legislation Information on tax legislative aspects may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy), Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-5561.

Telephone Directory The Treasury Department telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Contracts Contact the procurement officer at 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-447-1833.

Employment Civil service registers, including mid-level and senior-level, are used. A college recruitment program is conducted for positions of assistant national bank examiner and assistant national trust examiner. Additional recruiting is performed for the position of financial intern, which involves a program of cooperative work and college study. Descriptive literature and information are available from the Director of Human Resources, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-447-1460.

United States Customs Service

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20229. Phone, 202-566-8195.

Reading Room Located at the headquarters library and in each of the seven regional offices.

Contracts Write to the Director, Logistics Management Division in Washington, DC.

Information Contact the nearest district director's office for information regarding customs regulations and procedures for all persons entering the United States and the entry and clearance of imported merchandise.

Forms Available from any district director's office. (There is a nominal charge for large quantities of certain forms.)

Publications The U.S. Customs Service issues publications of interest to the general, importing, and traveling public which can be obtained from any of the District Directors' offices, or by writing to the Public Services and Information Materials Division in Washington, DC. Single copies of many of these publications are available at no charge to the public.

Employment The U.S. Customs Service recruits from the Treasury Enforcement Agent (TEA) examination and the

Customs Patrol Officer/Border Patrol Agent Examination. Employment inquiries may be addressed to the Director, Office of Human Resources in Washington, DC.
Speakers Speakers are available for private organizations or community groups throughout the country. Contact any local customs officer or the Public Affairs Office in Washington, DC.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228.
Reading Room Contact the Bureau Disclosure Officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing Annex. Phone, 202-447-9939.
Contracts Contact the Manager, Procurement Division. Phone, 202-447-9391.
Small Business Activity Contact the Manager, Procurement Division. Phone, 202-447-9391.
Employment The Bureau uses the following civil service registers: Worker-Trainee, Apprentice Printing Crafts, Apprentice Mechanical Trades, Professional and Administrative Career Examination, Examination for Mid-Level Positions and Journeyman Printing Crafts. Contact the Head, Personnel Staffing Branch, Office of Industrial Relations.
Speakers Direct requests to the Director. Speakers are available in the Washington area. Availability of speakers outside the Washington area is based upon the individual merits of the request.
Tours Self-guided tour facilities are available for the public to view the printing and processing of securities at no charge. The visitors gallery is open each day, Monday through Friday (except legal holidays) from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., in the Main Bureau Building.
Product Sales The Bureau offers for sale engraved portraits of the Presidents, vignettes of public buildings, and a selection of engraved and lithographed prints of historical themes. This material is sold through mail order and over the counter in the Visitors Center located in the lobby of the main building. The sales area business hours are from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. weekdays. Contact the Office of Program Analysis and External Affairs for listing of available items and purchase order forms.

Financial Management Service

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Treasury Annex, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20226.
Contracts Write to the Director, Division of Facilities Management, Room 124. Phone, 202-566-2382.
Employment Inquiries may be directed to the Personnel Officer, Room 112. Phone, 202-566-2732.

Internal Revenue Service

Taxpayer Service The Internal Revenue Service provides year-round tax information and assistance to taxpayers, primarily through its toll-free telephone system. Taxpayers requesting information about the tax system, their rights and obligations under it, and the tax benefits available to them can call the IRS number listed in their local telephone directory and in the tax form packages mailed to them annually. This service allows taxpayers anywhere in the United States to call IRS without paying a long-distance charge. Special toll-free telephone assistance also is available to deaf and hearing-impaired taxpayers who have access to a teletypewriter or television/phone. These special numbers are included in the annual tax form packages and also are available from any IRS office.

Taxpayers may also visit IRS offices for help with their tax problems. IRS provides return preparation assistance to taxpayers by guiding groups of individuals line by line on the preparation of their returns. Individual preparation is available for handicapped or other individuals unable to use the group preparation method.

Foreign language tax assistance also is available at many locations.
Problem Resolution Program Each District has a Problem Resolution Officer who attempts to resolve taxpayers'

complaints not satisfied through regular channels.

Educational Programs IRS provides, free of charge, general tax information publications and booklets on specific tax topics. Taxpayer information materials also are distributed to major television networks and many radio and television stations, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and specialized publications. Special educational materials and films are provided for use in high schools and colleges. Individuals starting a new business are given specialized materials and information at small business workshops.

Through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program and the Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program, IRS recruits, trains, and supports volunteers who offer free tax assistance to low-income, elderly, military, and non-English-speaking taxpayers.

Materials, films, and information on the educational programs can be obtained by contacting any District Office.

Audiovisual Materials IRS films, some of which are available in Spanish, provide information on the American tax system, examination and appeal rights, and the tax responsibilities of running a small business. Films can be obtained by contacting any District Office.

Also available are audio cassette tapes which provide step-by-step instructions for preparing basic individual income tax forms. These tapes are available in many local libraries.

Speakers Speakers on provisions of the tax law and operations of the Internal Revenue Service for professional and community groups may be obtained by writing to the District Directors or, for national organizations *only,* to the Public Affairs Division at the IRS national headquarters in Washington, DC.

Public Reading Room Public reading rooms are located in the National Office and in each Regional Office or, in some cases, a District Office located in a Regional Office building.

Contractors Write to Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW. (PM:S:FM:C), Washington, DC 20224 (phone, 202-566-4152); or Chief, Facilities Management Branch, at any of the Internal Revenue Regional Offices.

Publications *The Annual Report—Commissioner of Internal Revenue* (Pub. 55), as well as periodic reports of Statistics of Incomes, which present statistical tabulations concerning various tax returns filed, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. *Audit of Returns, Appeal Rights, and Claims for Refund* (Pub. 556); *Your Federal Income Tax* (Pub. 17); *Farmers Tax Guide* (Pub. 225); *Tax Guide for Small Business* (Pub. 334); and other publications are available at Internal Revenue Service offices free of charge.

Employment Almost every major field of study has some application to the work of IRS. A substantial number of positions are filled by persons whose major educational preparation was accounting, business administration, finance, economics, criminology, and law. There are, however, a great number of positions which are filled by persons whose college major was political science, public administration, education, liberal arts, or other fields not directly related to business or law. Extensive use is made of competitive registers and examinations in selecting IRS employees. Schools interested in participating in the IRS's extensive recruitment program, or anyone considering employment with IRS, may direct inquiries to the Recruitment Coordinator at any of the Regional or District Offices.

United States Mint

Publications The *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, Domestic and Foreign Coinage Manufactured by the Mints of the United States 1793–1980, The World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver and Coins,* and *Medals of the United States Mint,* an illustrated catalog, are available from the United States Mint, Washington, DC, and the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. A current price list of medals and a brochure of official coins and medals sold by the United States Mint are available free of charge from the United States Mint, Washington, DC 20220.

Contracts and Employment Inquiries should be directed to the facility head of the appropriate field office, or to the Director of the Mint.

Numismatic Services The Mint maintains public exhibit and sales areas at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, the Old San Francisco Mint, and the Department of the Treasury Exhibit Hall, Washington, DC. Information and order forms for proof sets, medals, and other numismatic items may also be obtained by writing to the United States Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA 94175. Phone, 415-974-0777.

United States Savings Bonds Division

Savings Bonds Savings Bonds are continuously on sale at more than 40,000 issuing agencies and their branches in virtually every locality in the United States. Information about bonds may be provided by such issuing agents.

Free informational materials are available from District Savings Bonds Offices (see page 458) and from the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Savings Bonds Division, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202-634-5377.

United States Secret Service

Information about employment opportunities and publications and general public information may be obtained by contacting the nearest Secret Service field office or the Office of Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20223. Phone, 202-535-5708.

For further information concerning the Department of the Treasury, contact the Public Affairs Office, Department of the Treasury, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-2041.

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

ACTION

806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20525
Phone, 202–254–3958

Donna M. Alvarado	*Director*
Betty Brake	*Deputy Director*
Alan A. Drazek	*Executive Officer*
	Assistant Directors:
Donald Thorson	*Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs*
James Williams	*Policy and Planning*
Tom Lias	*Volunteer Liaison*
Theresa Landolt	*Communications*
J.C. Argetsinger	*General Counsel*
Reynaldo P. Maduro	*Compliance*
Alan A. Drazek	*Acting Assistant Director , Administration*
Ronald C. Oleyar	*Financial Affairs/Comptroller*
	Domestic Operations:
Daniel F. Bonner	*Acting Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations*
(Vacancy)	*Executive Officer*
C. Wade Freeman	*Director, Older American Volunteer Programs*
Suzanne Gibson Wise	*Director, VISTA and Service Learning*
Phil McLaurin	*Director, Volunteer Management Support System*
Barbara Wyatt	*Director, Young Volunteers in ACTION*
Brian Vogt	*Director, Drug Use Prevention Program*

ACTION's purpose is to mobilize Americans for voluntary service throughout the United States through programs that help meet basic human needs and support the self-help efforts of low-income individuals and communities.

ACTION administers and coordinates the domestic volunteer programs sponsored by the Federal Government, which are linked by a commitment to a "bottoms-up," locally initiated development process fostering self-reliance and utilizes available human and economic resources to overcome conditions of poverty. Through special demonstration grants and programs, ACTION also tests new ways of bringing volunteer resources to bear on human, social, and economic problems. It identifies and develops the widest possible range of volunteer service opportunities for Americans of all ages and ethnic backgrounds.

ACTION is the principal agency in the Federal Government for administering volunteer service programs. It was created as an independent agency under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971, and Executive Order 11603 of June 30, 1971, with legislative authority provided by the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 394; 42 U.S.C. 4951), as amended.

ACTION includes Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), the Senior Companion Program (SCP), Young Volunteers in ACTION (YVA), the Drug Use Prevention Program, and the Volunteer Management Support Program (VMSP).

ACTION consists of a Washington, DC, headquarters and 9 regional offices, supporting 45 individual State offices and Puerto Rico.

Domestic Regional Offices—ACTION

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
I	John Torian	9th Floor, 441 Stuart St., Boston, MA 02116	617-223-4501
II	Herbert Stupp	Suite 1611, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278	212-264-4747
III	Eugene Pasymowski	Rm. 108, 2d and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106.	215-597-9972
IV	Walter L. Davis	25th Floor, 101 Marietta St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30303	404-242-2859
V	Alan A. Drazek, Acting	10 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604	312-353-5107
VI	Paulette Standefer	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242	214-729-9494
VIII	Naomi Bradford	Rm. 201, 1845 Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203	303-327-2671
IX	Teresa Keeshan	Rm. 533, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105	415-974-0673
X	John Keller	Suite 330, 1111 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101	202-442-1556

Domestic Programs and Activities

Foster Grandparent Program The Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) was created in 1965 and offers to older men and women opportunities for close relationships with children having special or exceptional needs. It is an opportunity for older Americans to continue serving their communities and themselves in an active and meaningful capacity.

Foster Grandparents are low-income persons at least 60 years of age and come from various backgrounds. They receive both preservice orientation and inservice instruction. Volunteers serve 20 hours per week, receive a nontaxable stipend of $44 per week, as well as provisions for reimbursement of travel costs, a meal each day they serve, accident and liability insurance coverage, and a yearly physical examination.

Foster Grandparents serve in schools and hospitals for mentally retarded, disturbed, and handicapped children; in care centers, hospital wards, and corrections institutions; in homes for disadvantaged, dependent, or neglected children; and other settings within the community. An increased percentage of Foster Grandparents are being encouraged to serve in settings dealing with literacy, drug abuse, and runaway youth, including some inhome placements.

The Foster Grandparents' main purpose is to help provide for the emotional, mental, and physical well-being of children by affording them close, personal, and continuing relations with an adult. They furnish a renewed sense of love and intimacy often missing in institutional environments. They also may assist in feeding and dressing the children, reading, playing games, telling them stories, and aiding in speech and physical therapy and other care-giving activities that tend to maximize the functional capabilities of these children.

For further information, call 202-634-9349.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program The purpose of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) is to create a variety of significant opportunities for persons of retirement age to participate more fully in the life of their communities through volunteer service.

RSVP projects are planned, organized, and operated at the local level and developed under the auspices of an established organization able to generate local program and financial support.

Volunteers must be at least 60 years of age and willing and able to serve on a regular basis. There are no income or educational restrictions. RSVP volunteers perform various services, according to community need and their own preferences, in a variety of settings, including schools, courts, and health care, rehabilitation, day care, youth, and other community centers. They also serve in outreach roles within their community.

For further information, call 202–634–9353.

Senior Companion Program The Senior Companion Program (SCP) provides meaningful part-time volunteer opportunities for low-income older persons to render, in a mutually beneficial relationship, supportive person-to-person services to adults, especially older people, with special needs in health-, education-, and welfare-related settings.

Under the sponsorship and supervision of an approved agency, the Senior Companion serves in and through a variety of settings such as hospitals, social service agencies, or home and health care agencies. Over 80 percent of the Senior Companions are serving older persons in their own homes in order to prevent or delay inappropriate institutionalization. The Senior Companion serves each assigned adult on a frequent and regular basis each week for as long as necessary.

For further information, call 202–634–9351.

National Center for Service Learning The National Center for Service Learning (NCSL) is the national resource center and information clearinghouse for service-learning. It promotes the development of service-learning nationwide by providing information and technical advice to interested schools, universities, community agencies, and national organizations. NCSL does not control local efforts, determine local needs, or place volunteers. Rather, it supports and fosters the growth of local, poverty-related service-learning efforts by:

Producing and distributing manuals and other materials that provide information on the planning and implementation of successful programs;

Sponsoring seminars that are designed and conducted by coordinators of exemplary service-learning programs, which cover topics such as the selection of work assignments, recruitment of students, fundraising and support activities, and program evaluation;

Facilitating the exchange of information and expertise among service-learning educators;

Collecting and distributing research data to encourage local program development; and

Conducting demonstration projects to show new ways in which service-learning can be used to benefit communities and students.

For further information, contact the Director, VISTA and Service Learning. Phone, 202–634–9424.

Demonstration Projects In addition to responsibility for agencywide budget formulation, planning, and evaluation, the Office of Policy and Planning is responsible for the development of special emphasis and demonstration programs that focus on certain areas of concern where volunteers can make a special contribution in ameliorating human and social problems. These volunteer demonstration programs test models that, if successful, may form the basis of the agency's programing or may be adopted by the private sector and State or local governments. Current programs represent three major areas of concern: drug abuse prevention, runaway youth, and literacy.

For further information, call 202–634–9308.

Young Volunteers in ACTION The Young Volunteers in ACTION (YVA) program is designed to involve 14- to 22-year-old youth in the nonstipend volunteer activities designed to benefit the low-income community and to provide service-learning opportunities for the volunteers.

For further information, call 202–634–9410.

Volunteer Management Support Program The Volunteer Management Support Program (VMSP), initiated and funded through an interagency agreement between ACTION and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) in March 1983, is a demonstration program designed to determine the capacity of full-time volunteers to assist the MBDA-funded, nonprofit Minority Business Development Centers (MBDC) in their efforts to promote and expand minority business development.

As a volunteer adjunct to the limited number of nonprofit MBDC's designated to participate in the demonstration, VMSP specifically focuses its volunteer efforts on strategies for effective minority business advocacy, increased private sector participation in and support of local minority enterprise efforts, and the generation and dissemination of supportive research and information.

Volunteers in VMSP are locally recruited and receive a basic living allowance, which covers housing, food, and incidentals. Health insurance also is provided.

For further information, call 202–634–9308.

Volunteers in Service to America The creation of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) was authorized by Congress in 1964 to provide constructive opportunities for Americans to work on a full-time basis with locally sponsored projects designed to increase the capability of low-income people to improve the condition of their own lives. Volunteers are assigned to local sponsors, which may be Federal or State agencies or private nonprofit organizations located in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Volunteers serve for 1 year and work particularly on the problems of troubled youth, low-income elderly, and disabled persons.

Volunteers live and work among the poor in urban or rural areas or on Indian reservations. They share their skills and experience in fields such as drug abuse, education, literacy, runaway youth, refugee resettlement, community design, weatherization, economic development, and emergency food and shelter. Most volunteers are recruited locally for community projects. Thirty percent are low-income persons; about 20 percent are age 55 and over. A VISTA volunteer must be a resident of the United States or one of its territories. A physical disability does not disqualify a volunteer, providing placement can be made on a VISTA project.

Volunteers participate in orientation and training sessions conducted by ACTION and sponsor personnel at the beginning of and during VISTA service. Volunteers receive a basic subsistence allowance, which covers housing, food, and incidentals. Health insurance also is provided. An additional $75 a month is paid as a stipend upon completion of service.

For further information, call the Director, VISTA and Service Learning. Phone, 202–634–9410.

Volunteer Liaison Programs

These programs were developed to provide links at national, State, and local levels among public and private organizations to encourage volunteer activity in solving social problems.

State Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation Program The State Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation Program provides grants through State offices for developing statewide coordination of volunteer services and initiatives. In 1984, nine States were partially funded to provide leadership, contact, coordination, and cooperation with the leaders of private voluntary organizations and with public agency volunteer coordinators in the States.

Mini-Grant Program The Mini-Grant Program offers one-time, 1-year seed money grants to support volunteer projects and enhance volunteer activities that show potential for providing long-term solutions to community problems. All projects must show substantial local support and respond to funding priorities established and publicized yearly. The program offers access to nonprofit groups of small grants, up to $15,000, through streamlined procedures.

Technical Assistance Program The Technical Assistance Program offers grants to voluntary organizations to develop materials for training and technical assistance needs of volunteers and organizations. These grants average $7,500 each.

Resource Center The Resource Center, including the Library and Computer Data-Bank, collects, processes, and disseminates information on ACTION policy and programs, national/Federal resources for voluntarism, legislation pertaining to voluntarism, and training for volunteers and administrators.

Interagency Division The Interagency Division of the Office of Volunteer Liaison oversees agency agreements with other Federal agencies. In general, interagency agreements are initiated and carried out to demonstrate voluntary approaches to address local needs or problems. An interagency agreement initiated in 1984 is the Missing and Exploited Children Project (Department of Justice).

Government's Involvement in Volunteer Efforts Government's Involvement in Volunteer Efforts (GIVE) programs promote increased Federal employee voluntarism in nearly all Federal departments and agencies.

International Year of Youth International Year of Youth (IYY) domestic celebrations by public and private organizations are focused on programs by and for youth, through ACTION's vice-chairmanship of the Federal IYY Task Force.

National Volunteer Week National Volunteer Week, designated in April of each year by the President, promotes special recognition of volunteers and their achievements among Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private organizations that use volunteers nationwide.

Public/Private Partnership Program The Public/Private Partnership Program has responsibility for the establishment of working relationships between ACTION and the private sector. The purpose of these relationships is to educate the public and to interest the private sector in meeting social needs through the generation of voluntary activity, financial support for volunteer organizations, the establishment of creative partnerships between the corporate sector and the ACTION agency, the recruitment of volunteers by community organizations as enhanced through technical assistance for developing media-based efforts, and the use of current information processing systems.

For further information concerning the Volunteer Liaison Programs, contact the Technical Assistance Division, Office of Volunteer Liaison Programs. Phone toll free, 800–424–8867.

Sources of Information

In all cases, information or assistance may be obtained by directing inquiries to or contacting ACTION's Washington headquarters or any of its regional and recruiting offices. Frequently, information is available from local post offices. Address specific inquiries as indicated below.

Publications For general literature and recruitment material, write to Office of Communications, ACTION, Washington, DC 20525. Phone, 202–634–9282.

Volunteer Recruitment Persons interested in volunteering for service in ACTION programs may contact any regional office, or write to the ACTION program office, Washington, DC 20525.

RSVP/FGP/SCP Information may be obtained from ACTION regional offices, or by writing to ACTION/RSVP, ACTION/SCP, or ACTION/FGP, Washington, DC 20525.

NCSL Write ACTION/National Center for Service Learning, Washington, DC 20525.

Volunteer Demonstration For more information on the Volunteer Demonstration Programs and ACTION's Drug Prevention and Literacy programs, contact the Office of Policy and

Planning, M-606, ACTION, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20525. Phone, 202-634-9308 or toll free, 800-424-8580, extension 81.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Office of the Director, ACTION, Washington, DC 20525. Phone, 202-634-9385.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

2120 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20037
Phone, 202-254-7020

Loren A. Smith	*Chairman*
Stephen L. Babcock	*Executive Director*
Richard K. Berg	*General Counsel*
Jeffrey S. Lubbers	*Research Director*
	Council:
Mark S. Fowler (Vice Chairman)	
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T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr.	
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Walter Gellhorn	
Edith Hakola	
James C. Miller III	
Daniel Oliver	
Otis M. Smith	
Edward L. Weidenfeld	

[For the Administrative Conference of the United States statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 1, Part 301]

The purpose of the Administrative Conference is to develop improvements in the procedures by which Federal agencies administer regulatory, benefit, and other Government programs. As members of the Conference, agency heads, other Federal officials, private lawyers, university professors, and other experts in administrative law and government are provided with a forum in which they can conduct continuing studies of selected problems involving these administrative procedures and can combine their experience and judgment in cooperative efforts toward improving the fairness and effectiveness of such procedures.

The Administrative Conference of the United States was established as a permanent independent agency by the Administrative Conference Act (5 U.S.C. 571-576) enacted in 1964. The statutory provisions prescribing the organization and activities of the Conference are based in part upon the experience of two temporary Conferences called by the President in 1953 and 1961, each of which operated for 18 months.

Membership

The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 5-year term. The Council, which is the executive board, consists of the Chairman and 10 other members appointed by the President for 3-year terms. Federal officials named to the Council may constitute no more than one-half of the total Council membership. In addition to the Chairman and the other members of the Council, the membership of the Administrative Conference is composed of 44 high-level officials designated from 37 departments and agencies of the Federal Government (or their designees) and 36 private lawyers, university faculty members, and others specially informed in law and government. Members representing the private sector are appointed by the Chairman, with the approval of the Council, for 2-year terms. The Chairman is the only full-time compensated member.

The entire membership is divided into six committees, each assigned a broad area of interest as follows: Adjudication, Administration, Governmental Processes, Judicial Review, Regulation, and Rulemaking. The membership meeting in plenary session is called the Assembly of the Administrative Conference, which by statute must meet at least once, and customarily meets twice, each year.

Activities

Subjects for inquiry are developed by the Chairman, the Council, the committees, and the Assembly. The committees, with staff assistance, conduct thorough studies of these subjects and develop proposed recommendations and supporting reports. The recommendations are evaluated by the Council and, if ready for Assembly consideration, are distributed to the membership with the supporting reports and are placed on the agenda of the next plenary session. The Assembly has complete authority to approve, amend, remand, or reject recommendations presented by the committees. The deliberations of the Assembly are public.

Although the Administrative Conference has the authority only to recommend changes in administrative procedures, the Chairman is authorized to encourage the departments and agencies to adopt the recommendations of the Conference and is required by the Administrative Conference Act to transmit to the President and to Congress an annual report and interim reports concerning the activities of the Conference, including reports on the implementation of its recommendations.

Recommendations adopted by the Conference may call for new legislation or for action on the part of affected agencies. A substantial number of recommendations have been implemented and others are in the process of implementation.

The Chairman is authorized to make independent inquiries into procedural matters he considers important for Conference consideration, including matters proposed by individuals inside or outside the Government. The purpose of conducting inquiries into such individual problems is not to review the results in particular cases, but rather to determine whether the problems should be made the subject of Conference study in the interests of developing fair and effective procedures for such cases.

Upon the request of the head of a department or agency, the Chairman is authorized to furnish advice and assistance on matters of administrative procedure. The Conference collects information and statistics from departments and agencies and publishes such reports as it considers useful for evaluating and improving administrative processes. The Conference also serves as a forum for the interchange among departments and agencies of information which may be useful in improving administrative practices and procedures.

Sources of Information

The Conference furnishes upon request copies of its recent recommendations and reports. It also maintains a library where copies of all official Conference documents are available for public inspection. Recommendations of the Conference appear in the title 1, part 305, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

For further information, contact the Information Officer, Administrative Conference of the United States, 2120 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20037. Phone, 202-254-7020.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1724 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036
Phone, 202–634–9853

Leonard H. Robinson, Jr.	*President*
Percy Wilson	*Vice President*
William F. Pickard	*Chairman of the Board*
A.C. Arterbury	*Vice Chairperson*

[For the African Development Foundation statement of organization, see the Federal Register of May 3, 1985, 50 FR 18860]

The African Development Foundation assists and supports indigenous community-based, self-help grassroots organizations in their efforts to solve their country's development problems.

The African Development Foundation was established by the African Development Foundation Act (94 Stat. 3151; 22 U.S.C. 290h), approved December 16, 1980, as a nonprofit, government corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in African countries. The Foundation became operational in 1984 and is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, five Board members are from the private sector and two are from the Government.

The purposes of the Foundation are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the people of Africa and the United States; to support self-help activities at the local level designed to enlarge opportunities for community development; to stimulate and assist effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries.

To carry out its purposes, the Foundation makes grants, loans, and loan guarantees to any African private or public group, association, or other entity engaged in peaceful activities that enable the people of Africa to develop more fully.

For further information, contact the Congressional Relations/Board Coordinator, African Development Foundation, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202–634–9853.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

5127 Pulaski Building, Washington, DC 20314
Phone, 202–272–0533

(Vacancy)	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Francis J. Bagnell	
Kitty D. Bradley	
Joseph W. Canzeri	
Aubrey O. Cookman	
Rexford C. Early	

	Commissioners—Continued:
Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA (Ret.)	
William E. Hickey	
Armistead J. Maupin	*Deputy Chairman*
John C. McDonald	
Freda J. Poundstone	
Maj. Gen. Edwin Bliss Wheeler, USMC (Ret.)	
Maj. Gen. A.J. Adams, USA	*Secretary*
	Staff:
Col. Frederick C. Badger	*Director, Engineering and Maintenance*
Col. Clayton L. Moran	*Director, Personnel and Administration*
Col. William E. Ryan, Jr.	*Director, Operations and Finance*

[For the American Battle Monuments Commission statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Nov. 30, 1968, 33 FR 17865, as amended at 34 FR 9573, June 18, 1969]

The American Battle Monuments Commission is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of permanent Federal military cemeteries and memorials on foreign soil, as well as for certain memorials on American soil. The Commission controls the design and provides regulations for the erection of monuments, markers, and memorials in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations, public or private.

Created by act of March 4, 1923, as amended, and its authority expanded by subsequent legislation, the American Battle Monuments Commission is administered by the Secretary under the guidance of the Commissioners, who serve without pay (42 Stat. 1509; 36 U.S.C. 121-138b; 24 U.S.C. 279a).

The Commission provides upon request to the general public the exact location and other information concerning place of interment or memorialization of the dead; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemeteries and memorials; and arranges for the placement of floral decorations at gravesites or the Tablets of the Missing. For next of kin and members of the immediate family, the Commission also provides letters authorizing "non-fee" passports; escort service within the cemetery; color lithographs of cemeteries together with photographs of the appropriate gravesite or section of the Tablets of the Missing.

Major Field Organizations—American Battle Monuments Commission

Region	Officer in Charge	Address
European Office (Administers cemeteries in France, England, and BENELUX)	Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson, USA (Ret.)	68, rue 19 Janvier, 92 Garches, France or c/o American Embassy, APO New York 09777.
Mediterranean Office (Administers cemeteries in Italy and Tunisia)	Col. James H. Brown	Via Veneto 119/a, Rome, Italy, or c/o American Embassy, APO New York 09794.
Manila Office, Republic of the Philippines	William J. Graulty	American Military Cemetery, Manila, R.P., or APO San Francisco 96528.

For further information, contact the Director of Operations and Finance, American Battle Monuments Commission, 5127 Pulaski Building, Washington, DC 20314. Phone, 202-272-0536.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20235
Phone, 202–673–7835

Winifred A. Pizzano	*Federal Cochairman*
Gov. Joe Frank Harris of Georgia	*States' Cochairman*
Jacqueline L. Phillips	*Alternate Federal Cochairman*
Michael Wenger	*States' Washington Representative*
Francis E. Moravitz	*Commission Executive Director*
Robert L. McCloskey	*General Counsel*
(Vacancy)	*Director of Communications*

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a Federal-State governmental agency concerned with the economic, physical, and social development of the 13-State Appalachian region, which includes parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and all of West Virginia.

The Commission consists of the Governors (or their alternates) of the 13 Appalachian States, and a permanent Federal Cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The State members elect an Appalachian Governor to serve as States' Cochairman. This position rotates every year.

Functions

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 5; 40 U.S.C. App. 1), project proposals must originate in the States and be presented to the Commission; no project can be approved unless it is first approved by the State concerned.

All recommendations of the Commission must be approved by a majority of the Governors and the Federal Cochairman.

Because of the State-Federal nature of the Commission, its staff members are not Federal employees. Commission expenses are shared equally by the Federal Government and the Appalachian States.

Activities

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes a broad spectrum of economic development programs which will contribute to the growth of the 397-county region.

In 1981 Congress asked the Commission for a plan to complete the Appalachian Regional Development Highway System and complete the ARC area development program in 3 to 5 years. The proposed plan would:

Limit ARC highway assistance to construction of only the highest priority 653 miles of the 1,300 unimproved miles in the planned Appalachian Development Highway System;

Focus major Commission area development activities on a 5-year jobs and private investment program;

Complete in 3 years the Commission's health program by bringing basic health care to those counties not yet reached and reducing infant mortality in counties with rates of more than 150 percent of the national average;

Assist, by means of a 5-year program, approximately 67 of the most distressed and underdeveloped counties in the region to meet their most critical needs, especially for safe drinking water and waste disposal; and

Seek help from the private sector, through a development foundation, so that a regional effort can continue after the termination of the Commission.

Publications

Copies of the *Annual Report of Fiscal Year 1983* and *Appalachia: A Journal of* *the Appalachian Regional Commission* are available from the Public Affairs Office, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20235. Phone, 202–673–7968.

Member States—Appalachian Regional Commission

State-Governor	State Alternate	Address
Alabama George C. Wallace	William M. Rushton	Office of State Planning and Federal Programs, Room 181, 135 S. Union St., Montgomery, 36130.
Georgia Joe Frank Harris	Griff Doyle	Department of Community Affairs, Suite 800, 40 Marietta St. NW., Atlanta, 30303.
Kentucky Martha Layne Collins	Larry Hayes	Governor's Office, Capital Bldg., Frankfort, 40601.
Maryland Harry R. Hughes	Hans F. Mayer	State Department of Economic and Community Development, 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, 21401.
Mississippi William A. Allain	W.A. Speights	Special Assistant to the Governor, P.O. Box 139, Jackson, 39205.
New York Mario M. Cuomo	Gail S. Shaffer	Secretary of State, 162 Washington Ave., Albany, 12231.
North Carolina James G. Martin	R. Jack Hawke	Governor's Office, 116 W. Jones St., Raleigh, 27611.
Ohio Richard F. Celeste	Marnie Shaul	Community Development Division, P.O. Box 1001, 30 E. Broad St., Columbus, 43216.
Pennsylvania Dick Thornburgh	James O. Pickard	Department of Commerce, Room 433, Forum Bldg., Harrisburg, 17120.
South Carolina Richard W. Riley	Donald R. Hinson	State House, P.O. Box 11450, Columbia, 29211.
Tennessee Lamar Alexander	Michael McGuire	Community Development Division, Room 1007, Andrew Jackson State Office Bldg., Nashville, 37219.
Virginia Charles S. Robb	Stewart H. Gamage	Department of Housing and Community Development, Fourth Street Office Bldg., Richmond, 23219.
West Virginia Arch A. Moore, Jr.	Katherine Bullard	Governor's Office, State Capitol Complex, Charleston, 25305.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20235. Phone, 202–673–7968.

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Suite 400, 1201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036
Phone, 202–254–8040

Frank Shakespeare	*Chairman*
Ben J. Wattenberg	*Vice Chairman*
	Members:
Clair W. Burgener	
Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr.	
Lane Kirkland	
Arch L. Madsen	
James A. Michener	
Edward N. Ney	
Michael Novak	
James L. Buckley (*ex officio*)	

Walter R. Roberts	*Executive Director*
James Critchlow	*Planning and Research Officer*
Anatole Shub	*Program Officer*
Arthur D. Levin	*Financial Manager*

The Board for International Broadcasting was established by the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 456), approved October 19, 1973.

Functions and Activities

The Board for International Broadcasting, an independent Federal agency responsible to the President and the Congress, consists of nine members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 3 years. Members are selected from among Americans distinguished in the fields of foreign policy or mass communications; no more than five members may be of the same political party.

The Board is served on a permanent basis by an executive staff recruited in accordance with appropriate Office of Personnel Management regulations.

The Board's function is to oversee the operations of Radio Liberty (RL), which broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Radio Free Europe (RFE), which broadcasts to Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Baltic States. The chief operating executive of the merged, nonprofit radio corporation, RFE/RL, Inc., is an *ex officio* member of the Board for International Broadcasting, participating in its activities but not voting in its determinations.

In making Federal grants to the Radios, which were originally organized as nonprofit corporations, the Board is authorized:

To review their mission and operation and to assess the quality, effectiveness, and professional integrity of their broadcasting within the context of the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States;

To encourage the most efficient utilization of available resources and to undertake such studies as may be necessary to identify areas in which the operations of the Radios may be made more efficient and economical;

To apply such financial procedures as it deems necessary to ensure that grants are applied in accordance with the purposes for which such grants are made;

To develop appraisal procedures to ensure that grants are applied in a manner consistent with the broad foreign policy objectives of the United States Government;

To have access to all books, documents, papers, and records of the Radios related or pertinent to Federal assistance;

To procure specialized electronic equipment;

To receive donations, bequests, devises, gifts, and other forms of contributions of cash, services, and other property from persons, corporations, foundations, and all other groups and entities both within the United States and abroad; and to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property for the carrying out of its functions;

To prescribe such regulations as the Board deems necessary to govern the manner in which its functions shall be carried out; and

To report annually to the President and the Congress, summarizing its own activities and evaluating the operation of the Radios during the preceding fiscal year.

Sources of Information

Publications Publications of the Board for International Broadcasting include: *The Board for International Broadcasting, Eleventh Annual Report 1985* and previous annual reports, all available from the Board.

For further information, contact the Program Officer, Board for International Broadcasting, Suite 400, 1201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202-254-8040.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington, DC 20505
Phone, 703-351-1100

William J. Casey	*Director of Central Intelligence*
John N. McMahon	*Deputy Director of Central Intelligence*

[For the Central Intelligence Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 1900]

The Central Intelligence Agency was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), as amended. It now functions under that statute, Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, and other laws, regulations, and directives.

The Director of Central Intelligence is the head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Director of Central Intelligence also is a member of the President's Cabinet and is the principal spokesperson for the Agency and the Intelligence Community. The Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the President or the National Security Council:

Advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

Makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

Correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government;

Performs for intelligence agencies such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished in the Agency;

Collects, produces, and disseminates foreign intelligence and counterintelligence, including information not otherwise obtainable. The collection of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence within the United States shall be coordinated with the FBI as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;

Collects, produces, and disseminates intelligence on foreign aspects of narcotics production and trafficking;

Conducts counterintelligence activities outside the United States and, without assuming or performing any internal security functions, conducts counterintelligence activities within the United States in coordination with the FBI as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;

Coordinates counterintelligence activities and the collection of information not otherwise obtainable when conducted outside the United States by other departments and agencies;

Conducts special activities approved by the President. No agency, except the CIA (or the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war declared by Congress or during any period covered by a report from the President to the Congress under the War Powers Resolution (87 Stat. 555)), may conduct any special activity unless the President determines that another agency is more likely to achieve a particular objective;

Carries out or contracts for research, development, and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized functions;

Protects the security of its installations, activities, information, property, and employees by appropriate means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the CIA, as are necessary;

Conducts such administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as are necessary to perform its functions, including procurement and essential cover and proprietary arrangements; and

Performs such other functions and duties relating to intelligence that affect the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

The Agency has no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.

For further information, contact the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20505. Phone, 703-351-1100.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20425
Phone, 202-376-8177

Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr.	*Chairman*
Morris Abram	*Vice Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Mary Frances Berry	
Esther G. Buckley	
John H. Bunzel	
Robert A. Destro	
Francis S. Guess	
Blandina C. Ramirez	
Linda Chavez	*Staff Director*
Marion A. Bowden	*Deputy Staff Director*
Joel C. Mandelman	*Acting General Counsel*
Caroline Davis Gleiter	*Assistant Staff Director for Research*
Deborah Snow	*Assistant Staff Director for Federal Civil Rights Evaluation*
Albert G. Maltz	*Assistant Staff Director for Administration*
Carol A. Bonosaro	*Assistant Staff Director for Congressional and Public Affairs*
Max Green	*Assistant Staff Director for Program and Policy*
Bert Silver	*Assistant Staff Director for Regional Programs*
Lawrence Glick	*Solicitor*

[For the Commission on Civil Rights statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 701]

The Commission holds public hearings and collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, national origin, or in the administration of justice. Voting rights, enforcement of Federal civil rights laws, and equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing are among specific Commission factfinding efforts.

The Commission on Civil Rights was first created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, as amended, and reestablished by the United States Commission on Civil Rights Act of 1983 (97 Stat. 1301; 42 U.S.C. 1975).

The Commission makes findings of fact but has no enforcement authority. Findings and recommendations are submitted to the President and Congress, and many of the Commission's recommendations have been enacted, either by statute, Executive order, or regulation. The Commission evaluates Federal laws and the effectiveness of Government equal opportunity programs. It also serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

Sources of Information

Publications Commission publications are made available on request from the Publications Management Division, Room 700, 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-8105. A catalog of publications may be secured from this office.

Employment Office of Management, Personnel Division, Room 507. Phone, 202-376-8330.

National Civil Rights Clearinghouse Library The Library is located at 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Room 709. Phone, 202-376-8110.

Complaints Complaints alleging denials of civil rights may be reported to the Office of Federal Civil Rights Evaluation, Room 606. Phone, 202-376-8518.

Regional Offices The Commission has 10 regional offices located in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, San Antonio, Seattle, and Washington, DC.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Commission on Civil Rights, 1121 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-8307. For deaf and hearing-impaired persons, TTY phone, 202-376-8449.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

708 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20006
Phone, 202-566-1066

J. Carter Brown	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Harold Burson	
John S. Chase	
Sondra G. Myers	
Walter A. Netsch	
Alan R. Novak	
Edward D. Stone, Jr.	
Charles H. Atherton	*Secretary and Administrative Officer*

	Members, Board of Architectural Consultants for Georgetown:
John Richard Andrews	
Hugh C. Miller	
Peter J. Vercelli	

The Commission of Fine Arts supplies artistic advice relating to the appearance of Washington, DC. It reviews the plans for all public buildings, parks, and other architectural elements in the Capital and for private structures in certain areas of the city.

The Commission of Fine Arts was established by Congress on May 17, 1910, to advise the President, Members of Congress, and various governmental agencies on matters pertaining to the appearance of Washington, DC (36 Stat. 371; 40 U.S.C. 104, 106). This legislation provided the Government with a permanent commission whose members are qualified to give expert advice on matters relating to art. The legislation directs contracting officers of the Federal and District Governments to call for the Commission's advice on such matters.

Further responsibilities and duties were added by statute (42 Stat. 1509; 43 Stat. 463; 46 Stat. 366; 64 Stat. 903) and by Executive Orders 1259, 1862, and 3524 of October 25, 1910, November 28, 1913, and July 28, 1921, respectively.

Activities

The Commission's members meet monthly to consider designs for public buildings, parks, and those elements which give the Capital its special appearance. Part of the Commission's purpose is the preservation of places and areas of national interest, as defined in the Old Georgetown Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 903).

In particular, the Commission is involved in developing architectural designs that complement Washington's historic structures and districts. Washington's building height limits and the preservation of its broad tree-lined avenues and riverscapes are continuing concerns of the Commission. The quality of design applies to the Mall and monumental city, as well as to the diverse neighborhoods throughout the city.

In brief, the Commission's duties and functions include the aesthetic review of the public works in the National Capital area; design and material for monuments, memorials, and certain designated buildings; land to be acquired for park purposes in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; and building applications in the Old Georgetown and Shipstead-Luce areas.

For further information, contact the Secretary and Administrative Officer, Commission of Fine Arts, 708 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-566-1066.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

2033 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20581
Phone, 202-254-6387

Susan M. Phillips	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Kalo A. Hineman	
Fowler C. West	
William E. Seale	
Robert R. Davis	
Kenneth M. Raisler	*General Counsel*
Molly G. Bayley	*Executive Director*

[For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 140]

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the Federal regulatory agency for futures trading, was established by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; 7 U.S.C. 4a), approved October 23, 1974. The Commission began operation in April 1975, and its authority to regulate futures trading was renewed by Congress in 1978 and in 1982.

CFTC consists of five Commissioners who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. One Commissioner is designated by the President to serve as Chairman. The Commissioners serve staggered 5-year terms, and by law no more than three Commissioners can belong to the same political party.

Functions and Activities

The Commission consists of five major operating components: the divisions of enforcement, economic analysis, trading and markets, and the offices of the executive director and the general counsel.

The Commission regulates trading on the 11 U.S. futures exchanges, which offer active futures and options contracts. It also regulates the activities of numerous commodity exchange members, public brokerage houses (futures Commission merchants), Commission-registered futures industry salespeople and associated persons, and commodity trading advisers and commodity pool operators. Some off-exchange transactions involving instruments similar in nature to futures contracts also fall under CFTC jurisdiction.

The Commission's regulatory and enforcement efforts are designed to ensure that the futures trading process is fair and that it protects both the rights of customers and the financial integrity of the marketplace. CFTC approves the rules under which an exchange proposes to operate and monitors exchange enforcement of those rules. It reviews the terms of proposed futures contracts, and registers companies and individuals who handle customer funds or give trading advice. The Commission also protects the public by enforcing rules that require that customer funds be kept in bank accounts separate from accounts maintained by firms for their own use, and that such customer accounts be marked to present market value at the close of trading each day.

Futures contracts for agricultural commodities were traded in the United States for more than 100 years before futures trading was diversified to include trading in contracts for precious metals, raw materials, foreign currencies, commercial interest rates, and U.S. Government and mortgage securities. Contract diversification has grown in exchange trading volume, a growth not limited to the newer commodities.

CFTC maintains large regional offices in Chicago and New York, cities in which many of the Nation's futures exchanges are located. Smaller regional offices are located in Kansas City and Los Angeles, and there is a suboffice of the Kansas City regional office in Minneapolis.

For further information, contact the Office of Communication and Education Services, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20581. Phone, 202-254-8630.

READEX FICHE best copy available

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

1111 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20207
Phone, 202–634–7740

Terrence M. Scanlon	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Saundra B. Armstrong	
Carol G. Dawson	
Stuart M. Statler	
(1 Vacancy)	
Daniel R. Levinson	*General Counsel*
Leonard DeFiore	*Executive Director*
Edward D. Harrill	*Director, Office of Congressional Relations*
Sadye E. Dunn	*Secretary*

[For the Consumer Product Safety Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 1000]

The purpose of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; to assist consumers to evaluate the comparative safety of consumer products; to develop uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimize conflicting State and local regulations; and to promote research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent Federal regulatory agency established by the Consumer Product Safety Act (86 Stat. 1207; 15 U.S.C. 2051), approved October 27, 1972.

In addition to the authority created by the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission has responsibility for implementing provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act (67 Stat. 111; 15 U.S.C. 1191), the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1670; 15 U.S.C. 1471), the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (74 Stat. 372; 15 U.S.C. 1261), and the act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 953; 15 U.S.C. 1211), which prohibits the transportation of refrigerators without door safety devices.

Functions and Activities

To help protect the public from unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, the Commission:

Requires manufacturers to report defects in products that could create substantial product hazards;

Requires, where appropriate, corrective action with respect to specific substantially hazardous consumer products already in commerce;

Collects information on consumer product-related injuries and maintains a comprehensive Injury Information Clearinghouse;

Conducts research on consumer product hazards;

Encourages and assists in the development of voluntary standards related to the safety of consumer products;

Establishes, where appropriate, mandatory consumer product standards;

Bans, where appropriate, hazardous consumer products; and

Conducts outreach programs for consumers, industry, and local governments.

Offices

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has headquarters offices at 1111 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20207, and 5401 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20207. Its regional offices are in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, New York, and San

Francisco. Resident posts are maintained in various cities.

Sources of Information

Information on Commission activities may be obtained from the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207. Phone, 301–492–6580.

A public information room is maintained at the Commission headquarters. The Commission also operates a toll-free Consumer Product Safety Hotline, 800–638–CPSC, and a teletypewriter for the hearing-impaired, 800–638–8270 (in Maryland only, 800–492–8104).

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 1111 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20207. Phone, 301–492–6580.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460
Phone, 202–382–2090

Lee M. Thomas	*Administrator*
A. James Barnes	*Deputy Administrator*
	Staff Offices:
Edward B. Finch	*Chief, Office of Administrative Law Judges*
Nathaniel Scurry	*Director, Office of Civil Rights*
John M. Ropes	*Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Terry F. Yosie	*Director, Science Advisory Board*
Fitzhugh Green	*Associate Administrator for International Activities*
Carolyn Clinton	*Associate Administrator for Regional Operations*
	Program Offices:
Howard M. Messner	*Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management*
Seymour D. Greenstone	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management*
C. Morgan Kinghorn	*Director, Office of the Comptroller*
K. Kirke Harper	*Director, Office of Human Resources Management*
John C. Chamberlin	*Director, Office of Administration*
Edward J. Hanley	*Director, Office of Information Resources Management*
Willis Greenstreet	*Director, Office of Administration and Resources Management—Research Triangle Park, NC*
William J. Benoit	*Director, Office of Administration—Cincinnati, OH*
Courtney M. Price	*Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring*

Terrell E. Hunt	*Director, Office of Criminal Enforcement and Special Litigation*
Michael Alushin	*Associate Enforcement Counsel, Air Enforcement Division*
Glen L. Unterberger	*Associate Enforcement Counsel, Water Enforcement Division*
Fred Steihl	*Associate Enforcement Counsel, Hazardous Waste Enforcement Division*
Francis S. Blake	*General Counsel*
Gerald H. Yamada	*Deputy General Counsel*
Milton Russell	*Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation*
Jack Campbell	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning and Evaluation*
Richard D. Morgenstern	*Director, Office of Policy Analysis*
C. Ronald Smith	*Director, Office of Standards and Regulations*
Ronald Brand	*Director, Office of Management Systems and Evaluation*
Josephine S. Cooper	*Assistant Administrator for External Affairs*
Richard E. Sanderson	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for External Affairs*
Mary McCarthy O'Reilly	*Acting Director, Office of Private and Public Sector Liaison*
Gregg Ward	*Director, Office of Congressional Liaison*
Paul Schutte	*Acting Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Allan Hirsch	*Director, Office of Federal Activities*
Steadman Overman	*Director, Office of Legislative Analysis*
John C. Martin	*Inspector General*
Donald E. Kirkendall	*Deputy Inspector General*
Ernest E. Bradley III	*Assistant Inspector General, Office of Audit*
John E. Barden	*Assistant Inspector General, Office of Investigations*
Roscoe R. Davis	*Assistant Inspector General, Office of Management and Technical Assessment*
Henry L. Longest II	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Water*
Henry L. Longest II	*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water*
Rebecca W. Hanmer	*Director, Office of Water Enforcement and Permits*
Edwin L. Johnson	*Director, Office of Water Regulations and Standards*
William A. Whittington	*Director, Office of Municipal Pollution Control*
Victor Kimm	*Director, Office of Drinking Water*
Tudor Davies	*Director, Office of Marine and Estuarine Protection*
Marion Mlay	*Director, Office of Ground-Water Protection*
Jack W. McGraw	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response*
Stephen R. Wassersug	*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response*
John H. Skinner	*Director, Office of Solid Waste*
William N. Hedeman, Jr.	*Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response*

Gene A. Lucero	*Director, Office of Waste Programs Enforcement*
Charles L. Elkins	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation*
Charles Freed	*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation*
Gerald Emison	*Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards*
Richard D. Wilson	*Director, Office of Mobile Sources*
Sheldon Myers	*Acting Director, Office of Radiation Programs*
John A. Moore	*Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances*
Marcia E. Williams	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances*
Steven Schatzow	*Director, Office of Pesticide Programs*
Don R. Clay	*Director, Office of Toxic Substances*
A.E. Conroy II	*Director, Office of Compliance Monitoring*
Bernard D. Goldstein	*Assistant Administrator for Research and Development*
Donald J. Ehreth	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Research and Development*
Courtney Riordan	*Director, Office of Acid Deposition, Environmental Monitoring and Quality Assurance*
Carl R. Gerber	*Director, Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology*
Erich W. Bretthauer	*Director, Office of Environmental Processes and Effects Research*
Robert L. Dixon	*Director, Office of Health Research*
Roger S. Cortes	*Director, Office of Exploratory Research*
Elizabeth L. Anderson	*Director, Office of Health and Environmental Assessment*

[For the Environmental Protection Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 1]

The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.

The Environmental Protection Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective December 2, 1970.

The Environmental Protection Agency was created to permit coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment. EPA endeavors to abate and control pollution systematically, by proper integration of a variety of research, monitoring, standard setting, and enforcement activities. As a complement to its other activities, EPA coordinates and supports research and antipollution activities by State and local governments, private and public groups, individuals, and educational institutions. EPA also reinforces efforts among other Federal agencies with respect to the impact of their operations on the environment, and it is specifically charged with publishing its determinations when those hold that a proposal is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. In all, EPA is designed to serve as the public's advocate for a livable environment.

Activities

Air and Radiation Programs The air activities of the Agency include development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for air pollution control; enforcement of standards; development of national standards for air quality, emission standards for new stationary sources, and emission standards for hazardous pollutants; technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional air activities; and provision of training in the field of air pollution control. Related activities include technical assistance to States and agencies having radiation protection programs; a national surveillance and inspection program for measuring radiation levels in the environment.

For further information, call 202–382–7400.

Water Programs EPA's water quality activities represent a coordinated effort to restore the Nation's waters. The functions of this program include development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for water pollution control; ground water protection; marine and estuarine protection, water supply; enforcement of standards; water quality standards and effluent guidelines development; technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional water activities; development of programs for technical assistance and technology transfer; and provision of training in the field of water quality.

For further information, call 202–382–5700.

Solid Waste and Emergency Response Programs The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response provides policy, guidance, and direction for the Agency's solid waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include development of program policy; development of hazardous waste standards and regulations; enforcement of applicable laws and regulations; guidelines and standards for land disposal of hazardous wastes; analyses on the recovery of useful energy from solid waste; and provision of technical assistance in the development, management, and operation of waste management activities.

For further information, call 202–382–4610.

Pesticides and Toxic Substances Programs The Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances is responsible for developing national strategies for the control of toxic substances; directing the pesticides and toxic substances enforcement activities; developing criteria for assessing chemical substances, standards for test protocols for chemicals, rules and procedures for industry reporting and regulations for the control of substances deemed to be hazardous to man or the environment; and evaluating and assessing the impact of existing chemicals, new chemicals, and chemicals with new uses to determine the hazard and, if needed, develop appropriate restrictions.

Additional activities include control and regulation of pesticides and reduction in their use to ensure human safety and protection of environmental quality; establishment of tolerance levels for pesticides which occur in or on food; monitoring of pesticide residue levels in food, humans, and nontarget fish and wildlife and their environments; and investigation of pesticide accidents.

It also coordinates activities under its statutory responsibilities with other agencies for the assessment and control of toxic substances and pesticides.

For further information, call 202–382–2902.

Research and Development The Office of Research and Development is responsible for a national research program in pursuit of technological controls of all forms of pollution. It directly supervises the research activities of EPA's national laboratories and gives technical policy direction to those laboratories which support the program responsibilities of EPA's regional offices. Close coordination of the various research programs is designed to yield a synthesis of knowledge from the biological, physical, and social sciences which can be interpreted in terms of total human and environmental needs.

General functions include management of selected demonstration programs, planning for Agency environmental quality monitoring programs, coordination of Agency monitoring efforts with those of other Federal agencies, the States, and other public bodies, and dissemination of Agency research, development, and demonstration results.

For further information, call 202-382-7676.

Regional Offices

EPA's 10 regional offices represent the Agency's commitment to the development of strong local programs for pollution abatement. The Regional Administrators are the Agency's principal representatives in the regions in contacts and relationships with Federal, State, interstate and local agencies, industry, academic institutions, and other public and private groups. They are responsible for accomplishing within their regions the national program objectives established by the Agency. They develop, propose, and implement an approved regional program for comprehensive and integrated environmental protection activities.

Regional Offices—Environmental Protection Agency

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Administrator	Address
I	Michael R. Deland	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203.
II	Christopher J. Daggett	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
III	James M. Seif	841 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19107.
IV	Jack E. Ravan	345 Courtland St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30365.
V	Valdas V. Adamkus	230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
VI	Dick Whittington	1201 Elm St., Dallas, TX 75270.
VII	Morris Kay	726 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101.
VIII	John G. Wells	999 18th St., Denver, CO 80202.
IX	Judith E. Ayres	215 Fremont St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
X	Ernesta B. Barnes	1200 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98101.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Contracts and Procurement Procurement and Contracts Management Division. Phone, 202-382-5020.

Employment Personnel Management Division. Phone, 202-382-3144.

Freedom of Information Freedom of Information Officer. Phone, 202-382-4048.

Telephone Directory Available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Phone, 202-382-4361. Or write to the Public Information Office of the nearest EPA Regional Office.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20507
Phone, 202-634-6922

Clarence Thomas	*Chairman*
Jeffrey I. Zuckerman	*Chief of Staff*
Sandra Little	*Special Assistant*
Richard Komer	*Special Assistant*
(Vacancy)	*Vice Chairman*
Rosalie Gaull Silberman	*Commissioner*
Sylvia Danovitch	*Special Assistant*
Clint Bolick	*Special Assistant*
William A. Webb	*Commissioner*
Raj Gupta	*Special Assistant*
Cassandra Menoken	*Special Assistant*
Tony Gallegos	*Commissioner*
Benjamin Rodriguez	*Special Assistant*
Jaime Ramon	*Legal Assistant*
Fred W. Alvarez	*Commissioner*
Robert G. Planansky	*Special Assistant*
Barbara Lipsky	*Special Assistant*
Johnny J. Butler	*Acting General Counsel*
Allyson K. Duncan	*Acting Legal Counsel*
Paul Royston	*Director, Office of Program Research*
Dolores Rozzi	*Director, Office of Review and Appeals*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Office of Special Projects*
James Troy	*Director, Office of Program Operations*
Joseph Schutt	*Director, Office of Audit*
Phyllis Berry	*Director, Office of Congressional Affairs*
John Seal	*Director, Office of Management*
John H. Drof	*Acting Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Gilbert Sandate	*Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Staff*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy General Counsel*

The purposes of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) are to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or age in hiring, promoting, firing, wages, testing, training, apprenticeship and all other conditions of employment. The Commission also promotes voluntary action programs by employers, unions and community organizations to make equal employment opportunity an actuality. EEOC also is responsible for all compliance and enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among Federal employees and applicants, including handicap discrimination.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 253; 42 U.S.C. 2000e), and became operational July 2, 1965. Title VII was amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 103; 42 U.S.C. 2000e) and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2076; 42 U.S.C. 2000e).

Executive Order 12067 of June 30, 1978, effective July 1, 1978, abolished the Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council, and transferred its duties to the Commission, with responsibility for providing coherence and direction to the Government's equal employment opportunity efforts. The Executive order also required that strong uniform enforcement standards be applied throughout the Government, standardized data collection procedures, joint training programs, the sharing of enforcement-related data among agencies, and the development of methods and priorities for complaint and compliance reviews.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978, effective May 6, 1978, transferred Federal equal employment functions from the Civil Service Commission to EEOC, effective on January 1, 1979. Functions transferred on January 1, 1979, included section 717 of title VII, which prohibits discrimination in employment in the Federal Government on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; Executive Order No. 11478 of August 8, 1969, which set forth the U.S. policy of providing for equal employment opportunity in the Federal Government through affirmative action programs in Federal departments and agencies; Equal Pay Act of 1963 (EPA) (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) in the Federal sector; and Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621) in the Federal sector. Also transferred was section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 390; 29 U.S.C. 791), which pertains to employment discrimination against handicapped persons in the Federal Government.

On July 1, 1979, responsibility for enforcement in private industry as well as in State and local governments of the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which prohibits sex-based pay differences where the work performed is of equal skill, effort, and responsibility; and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, which prohibits job discrimination against workers 40 to 70 years of age, was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Commission.

Under ADEA and EPA, the union, as an employer, is prohibited from discriminating against its employees or from causing an employer to discriminate. ADEA prohibits unions from discriminating against their members, while EPA does not.

The Commission operates through a 48-office field structure, which integrates legal and complaint processing functions.

Activities

Compliance Activities The Commission's field offices receive written charges of job discrimination under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (78 Stat. 253; 42 U.S.C. 2000e), the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206), and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621). They also receive written or oral complaints under ADEA and EPA. These charges or complaints may be against public or private employers, labor organizations, joint labor-management and apprenticeship programs, and public or private employment agencies. Field offices may initiate investigations to find violations of ADEA and EPA. Members of the Commission also may initiate charges alleging that a violation of title VII has occurred. Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 390; 29 U.S.C. 791) covers Federal employees and applicants only.

Charges of title VII violations in private industry or State or local governments must be filed with the Commission within 180 days of the alleged violation, (or up to 300 days where a State or local fair employment practices agency initially was contacted), and the Commission is responsible for notifying persons so charged within 10 days of the receipt of a new charge. Before investigation, a charge must be deferred for 60 days to a local fair employment practices agency in States and municipalities where an agency with an enforceable fair employment practices law exists. The deferral period is 120 days for an agency which has been operating less than 1 year. Under a worksharing agreement executed between the Commission and State and local fair employment practices agencies, the Commission routinely will assume jurisdiction over certain charges of discrimination and proceed with its investigation rather than wait for the expiration of the deferral period.

The Commission has instituted new procedural regulations under title VII which encourage settlement of charges of discrimination prior to a determination by the agency on the merits of the charges. In addition, factfinding conferences may be required as part of the investigation and may assist in establishing the framework for a negotiated settlement. After an investigation, if there is reasonable cause to believe the charge is true, the district, area or local office attempts to remedy the alleged unlawful practices through the informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion.

Unless an acceptable conciliation agreement has been secured, the Commission may, after 30 days from the date the charge was filed, bring suit in an appropriate Federal district court. The Attorney General brings suit when a State or local government, governmental agency or a political subdivision, is involved. If the Commission or the Attorney General does not proceed in this manner, at the conclusion of the administrative procedures, or earlier at the request of the charging party, a Notice of Right-to-Sue is issued which allows the charging party to proceed within 90 days in a Federal district court. In appropriate cases the Commission may intervene in such civil action if the case is of general public interest. The investigation and conciliation of charges having an industrywide or national impact are coordinated or conducted by the Office of Systemic Programs.

Under the provisions of title VII, section 706(f)(2), as amended by section 5 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 107; 42 U.S.C. 2000e-6), if it is concluded after a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, the Commission or the Attorney General, in a case involving a State or local government, governmental agency or political subdivision, may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of a charge.

Complaints Against the Federal Government Federal employees or applicants who want to file complaints of job discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or physical or mental handicap must first consult an equal employment opportunity counselor within their agency within 30 calendar days of the alleged act. If the complaint cannot be resolved informally, the person may file a formal complaint within 15 calendar days following the final interview with the counselor. (An individual who wishes to file a complaint under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) need not follow these procedures. Such complaints may be filed directly with the Commission—within 2 years of the alleged violation—and can be kept confidential. An individual may also elect to file suit under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 without prior resort to the agency or to EEOC.)

A complaint under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621) against a Federal agency or department must be filed in that agency or department with the agency or department head, director of equal employment opportunity, head of the field installation, equal employment opportunity officer, Federal women's program manager, or the Hispanic employment program manager (or any designee).

Charges or Complaints Under the Age Discrimination in Employment or Equal Pay Acts An age discrimination charge must be filed with EEOC within 180 days of the alleged violation. This is extended to 300 days if a State has a statute prohibiting age discrimination and a mechanism for enforcement. The charging party may file suit after waiting 60 days for EEOC to attempt to eliminate the unlawful practice through informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion. Should the Commission take legal action, an individual covered by such action may not file a private suit. If an individual files a complaint of age discrimination, his or her name will be kept confidential but the individual filing the complaint cannot bring a private suit unless he or she elects to file a charge first in accordance with the above requirements.

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (81 Stat. 602; 29 U.S.C. 621) and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (77 Stat. 56; 29 U.S.C. 206) cover most employees or applicants in private industry and Federal, State, and local governments.

A lawsuit under the Equal Pay Act of 1963 may be filed by the Commission or by the complainant. There are no prerequisites to individual actions under this law. Back wages can be recovered for a period of up to 2 years prior to the filing of a suit, except in the case of willful violation, where 3 years backpay may be recovered. The name of the individual filing the complaint is kept confidential.

Other Activities The Commission participates in the development of the employment discrimination law through the issuance of guidelines, publication of significant Commission decisions, and involvement in litigation brought under title VII and related statutes, and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.

The Commission has direct liaison with Federal, State, and local governments, employer and union organizations, trade associations, civil rights organizations, and other agencies and organizations concerned with employment of minority group members and women. The Commission engages in and contributes to the cost of research and other mutual interest projects with State and local agencies charged with the administration of fair employment practices laws. Furthermore, the Commission enters into worksharing agreements with the State and local agencies in order to avoid duplication of effort by identifying specific charges to be investigated by the respective agencies.

The Commission is also a major publisher of data on the employment status of minorities and women. Through six employment surveys (EEO-1 through EEO-6) covering private employers, apprenticeship programs, labor unions, State and local governments, elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities, the Commission tabulates and stores data on the ethnic, racial, and sex characteristics of employees at all job levels within the reported groups.

Research information thus collected is shared with selected Federal agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, and others. It is also made available, in appropriate form, for public use.

Sources of Information

Library Room 298, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-634-6991.

Employment The Commission selects its employees from various examinations and registers, including Mid-Level and Senior-Level registers; various secretarial, typing, and stenographic registers; and the Equal Opportunity Specialist register. Employment inquiries or applications for positions in the headquarters office should be directed to the Personnel Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Room 330, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-634-7002, or contact the appropriate district office for district office positions.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Public Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Room 412, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202-634-6922.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20571
Phone, 202–566–8990

William H. Draper III	*President and Chairman*
John A. Bohn, Jr.	*First Vice President and Vice Chairman*
Richard W. Heldridge	*Director*
Rita M. Rodriguez	*Director*
Richard H. Hughes	*Director*
Joseph H. Gainer, Jr.	*Acting General Counsel*
James R. Sharpe	*Senior Vice President—Direct Credits and Financial Guarantees*
William M. Arnold	*Senior Vice President—Exporter Credits, Guarantees and Insurance*
Raymond J. Albright	*Vice President—Asia*
J. Russell Boner	*Vice President—Public Affairs and Publications*
Theodore A. Chapman	*Chief, Business and International Review*
Richard D. Crafton	*Vice President—Latin America*
James W. Crist	*Vice President—Exporter Credits and Guarantees*
James C. Cruse	*Vice President—Policy Analysis*
Albert H. Hamilton	*Government Affairs Officer*
Joan P. Harris	*Corporate Secretary*
James K. Hess	*Treasurer—Controller*
Robert J. Kaiser	*Vice President—Marketing*
John J. McDonnell	*Vice President—Contract Administration*
Thomas E. Moran	*Vice President—Europe and Canada*
Clayton Norris	*Vice President—Africa and Middle East*
Nancy S. Pigman	*Congressional Relations Officer*
Stephen D. Proctor	*Vice President—Claims*
Helene H. Wall	*Administrative Officer*
Joseph R. Williams	*Vice President—Exporter Insurance*
John W. Wisniewski	*Vice President—Engineering*

[For the Export-Import Bank of the United States statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 401]

The Export-Import Bank of the United States, known as Eximbank, facilitates and aids in financing exports of U.S. goods and services. Eximbank has implemented a variety of programs to meet the needs of the U.S. exporting community, according to the size of the transaction. These programs take the form of loans or the issuance of guarantees and insurance, so that exporters and private banks can extend appropriate financing without taking undue risks. Eximbank's direct lending program is limited to larger sales of U.S. products and services around the world. The guarantees, insurance, and medium-term credit programs have been designed to assist exporters in smaller sales of products and services.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington was authorized in 1934 as a banking corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia (Executive Order 6581, February 2, 1934). The Bank was continued as an agency of the United States by acts of Congress in 1935, 1937, 1939, and 1940. It was made an independent agency of the Government by the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 526; 12 U.S.C. 635), subsequently amended in 1947 to reincorporate the Bank under Federal charter. The name was changed to

Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) by act of March 13, 1968 (82 Stat. 47).

The purpose of the Bank is to aid in financing and to facilitate exports of U.S. goods and services.

The Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, expresses the congressional policy that the Bank should, as its primary mandate, expand U.S. exports through fully competitive financing, but terms and conditions need not be equivalent to those offered by foreign countries as long as the effect of such terms and conditions is to neutralize financing offered by the Bank's counterparts; that the Bank should supplement and encourage but not compete with private capital; that loans should generally be for specific purposes, at rates based both upon the Bank's primary mandate to provide competitive financing as well as the average cost of money to the Bank, and should offer reasonable assurance of repayment; that small business should be encouraged to participate in international commerce; and that in authorizing loans or guarantees, consideration should be given to possible adverse effects upon the competitive position of U.S. industry, availability of materials which are in short supply in the United States, and employment in the United States.

Activities

The Bank is authorized to have outstanding loans, guarantees, and insurance in aggregate amount up to $40 billion; capital stock of $1 billion ; and may borrow from the United States Treasury up to $6 billion outstanding at any one time. Over the past 51 years, Eximbank has supported exports through a wide variety of loan, guarantee, and insurance programs. These programs were established to increase export opportunities for American business, to provide American exporters with financing that is competitive in the world market, and to reduce the risks associated with the export business.

Acting through its Medium-Term Credit Program, Small Business Credit Program, and direct loans, Eximbank provides medium- and long-term fixed-rate financing in support of American exporters who face officially supported foreign competition in the world market. For U.S. banks extending medium-term export financing to foreign buyers and domestic or foreign financial institutions that finance major long-term exports by American business, Eximbank guarantee programs provide assurance that export credits will be repaid.

Eximbank acts to reduce the risks of buyer default for American exporters under a variety of insurance programs administered by the Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA). FCIA, an association of the U.S. insurance companies organized by Eximbank in 1961, sells and services export credit insurance policies under agency and reinsurance agreements with Eximbank. FCIA policies insure against risks of default in both short- and medium-term export transactions and are available to U.S. exporters or financial institutions. Policies are available in a variety of insurance plans that are tailored to the special needs of different types of exporters and financial institutions.

Other Eximbank programs include the Working Capital Guarantee Program, a loan guarantee program designed to provide eligible exporters with access to working capital loans from commercial lenders, and the Engineering Multiplier Program, which provides fixed-rate financing in support of project-related design services or feasibility studies with potential for generating further procurement of American exports.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Export-Import Bank of the United States, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20571. Phone, 202-566-8990.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102
Phone, 703–883–4000

Federal Farm Credit Board:[1]

William D. Wampler (Baltimore)	*Chairman*
Ralph Raikes (Omaha)	*Vice Chairman*
	Members:
Tom H. Carothers (Texas)	
Leonard R. Fouts (Louisville)	
Joseph A. Kyser (Jackson, MS)	
Paul I. Enns (Sacramento)	
Crete B. Harvey (St. Louis)	
Melvin A. Ensley (Spokane)	
Ralph Ball (Wichita)	
W. Proctor Scarboro (Columbia)	
Dwight L. Tripp (Springfield, MA)	
Jewell Haaland (St. Paul)	
George Steele (Secretary of Agriculture Representative)	
Kenneth J. Auberger	*Secretary*

Officials:

Donald E. Wilkinson	*Governor*
(Vacancy)	*Senior Deputy Governor*
Larry W. Edwards	*Deputy Governor/Chief Examiner, Office of Examination and Supervision*
Larry H. Bacon	*Deputy Governor, Office of Administration*
Frederick R. Medero	*General Counsel*

[For the Farm Credit Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Parts 600 and 611]

The Farm Credit Administration is responsible for the supervision, examination, and coordination of the borrower-owned banks and associations that comprise the cooperative Farm Credit System. These institutions are the Federal land banks that make long-term loans on farm or rural real estate, or real estate connected with a commercial fisherman's operation, through local Federal land bank associations; the Federal intermediate credit banks providing short- and intermediate-term loan funds to production credit associations and other institutions financing farmers, ranchers, rural homeowners, owners of farm-related businesses, and commercial fishermen; and the banks for cooperatives that make loans of all kinds to agricultural and aquatic cooperatives. The loan funds provided borrowers by these institutions are obtained primarily through the sale of securities to investors in the Nation's capital markets.

Cooperative Farm Credit System

The Farm Credit Administration, an independent agency, supervises and coordinates activities of the cooperative Farm Credit System. The System is comprised of Federal land banks and Federal land bank associations, Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives. Initially capitalized by the United States, the entire System is now owned by its users.

The System is designed to provide adequate and dependable credit and closely related services to farmers, ranchers, producers, or harvesters of aquatic products; persons engaged in providing on-the-farm services; rural homeowners; and to associations of farmers, ranchers, producers, or harvesters of aquatic products or federations of such associations that operate on a cooperative basis and are engaged in marketing, processing, supply, or business service functions for the benefit of their members.

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[1] For the territory represented by each member, see the Farm Credit Banks listing on page 496.

Authority for the organization and activities of the institutions comprising the cooperative Farm Credit System and that operate under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration may be found in the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (85 Stat. 583; 12 U.S.C. 2001 note), approved December 10, 1971, as amended.

Management A 13-member Federal Farm Credit Board serves part-time as the policymaking body for the Farm Credit Administration. Twelve members of this Board are appointed by the President of the United States for 6-year terms. When making the appointments, the President gives consideration to nominees of the Federal land bank associations, production credit associations, and cooperatives holding stock in the bank for cooperatives in the respective Farm Credit districts. The 13th member of the Board is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and serves as his representative.

The Board appoints the Governor, who is the chief executive officer of the Farm Credit Administration.

District Organization The country is divided into 12 Farm Credit districts. At the same location in each district there is a Federal land bank, a Federal intermediate credit bank, and a bank for cooperatives. There also is a Central Bank for Cooperatives in Denver, CO.

Each of the 12 Farm Credit districts has a district Farm Credit board of seven members. These boards set policies and hire management for each of the three banks in their respective districts and also act as district boards setting policies governing those functions that the three banks carry on jointly.

The Federal land bank associations, production credit associations, and cooperatives holding stock in the respective banks in each Farm Credit district each elect two directors to the district board. The seventh member of the board, the director at large, is appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with the advice and consent of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Federal Land Banks and Federal Land Bank Associations

The authority for the activities of the Federal land banks and Federal land bank associations may be found in title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All the stock of the 437 Federal land bank associations is owned by their member-borrowers, and all the stock of the 12 Federal land banks is owned by the associations.

Federal land bank loans may be obtained only with the endorsement of the associations. When a loan is granted, the borrower purchases stock in the association equal to at least 5 percent of his loan. The association purchases a like amount of stock in the land bank. When the loan is repaid, the stock in the bank and in the association is retired.

Each Federal land bank association is controlled by a board of directors elected by and from the membership. Each association member is entitled to one vote in the election of directors and in other matters regarding the association.

Eligibility Federal land bank loans may be made to persons who are or become members of Federal land bank associations and who are bona fide farmers, ranchers, or commercial fishermen who furnish farmers or ranchers services directly related to on-farm operating needs, or who are owners of rural homes. Loans may be made for terms of from 5 to 40 years.

Security Federal land bank loans may be made in amounts of up to 85 percent of the appraised value of the real estate security and are secured by first liens on such real estate. Additional security may be required to supplement the real estate security, and credit factors other than the ratio between the amount of the loan and the security value are given due consideration. Federal land banks are authorized to make loans of up to 97 percent of the appraised value of the real estate security if guaranteed by a Federal Government unit, such as the Farmers Home Administration or a State government.

Purposes of Loans Loans may be made to farmers and ranchers for any agricultural purpose or other needs of the applicant. Loans also may be made to rural residents for the purpose of financing housing. However, rural housing financing shall be for single-family, moderately priced dwellings in towns and villages where the population does not exceed 2,500 persons. A Federal land bank is limited to rural housing loans totaling 15 percent of the total amount of its loans outstanding.

Loans also may be made to commercial fishermen whose operations are secured by real estate.

Farm Credit Banks

Location	Territory
Springfield, MA	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.
Baltimore, MD	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Virginia, West Virginia.
Columbia, SC	Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Louisville, KY	Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee.
Jackson, MS	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi.
St. Louis, MO	Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri.
St. Paul, MN	Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin.
Omaha, NE	Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming.
Wichita, KS	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma.
Austin, TX	Texas.
Sacramento, CA	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah.
Spokane, WA	Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.

Interest Rates All Federal land banks have variable interest rate plans in which interest rates may be raised or lowered in relation to the cost of money. These plans have the effect of spreading money costs evenly among all borrowers.

Sources of Loan Funds Loan funds are obtained primarily through the sale of consolidated bonds and discount notes to investors. These bonds and notes are not guaranteed by the Government either as to principal or interest.

The Federal land banks use the notes and mortgages of their borrowers and other assets as collateral for the bonds.

Where To Apply for a Loan Persons wishing to obtain credit from a Federal land bank should apply to the Federal land bank association in the community nearest to the location of the property that will secure the loan.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks

The authority for the activities of the Federal intermediate credit banks may be found in title II of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All of the capital stock of the 12 Federal intermediate credit banks is owned by the 359 local production credit associations. Other financing institutions that discount the notes of farmers with the banks provide some of the necessary capital by holding participation certificates issued to them by the banks.

Types of Loans The Federal intermediate credit banks make loans to, and discount agricultural paper for, production credit associations, State and national banks, livestock loan companies, agricultural credit corporations, and similar organizations.

The Federal intermediate credit banks do not generally lend directly to individuals or conduct a general banking business. However, they may participate in loans with production credit associations. They also may invest in the capital stock or surplus of production credit associations.

Discount Rate The discount or interest rate charged by a Federal intermediate credit bank is determined by the board of directors of the bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration.

Source of Loan Funds The banks obtain the funds they use in their lending operations primarily from sales to investors of consolidated bonds and discount notes. These bonds and notes are not guaranteed by the Government, either as to principal or interest.

Production Credit Associations

The authority for the activities of the production credit associations may be found in title II of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All the voting stock in the 359 production credit associations is owned by their borrowers.

When a loan is granted, the borrower invests at least 5 percent of the amount of his loan in the capital stock of the association. When the loan is repaid he may either list the stock for sale back to the association or convert it to nonvoting stock.

Each production credit association is controlled by a board of directors elected by and from its active borrowers. Each association member is entitled to one vote in these elections and on other matters affecting the association regardless of the amount of stock he owns.

Eligibility Production credit association loans of up to 10 years may be made to bona fide farmers or ranchers, persons engaged in performing on-the-farm services to farmers, and rural residents. Loans to commercial fishermen may be extended up to 15 years. Production credit associations may also participate in loans with other associations or with commercial banks.

Purposes of Loans Loans may be made for any agricultural or commercial fishing purpose or other requirements of eligible borrowers. However, loans made for the purchase, repair, or maintenance of rural homes or the purchase of mobile homes may not exceed 15 percent of the total loans outstanding for all associations in a district. Such loans cannot be made in towns or villages where the population exceeds 2,500 persons.

Interest Rates Production credit associations provide credit to members at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound business practices. The rate is dependent, in part, on the rates charged by the respective Federal intermediate credit banks under rate programs approved by the Farm Credit Administration. Dividends on stock and patronage distributions to members which may be paid by the associations could have the effect of lowering the rate of interest charged.

Source of Loan Funds The associations obtain most of their loan funds from the Federal intermediate credit banks.

Where To Apply for a Loan Borrowers seeking loans from production credit associations should contact the association serving the county in which they live.

Banks for Cooperatives

The authority for the activities of the banks for cooperatives may be found in title III of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Ownership All of the capital stock of the 12 district banks for cooperatives is held by borrowing cooperatives. All of the stock of the Central Bank for Cooperatives is held by the district banks.

The Central Bank for Cooperatives is controlled by a board of 13 directors. Twelve of these directors are elected, one each, by the district boards. The 13th is appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with the advice and consent of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Eligibility Any association of farmers, ranchers, or producers or harvesters of aquatic products, or any federation of such associations operating on a cooperative basis and providing marketing, processing, supply, or business service functions for its members may be eligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives.

However, 80 percent of the voting control of such associations (60 percent in the case of rural electric, telephone, and public utility cooperatives) must be held by bona fide farmers, ranchers, or producers or harvesters of aquatic products or federations of such associations. The cooperative also must do as much business with or for members as it does with or for nonmembers. Excepted from this requirement is business transacted with the United States and services and supplies furnished by the cooperative as a public utility.

Types of Loans The banks for cooperatives make three basic types of loans that are adapted to the particular needs of cooperatives. These are seasonal loans, term loans, and loans secured by commodities.

All the banks work together to provide a complete loan service to cooperatives. The Central Bank for Cooperatives participates with the district banks on larger loans and finances international transactions of eligible borrowers.

Interest Rates Interest rates are determined by the boards of directors with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration. Distributions of earnings by the banks to their borrowers have the effect of reducing the rates of interest.

Source of Loan Funds The banks for cooperatives obtain the bulk of their loan funds through the sale of consolidated bonds and discount notes to investors. These bonds and notes are not guaranteed or insured by the Government in any way.

Where To Apply for a Loan A cooperative wishing to apply for a loan should contact the bank for cooperatives serving the State in which the cooperative has its headquarters.

Sources of Information

Publications Publications and information on the Farm Credit Administration and the cooperative Farm Credit System may be obtained by writing to the Congressional and Public Affairs Division, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102. Phone, 703-883-4056.

Procurement The procurement office of the Farm Credit Administration may be contacted by writing to the Administrative Division, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102. Phone, 703-883-4147.

For further information, contact the Congressional and Public Affairs Division, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102. Phone, 703-883-4000.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20554
Phone, 202-655-4000

Mark S. Fowler	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
James H. Quello	
Mimi Weyforth Dawson	
Henry M. Rivera	
Dennis R. Patrick	
	Officials:
Edward J. Minkel	*Managing Director*
Jack D. Smith	*General Counsel*
Robert E. Powers	*Chief Scientist*
William A. Russell, Jr.	*Director, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs*

Peter K. Pitsch	*Chief, Office of Plans and Policy*
Joseph A. Marino	*Chairman, Review Board*
Thomas B. Fitzpatrick	*Chief, Office of Administrative Law Judges*
James C. McKinney	*Chief, Mass Media Bureau*
Albert Halprin	*Chief, Common Carrier Bureau*
Richard M. Smith	*Chief, Field Operations Bureau*
Robert S. Foosaner	*Chief, Private Radio Bureau*

[For the Federal Communications Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 0]

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. This also includes the promotion of safety of life and property through radio and the use of radio and television facilities to strengthen the national defense.

The Federal Communications Commission was created by the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 15 U.S.C. 21; 47 U.S.C. 35, 151–609) to regulate interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio in the public interest. It was assigned additional regulatory jurisdiction under the provisions of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 419; 47 U.S.C. 701–744). The scope of the regulation includes radio and television broadcasting; telephone, telegraph, and cable television operation; two-way radio and radio operators; and satellite communication.

In administering the programs necessary to carry out its regulatory responsibility, the Commission is assisted by a General Counsel, who in addition to his typical duties exercises exclusive control of court appeals involving broadcast matters, a Managing Director, a Director of Public Affairs, a Chief Scientist, a Chief of Plans and Policy, and the Chiefs of four bureaus, to whom has been delegated certain licensing and grant authority. This licensing and grant responsibility is depicted on page 501.

To assist the Commission in exercising its responsibility in the adjudicatory process, there is a Review Board to review initial decisions and write decisions and an Adjudication Division in the Office of the General Counsel to assist the Commission and individual Commissioners in the disposition of matters arising in cases of adjudication (as defined in the Administrative Procedure Act) which have been designated for hearings. There also is a corps of administrative law judges, qualified and appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, who conduct evidentiary adjudicatory hearings and write initial decisions.

Activities

Mass Media The Mass Media Bureau administers the regulatory program for the following services: direct broadcast satellite (DBS), standard (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television (TV), low power TV (LPTV), translators, instructional TV fixed (ITFS), related broadcast auxiliary services, cable TV microwave radio relay (CARS) and registration of new cable TV systems. The Bureau issues construction permits, operating licenses, and renewals or transfers of such broadcast licenses; and processes registrations, notifications, and petitions for cable TV systems. The Bureau also oversees compliance by broadcasters and cable TV system operators with statutes and Commission policies, and is responsible for maintaining relations with State and local authorities who share responsibility for the regulation of cable TV systems.

For further information, contact the Mass Media Bureau. Phone, 202–632–6460.

Common Carrier Communications In interstate and international common carrier communications by telephone, telegraph, radio, and satellite, the Common Carrier Bureau administers the regulatory program. Common carriers include companies, organizations, or individuals providing communications services to the public for hire, who must serve all who wish to use them at established rates. In providing interstate and foreign communications services, common carriers may employ landline wire or electrical or optical cable facilities, point-to-point microwave radio (signals relayed by stations spaced at given intervals), land mobile radio (two-way telephone or one-way signaling communications between base and mobile units), or satellite systems. Communications services between the United States and overseas points by common carriers are provided by ocean cable, high frequency radio, and satellite communications.

For further information, contact the Common Carrier Bureau. Phone, 202-632-6910.

Other Radio Uses The Commission regulates the use of radio for many purposes other than broadcast and common carrier communication. The Private Radio Bureau administers the regulation of the following radio services: aviation, marine, amateur, public fixed stations in Alaska, public safety (police, fire, etc.), industrial (manufacturers, petroleum, etc.), land transportation (railroad, taxicab, etc.), and citizens (private, short-distance radiocommunications, signaling, control of objects, etc.), and of implementing the compulsory provisions of laws and treaties covering the use of radio for the safety of life at sea. The Office of Science and Technology administers the regulation of the experimental and low-power equipment.

Enforcement Much of the investigative and enforcement work of the Commission is carried out by its field staff. The Field Operations Bureau has 6 regional offices, 25 field offices, and 13 monitoring stations. It also operates a nationwide fleet of mobile monitoring vehicles for technical enforcement purposes. The field staff, in effect, are the Commission's "eyes and ears" in detecting radio violations and enforcing rules and regulations. Monitoring stations maintain continuous surveillance of the radio spectrum, detecting unlicensed operation and activities or nonconforming transmission, and furnish radio bearings on ships and planes in distress.

Radio Operators The commercial radio operator program is administered by the Field Operations Bureau. The Private Radio Bureau administers the amateur operator program.

Field Offices—Federal Communications Commission

Field Operations Bureau

Regional Office	Address	Regional Director
Atlanta, GA 30309	Room 433, 1365 Peachtree St. NE.	Carl E. Pyron.
Boston, MA 02109	1500 Customhouse, 165 State St.	Joseph P. Casey.
Park Ridge, IL 60068	Room 306, 1550 Northwest Hwy.	Kent T. Crawford.
Kansas City, MO 64133	Room 320, 8800 E. 63d St.	Samuel B. Stelk.
San Francisco, CA 94105	Room 537, 211 Main St.	Richard I. Vaughan.
Seattle, WA 98174	Room 3244, 915 2d Ave.	William E. Johnson.

Field Offices	Address	Engineer in Charge
Anchorage, AK 99510	Room 240, 1011 E. Tudor Rd.	James E. Sutherland.
Atlanta, GA 30309	Room 440, 1365 Peachtree St. NE.	Angelo R. Ditty, Jr.
Baltimore, MD 21201	Room 1017, 31 Hopkins Plaza	Robert M. Mroz.
Boston, MA 02109	Room 1600, 165 State St.	Vincent F. Kajunski.
Buffalo, NY 14202	Room 1307, 111 W. Huron St.	David A. Viglione.
Chicago, IL 60604	Room 3940, 230 S. Dearborn St.	Russell D. Monie, Jr.

Field Offices—Federal Communications Commission—Continued

Field Operations Bureau—Continued

Field Offices	Address	Engineer in Charge
Dallas, TX 75242	Room 13E7, 1100 Commerce St.	James D. Wells.
Denver, CO 80228	12477 W. Cedar Dr.	Dennis P. Carlton.
Detroit, MI 48226	Room 1054, 231 W. LaFayette St.	Irby C. Tallant.
Hato Rey, PR 00918	Room 747, San Juan Field Office	William C. Berry.
Honolulu, HI 96850	Room 7304, 300 Ala Moana Blvd.	Jack Shedletsky.
Houston, TX 77002	Room 5636, 515 Rusk Ave.	Daniel A. Cantrell.
Kansas City, MO 64133	Room 320, 8800 E. 63d St.	James A. Dailey.
La Mesa, CA 92041	Room 405, 7840 El Cajon Blvd.	William H. Grigsby.
Langhorne, PA 19047	Room 404, 2300 E. Lincoln Hwy.	Ennis C. Coleman, Jr.
Long Beach, CA 90807	Room 501, 3711 Long Beach Blvd.	Lawrence D. Guy.
Miami, FL 33166	8675 NW. 53d St.	John L. Theimer.
New Orleans, LA 70130	Room 1009, 600 South St.	James C. Hawkins.
New York, NY 10014	201 Varick St.	Alexander J. Zimny.
Norfolk, VA 23502	870 N. Military Hwy.	J. Jerry Freeman.
Portland, OR 97204	Room 1782, 1220 SW. 3d Ave.	Charles W. Craig.
St. Paul, MN 55101	Room 691, 316 N. Robert St.	Garrett G. Lysiak.
San Francisco, CA 94111	Room 423, 555 Battery St.	Serge Marti-Volkoff.
Seattle, WA 98174	Room 3256, 915 2d Ave.	Gary P. Soulsby.
Tampa, FL 33607	Room 601, 1211 N. Westshore Blvd.	Ralph M. Barlow.
	Common Carrier Bureau	
New York, NY 10007	Room 1309X, 90 Church St.	Beatrice Shapiro, Chief.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the special subjects listed in the following paragraphs and those concerning licensing/grant requirements in the various services may be directed to the person or office specified or to the Chief of the Bureau or Office listed below as having responsibility for the service, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20554.

Licensing/Grant Responsibility—Federal Communications Commission

Service	Bureau or Office
All broadcasting (radio and television) Registration of cable systems Cable television relay radio	Mass Media Bureau.
Common carrier radio Section 214 of FCC Act Satellite	Common Carrier Bureau.
Experimental radio Type equipment Equipment certification Type approval	Office of Science and Technology.
Aviation radio Amateur radio Ship radio Industrial radio Public safety radio Land transportation Citizens radio Amateur radio operator	Private Radio Bureau.
Commercial radio operators	Field Operations Bureau.

Ex-Parte Information concerning ex-parte presentations should be directed to the Commission's Managing Director. Phone, 202-632-6390.

Contracts and Procurement Direct inquiries to the Chief, Procurement Branch. Phone, 202-634-1528.

Equal Employment Practices by Industry Direct inquiries to the Chief, Consumer Assistance and Small Business Division. Phone, 202-632-7000 or 632-7260.

Advisory Committee Management Direct inquiries to the Chief, Planning and Analysis Division. Phone, 202-632-7581.

Employment and Recruitment The Commission's programs require attorneys, electronic engineers, economists, accountants, administrative management and computer specialists, and clerical personnel. Requests for employment information should be directed to the Chief, Recruitment and Staffing Branch, or to the Associate Managing Director, Personnel Management Division. Phone, 202-632-7106. Schools interested in participating in the college recruitment programs of the Commission should direct their inquiries to the Director, Personnel Management Division. Phone, 202-632-7120.

Consumer Assistance Inquiries concerning general information on how the Commission works and how the public can participate in the decisionmaking process should be addressed to the Consumer Assistance and Small Business Division, Room 258, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC. Phone, 202-632-7000 or 632-7260.

Publications Bulletin No. 1—*Information Services and Publications* is available on request from the News Media Division. Phone, 202-254-7674.

Information Available for Public Inspection At the Commission's headquarters office in Washington, DC, dockets concerning rulemaking and adjudicatory matters, copies of applications for licenses and grants, and reports required to be filed by licensees and cable system operators are maintained in the public reference rooms—some reports are by law held confidential. In addition to the information available at the Commission, each broadcasting station makes available for public reference certain information pertaining to the operation of the station, a current copy of the application filed for license, and nonconfidential reports filed with the Commission. Special requests for inspection of records in the Commission should be directed to the Managing Director; the Library (Commission rules and regulations); the News Media Division (Publications, public notices, press releases). Phone, 202-254-7674.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 202-254-7674.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429
Phone, 202-393-8400

	Board of Directors:
William M. Isaac	*Chairman*
Irvine H. Sprague	*Director*
C.T. Conover	*Comptroller of the Currency*
	Officials:
Margaret L. Egginton	*Deputy to the Chairman*
Dixon L. Mitchell	*Assistant to the Director (Comptroller of the Currency)*
John R. Curtis	*Deputy to the Director*
Hoyle L. Robinson	*Executive Secretary*
John C. Murphy	*General Counsel*
Robert V. Shumway	*Director, Division of Bank Supervision*
James A. Davis	*Director, Division of Liquidation*
Stanley J. Poling	*Director, Division of Accounting and Corporate Services*
Stanley C. Silverberg	*Director, Division of Research and Strategic Planning*
Robert D. Hoffman	*Director, Office of Corporate Audits*
Jack C. Pleasant	*Director, Office of Personnel Management*
Mae Culp	*Director, Office of Employee Relations*
Graham T. Northup	*Director, Office of Congressional Relations and Public Information*
Alan J. Whitney	*Corporate Communications Officer*

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was established to promote and preserve public confidence in banks and to protect the money supply through provision of insurance coverage for bank deposits and periodic examinations of insured State-chartered banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is an independent agency of the Government. The management of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three members, one of whom is the Comptroller of the Currency, and two of whom are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Appointive members serve 6-year terms, and one is elected by the members of the Board as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The headquarters office is located in Washington, DC, and there are 12 regional offices in the field organization with a regional director in charge of each. Most Corporation field employees are bank examiners or liquidators.

The Corporation does not operate on funds appropriated by Congress. Its income is derived from assessments on deposits held by insured banks and from interest on the required investment of its surplus funds in Government securities. The Corporation also has authority to borrow from the Treasury up to $3 billion for insurance purposes, although it has never used that authority.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was organized under authority of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 162; 12 U.S.C. 264). By legislation approved September 21, 1950 (64 Stat. 873; 12 U.S.C. 1811–1831), section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, was withdrawn as part of the Federal Reserve Act and made a separate law known as the "Federal Deposit Insurance Act." The act also made numerous amendments to the former deposit insurance statutes.

Functions and Activities

The Corporation insures, up to the statutory limitation, the deposits in national banks, in State banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, and in State banks which apply for Federal Deposit Insurance and meet certain prescribed qualifications.

In the event of a bank failure, the claim of each depositor (up to $100,000) is promptly paid upon assignment to the Corporation of the depositor's rights to recoveries to the extent of his or her insured deposits.

The Corporation may make loans to, or purchase assets from, insured banks in order to facilitate mergers or consolidations, when such action for the protection of depositors will reduce risks or avert threatened loss to the Corporation; or will make possible the reopening of a closed insured bank or prevent the closing of an insured bank when the Corporation considers the continued operation of such bank essential to providing adequate banking services in the community.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act authorizes the Corporation to terminate the insured status of a bank which continues, after notice and hearing, to engage in unsafe and unsound banking practices or in violation of law or regulations; publish notice of such termination; and regulate the manner in which the bank shall give the required notice of such termination to depositors (whose deposits in the bank at the time of termination continue to be insured for 2 years).

FDIC acts as receiver for all national banks placed in receivership and for State banks placed in receivership when it is appointed by State authorities.

To enable the public to know that the deposits of certain banks are insured, the Corporation prescribes rules and regulations relating to the use of its name and symbol in bank advertising.

Other functions and activities performed by FDIC in relation to insured State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, except banks in the District of Columbia are to:

Examine such banks periodically to determine their condition for insurance purposes;

Pass upon conversions, mergers, or consolidations and assumption of deposit liability transactions between insured banks and noninsured banks or institutions; approve or disapprove mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, and assumption transactions between insured banks where the resulting banks are to be insured nonmember State banks; and furnish a report on the competitive factor in similar applications which come before the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Comptroller of the Currency;

Approve or disapprove a proposal to reduce or retire the capital of a bank;

Approve or disapprove a proposal by a bank to establish and operate a new branch, or move its main office or any branch from one location to another;

Issue cease-and-desist orders to a bank or to a banker with respect to specific violations or practices or, in situations involving personal dishonesty, suspend or remove bank personnel responsible for such actions, when corrective action is not obtainable by the State supervisory authority;

Administer the regulations and reporting provisions of the Securities Exchange Act (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. 78a) with respect to securities issued by banks which are subject to provisions of that act;

Require reports of changes in the ownership of outstanding voting stock of a bank which will result in a change in control of the bank, and reports of any loan secured by 25 percent or more of the stock;

Require reports of condition, income, and other data of banks;

Require insurance protection of banks against burglary, defalcation, and other similar insurable losses;

Regulate the advertising of deposits and interest by banks;

Require banks to install, maintain, and operate a level of security designed to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such acts; and

Require compliance of banks with the Federal Reserve Regulations pertaining to truth in lending, cost disclosure on consumer credit, and related areas.

Regional Offices—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Region	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina.	Edwin B. Burr	233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303.	404-221-6631
BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Jesse G. Snyder	60 State St., Boston, MA 02109.....	617-223-6420
CHICAGO—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.	Paul G. Fritts	233 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.	312-353-2600
COLUMBUS—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia.	Jerald L. Adams	1 Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215.	614-469-7301
DALLAS—Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	Roy E. Jackson	350 N. St. Paul St., Dallas, TX 75201.	214-767-5501
KANSAS CITY—Kansas, Missouri.	Joseph V. Prohaska	2345 Grand Ave., Kansas City, MO 64108.	816-374-2851
MEMPHIS—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee.	James E. Halvorson	1 Commerce Square, Memphis, TN 38103.	901-521-3872
MINNEAPOLIS—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.	Milos Konjevich	730 2d Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55402.	612-340-0746
NEW YORK—New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Edward T. Lutz	452 5th Ave., New York, NY 10018.	212-704-1200
OMAHA—Iowa, Nebraska.	Paul M. Rooney	1700 Farnam St., Omaha, NE 68102.	402-221-3311
PHILADELPHIA—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	Kenneth Walker	1900 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.	215-597-2295
SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.	Anthony Scalzi	Suite 2300, 25 Ecker St., San Francisco, CA 94105..	415-546-0160

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429.

Bank Depositors and Customers It is easiest for bank depositors and customers to obtain information about deposit insurance at any insured bank, where explanatory material is available. This is also true with respect to certain aspects of the truth-in-lending legislation which the Corporation administers in part. Each bank regulatory agency has established a division of consumer affairs to deal with questions of interest to bank depositors and customers. In this connection, inquiries may be directed to the Director, Office of Consumer Programs.

Public Information Inquiries regarding types of records available to the public should be directed to one of the 12 regional offices or to the Office of the Executive Secretary.

Contracts and Procurement Individuals seeking to do business with the Corporation may obtain detailed information from the Support Services Section, Division of Accounting and Corporate Services. Phone, 202-389-4791.

Employment The Corporation has a continuing college recruitment program. Information about this program, employment inquiries and applications, and related requests should be directed to the Director, Office of Personnel Management.

For further information, contact the Corporate Communications Officer, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429. Phone, 202-389-4221.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20463
Phone, 202-523-4089

John Warren McGarry	*Chairman*
Joan D. Aikens	*Vice Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Lee Ann Elliott	
Thomas E. Harris	
Danny L. McDonald	
Frank P. Reiche	
	Ex Officio:
Benjamin J. Guthrie	*Clerk of the House of Representatives*
Jo-Anne L. Coe	*Secretary of the Senate*
	Statutory Officers:
John C. Surina	*Staff Director*
Charles N. Steele	*General Counsel*

The Federal Election Commission is an independent agency established by section 309 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as added by the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974 (88 Stat. 1280; 2 U.S.C. 437c). It is composed of six Presidentially appointed Commissioners and two *ex officio* nonvoting members, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The act also provides for two statutory officers, the Staff Director, and the General Counsel, who are appointed by the

Commission.

Functions

The Commission administers, formulates, and seeks to obtain compliance with the campaign financing provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and title 26 of the United States Code.

These laws provide for disclosure of the financial activities of Federal candidates and political committees supporting such candidates; limitations on contributions and expenditures regarding such Federal candidates and political committees; the organization and registration of political committees; and the public financing of Presidential elections.

Sources of Information

Public Records The Office of Public Records, located at 1325 K Street NW., Washington, DC, provides space for public inspection of all reports and statements relating to campaign finance since 1972. It is open Monday–Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and has extended hours during peak election periods. The public is invited to visit the Office or obtain information by calling 202–523–4181 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Office of Public Communications The Office of Public Communications provides information and assistance to Federal candidates, political committees, and the general public. This Office handles inquiries regarding general information on procedures for registration and reporting requirements for candidates and committees. Publications and forms are also available from this Office. Those who seek information or materials should call 202–523–4068 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Press Office The Press Office handles inquiries from print and broadcast media sources around the country; issues press releases on Commission decisions, policies, and actions; responds to informational requests; and distributes other materials. All persons representing media should direct inquiries to the Press Office. For further information, call 202–523–4065 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Clearinghouse on Election Administration The Clearinghouse compiles and disseminates election administration information related to Federal elections. It also conducts independent contract studies on the administration of elections. For further information, call 202–523–4183 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

Library The library contains a collection of basic legal research resources, with emphasis on political campaign financing, corporate and labor political activity, and election campaign reform. It is open to the public on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. For further information, call 202–523–4178.

Employment Inquiries regarding employment opportunities should be directed to the Director, Personnel and Labor Management Relations. Phone, 202–523–4114.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Communications, Federal Election Commission, 1325 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20463. Phone, 202–523–4068 or toll free, 800–424–9530.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472
Phone, 202–646–4600

Louis O. Giuffrida	*Director*
Robert H. Morris	*Deputy Director*
Gerald S. Martin	*Executive Administrator*

	Program Offices:
Jeffrey S. Bragg	*Administrator, Federal Insurance Administration*
Clyde A. Bragdon, Jr.	*Administrator, U.S. Fire Administration*
Bernard A. Maguire	*Associate Director, National Preparedness Programs Directorate*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Director, Training Programs Directorate/National Emergency Training Center*
Samuel W. Speck, Jr.	*Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate*
William F. Williams	*Acting Associate Director, Emergency Operations Directorate*
	Staff Offices:
Robert V. Mahaffey	*Director, Public Affairs*
Ronald G. Eberhardt	*Director, Congressional Relations*
George H. Patrick III	*Director, International Affairs*
John J. Brosnahan	*Director, Equal Opportunity*
Arlan L. Kinney	*Director, Security*
Robert H. Volland	*Director, Personnel*
Walter A. Girstantas	*Director, Administrative Support*
Kenneth J. Brzonkala	*Director, Acquisition Management*
John T. Thiede	*Inspector General*
George Jett	*General Counsel*
Fred A. Newton III	*Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation*
William F.W. Jones	*Comptroller*
Kristin L. Seeger	*Director, Regional Operations*

[For the Federal Emergency Management Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 2]

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal emergency preparedness, mitigation, and response activities. The Agency is chartered to enhance the multiple use of emergency preparedness and response resources at the Federal, State, and local levels of government in preparing for and responding to the full range of emergencies—natural, manmade, and nuclear—and to integrate into a comprehensive framework activities concerned with hazard mitigation, preparedness planning, relief operations, and recovery assistance.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 and Executive Orders 12127 (effective April 1, 1979) and 12148 (effective July 15, 1979).

Activities

Emergency Operations Directorate

The Emergency Operations Directorate develops, coordinates, and executes plans and programs providing for the continuity and effective operation of the Federal Government during a national emergency; coordinates internal FEMA response to national emergencies; centrally manages FEMA resources used for emergency management information processing, including telecommunications, automatic data processing, and information systems; provides technical support to the management of FEMA's emergency facilities; manages the FEMA Special Facility; and provides facilities and resources for the management and coordination of emergency information.

For further information, call 202–646–2968.

Federal Insurance Administration The Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program that makes flood insurance available in participating communities on an equitable basis and works closely with government officials at all levels to help reduce the potential for future flood damage through floodplain management.

For further information, call 202–646–2781.

Training Programs Directorate/ National Emergency Training Center The Training and Fire Programs Directorate provides training and education programs for Federal, State, and local personnel in hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, fire prevention and control, disaster response and long-term disaster recovery. Training is carried out through a resident program at a central campus facility, the National Emergency Training Center, located in Emmitsburg, MD, and through a nationwide outreach program which makes courses available at State and local levels.

The Training Programs Directorate encompasses the Emergency Management Institute which provides training in the areas of national security, technological and natural hazards, and emergency processes; the National Fire Academy which provides training in fire prevention management, fire prevention and loss control, and fire service technology; and the United States Fire Administration which establishes mechanisms to ensure joint action by the public, government, and fire service to reduce the Nation's fire losses.

For further information, contact the National Emergency Training Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, MD 21727. Phone, 301–447–6771.

National Preparedness Programs Directorate The National Preparedness Programs Directorate develops, tests, and implements plans, policies, concepts, and procedures related to domestic and national security emergencies. It identifies shortages of natural, industrial, or economic resources that could constitute a threat to national security, and develops plans to mitigate the impact of resource shortages.

The Directorate develops, coordinates, tests, and evaluates Federal plans and programs designed to ensure the effective operation of the Federal Government during national emergencies. It also develops national plans and programs to protect the population and key industrial functions of the United States against enemy attack. It develops mobilization planning assumptions and priorities and coordinates mobilization planning, including threat/vulnerability assessments, with the national security plans of the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, and the intelligence community. It also reviews, monitors, and recommends research and development efforts.

For further information, call 202–646–3544.

State and Local Programs and Support Directorate The State and Local Programs and Support Directorate administers support programs to State and local governments which are designed to improve emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities at the State and local levels. It develops plans to mitigate hazards and provides responses to natural and manmade occurrences.

The Directorate also administers the President's Disaster Relief Program which provides for supplemental Federal assistance in declared disasters and emergencies. It develops and administers policy and guidance that ensures the effective implementation of relief programs to help individuals as well as State and local governments in recovering from the effects of peacetime disasters and emergencies and to mitigate or prevent losses after disasters or emergencies. It also assists State and local governments and the private sector in maximizing the survival of the population and other vital resources in the event of civil emergency.

For further information, call 202–646–3692.

Executive Administration The Executive Administration is responsible for management of the Agency's personnel, acquisition, and administrative systems. The Office of Personnel develops and implements the policies, goals, and objectives of the Agency's personnel management system. The Office of Acquisition Management directs the Agency's acquisition management system. The Office of Administrative Support directs all phases of administrative support given to FEMA's program components, including space and property, forms, reports, directives, records and mail management, printing services, graphic arts, and library services.

The Executive Administration also oversees the activities of the following offices: Public Affairs, Congressional Relations, International Affairs, Equal Opportunity, and Security.

For further information, call 202–646–3919.

Regional Offices

The 10 FEMA regional offices are the primary means by which the Agency's programs are carried out at the State and local levels. The Regional Directors are the FEMA Director's principal representatives in contacts and relationships with Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, industry, and other public and private groups. They are responsible for accomplishing within their regions the national program objectives established by the Agency and participate with the Director in developing national policy.

For further information, contact the Office of Regional Operations. Phone, 202–646–3631.

Regional Offices—Federal Emergency Management Agency

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Regional Director	Address
I	Henry G. Vickers	Room 442 J. W. McCormack, Boston, MA 02109.
II	Frank P. Petrone	Room 1349, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
III	Paul P. Giordano	105 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.
IV	Major P. May	Suite 700, 1371 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309.
V	Edward J. Roche	24th Floor, 300 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606.
VI	Jerry D. Stephens	Room 206, Federal Regional Center, Denton, TX 76201.
VII	Patrick J. Breheny	Room 300, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, MO 64106.
VIII	Alton D. Cook	Federal Regional Center Bldg. 710, Denver, CO 80225.
IX	Robert L. Vickers	Bldg. 105, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129.
X	William H. Mayer	130–228th St. SW., Bothell, WA 98021.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472.

Employment—Office of Personnel. Phone, 202–646–3962.

Contracts and Procurement—Office of Acquisition Management. Phone, 202–646–3744.

Freedom of Information, Films, Publications—Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 202–646–4600.

For further information concerning the Federal Emergency Management Agency, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472. Phone, 202–646–4600.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552
Phone, 202-377-6000

Edwin J. Gray	*Chairman*
LoAnne Wagner	*Special Assistant to the Chairman*
Shannon A. Fairbanks	*Executive Staff Director*
Julia A. Gould	*Deputy Executive Staff Director*
Mary A. Grigsby	*Board Member*
K. Diane Boyle	*Assistant to the Board Member*
Donald I. Hovde	*Board Member*
John Butler	*Assistant to the Board Member*
Richard Tucker	*Director, Office of Community Investment*
Eric I. Hemel	*Director, Office of Policy and Economic Research*
S.G. Frank Haas III	*Director, Office of District Banks*
Peter O. Stearns	*Director, Office of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*
William J. Schilling	*Director, Office of Examinations and Supervision*
Norman H. Raiden	*General Counsel*
Austin E. Dowling	*Director, Office of Finance*
Paul F. Gibbons	*Inspector General*
Richard L. Petrocci	*Director, Administration Office*
L. Arlen Withers	*Director, Congressional Relations Office*
Bob Stahly Moore	*Director, Communications Office*
Doris H. McGhee	*Director, Personnel Management Office*
Adean W. King	*Director, Minority Affairs Office*
John M. Buckley, Jr.	*Director Secretariat, Planning and Management Coordination Office*
Jeff Sconyers	*Secretary to the Board*

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council:

Appointed Council Members:

Thomas R. Bomar
Bernard J. Carl
Thomas B. Evans
Robert Garrick
Jamie J. Jackson
Lawrence A. Kudlow
Patrick Kruer
William F. McKenna
Kenneth T. Rosen
James C. Schmidt
Kevin B. Tynan
John C. Weicher

Elected Members:

Boston: Edward R. Biron
New York: Antonio L. Jimenez
Pittsburgh: Andrew R. Evans
Atlanta: Kenneth E. Kamberg
Cincinnati: Donald B. Shackelford
Indianapolis: James Clarkson

Chicago: Harold E. Scales
Des Moines: Robert F. Gorman
Dallas: Milton H. Thomas
Topeka: Paul K. Clarkin
San Francisco: Gene E. Rice
Seattle: Christopher J. Sumner

[For the Federal Home Loan Bank Board statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 500]

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was established to encourage thrift and economical home ownership. The Bank Board supervises and regulates savings institutions, which specialize in the financing of residential real estate and are the country's major private source of financing for the construction and purchase of homes. The Bank Board operates the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC), which insures the savings of the more than 84 million Americans with savings accounts in FSLIC-insured savings and loan associations. The Bank Board also directs the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which, like the Federal Reserve System for banks, provides reserve credit to ensure that member savings institutions will continue to be a source of economical financing for homes.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), and was made an independent agency in the executive branch under section 109(a)(3) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U.S.C. 1437).

All of the Bank Board's activities are self-supporting and do not require the appropriation of United States Treasury funds. Expenses of the Bank Board are paid by assessments against the regional Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and charges against institutions examined by its Office of Examinations and Supervision, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The Federal Home Loan Bank System was created by authority of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), to provide a flexible credit reserve for member savings institutions engaged in home mortgage lending.

Regional Banks There are 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks in this System. The management of the Banks in Pittsburgh, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Seattle is vested in a board of 14 directors, of whom 6 are appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to represent the public interest and 8 of whom are elected by the member institutions. The Banks in Boston, Dallas (formerly Little Rock), and Topeka have 15 directors—6 appointed and 9 elected; the Banks in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Des Moines have 16 directors each—6 appointed and 10 elected; the Bank in Indianapolis has 17 directors—6 appointed and 11 elected. The directors of each Bank elect a president and other officers, subject to approval by the Bank Board.

District Offices—Federal Home Loan Bank Board

District	District Director	Address
1. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Charles E. Seaman	21st Fl., Financial Center, Boston, MA 02111.
2. New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	(Vacancy)	1 World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048.
3. Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.	Norman L. Giancola	20 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, PA 15222.
4. Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.	C. Lamar Heath	260 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30303.

District Offices—Federal Home Loan Bank Board—Continued

District	District Director	Address
5. Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee.	John F. Saalman	221 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, OH 45202-4101.
6. Indiana, Michigan.	Ervin Berlinger	Suite 1290, 115 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, IN 46204.
7. Illinois, Wisconsin.	John P. Valek	111 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60601.
8. Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota.	Bernard C. Zimmer	Room 301, 907 Walnut St., Des Moines, IA 50309.
9. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas.	Bud Vanerio	500 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Irving, TX 75062.
10. Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma.	Max Johnson	2 Townsite Plaza, 120 E. 6th St., Topeka, KS 66603.
11. Arizona, California, Nevada.	Bobby J. Davis	Room 310, 600 California St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
12. Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Charles Galindo	600 Stewart St., Seattle, WA 98101.

Capital and Funds The capital stock of the district Federal Home Loan Banks is owned by member institutions, each of which is required to purchase stock. The Banks obtain other lendable funds through the issuance of consolidated obligations in the money and capital markets, through time and demand deposits accepted from member institutions and from other Federal Home Loan Banks.

Operations The Federal Home Loan Banks implement the responsibility of Congress and the Bank Board in the fields of savings and housing finance by providing appropriate loans, referred to as advances, to their members as a supplement to savings flows in meeting recurring variations in the supply of and demand for residential mortgage credit. Such loans, within the context of national housing goals, aid in stabilizing those sectors of the housing and mortgage markets served by the savings and loan industry. The Banks also provide various services to member institutions pursuant to the statutory authority contained in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act.

The Banks are authorized to perform their debt marketing operations, liquidity portfolio management, and financial forecasting through the Office of Finance located in Washington, DC. The Office also coordinates financial planning for the Bank System.

The operations of the Banks are supervised by the Bank Board through the Office of District Banks.

Eligible Institutions The types of institutions eligible to become members of the Federal Home Loan Banks are savings and loan, building and loan and homestead associations, savings and cooperative banks, and insurance companies. Every Federal savings and loan association, every Federal savings bank, and every State-chartered savings and loan association insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is required to become a member of its regional Federal Home Loan Bank and to qualify for insurance of deposit accounts (*see* Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation).

Power to Borrow Consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations, which are the joint and several liabilities of all the Banks, are issued by the Bank Board in the form of notes or bonds. Although the Banks are instrumentalities of the United States, such securities are not obligations of, and are not guaranteed by, the United States. In case of need, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations up to an aggregate amount of $4 billion outstanding at any one time.

For further information, contact the Director, Bank Liaison Division. Phone, 202-377-6656.

Federal Savings Institutions

Section 5 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 1464), as amended, provides for the organization of Federal savings and loan associations or Federal savings banks. They are chartered and supervised by the

Federal Home Loan Bank Board and may be either new institutions or converted from State-chartered institutions upon application.

For further information, contact the Director, Applications Analysis Division. Phone, 202-377-6712.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created by title IV of the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1255; 12 U.S.C. 1724 et seq.), to insure the safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions.

Management The operations of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation come under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Functions The Corporation insures the safety of savings up to $100,000 for each qualified account in an insured institution. Public unit accounts and individual retirement and Keogh accounts are also insured up to $100,000. All Federal savings and loan associations, and those State-chartered building and loan, savings and loan, homestead associations, and cooperative banks which apply and are approved, are insured.

Default Procedure To prevent the default of an insured institution or restore it to normal operations, the Corporation may make loans to, purchase assets of, or make a financial contribution to such an institution. In the event of a default by any insured institution, payment of each insured account is made by the Corporation as soon as possible, usually within 1 week.

Funds Income of the Corporation consists principally of premiums paid by insured institutions and interest earned on investments. Available reserves on December 31, 1983, totaled $6.4 billion. All income above expenses is transferred to reserves. The Corporation is authorized to obtain additional funds for insurance purposes from the United States Treasury not exceeding $750 million outstanding at any one time. In addition, insured associations may be required to deposit up to 1 percent of their savings capital with the Corporation, and can be assessed an additional premium equal to one-eighth of 1 percent of total withdrawable deposits. These borrowing and deposit authorities have never been exercised.

Retirement of Capital Stock The capital stock of the Corporation, originally issued in the amount of $100 million and formerly held by the United States Treasury, has now been completely retired.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Phone, 202-377-6610.

Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council

The Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council is an independent statutory advisory body which consults with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in its administration of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan System. The Council meets three or more times yearly. It initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters within the jurisdiction of the Bank Board.

The Council consists of 24 members—one elected from each Federal Home Loan Bank District and 12 appointed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board annually. The elected members are generally chosen from the ranks of active savings and loan managers. The appointed members are chosen on the basis of leadership in a number of fields, including the home-financing and building industries.

For further information, contact the Director Secretariat, Planning and Management Coordination Office. Phone, 202-377-6577.

Sources of Information

Publications *OUTLOOK of the Federal Home loan Bank System* is a magazine published bimonthly. Information may be obtained by calling 202-272-4800.

Employment Contact the Director of Personnel, Federal Home Loan Bank

Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-377-6060. A college recruitment program is conducted, and candidates are selected from the following civil service examinations: Junior Federal Assistant, Mid-level, Senior-level, Accountant/Auditor, Economists, Steno/Typist.

Procurement Contact the Director, Administrative Services Division (Contracting Officer), Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-377-6222.

For further information, contact the Director, Communications Office, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-377-6677.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20424
Phone, 202-382-0711

(Vacancy)	*Chairman*
	Members:
Henry B. Frazier III	*Acting Chairman*
William J. McGinnis, Jr.	
(Vacancy)	*Executive Director/Administrator*
Arch S. Ramsay	*Managing Director for Administration*
Harold D. Kessler	*Director, Case Management*
John H. Fenton	*Chief Administrative Law Judge*
(Vacancy)	*Chief Counsel*
Ruth E. Peters	*Solicitor*
	Office of the General Counsel:
John C. Miller	*General Counsel*
Robert J. Perry	*Associate General Counsel*
Michael D. Nossaman	*Assistant General Counsel for Appeals*
(Vacancy)	*Assistant General Counsel for Field Management*
David L. Feder	*Assistant General Counsel for Field Management and Legal Policy*
	Federal Service Impasses Panel:
Roy M. Brewer	*Chairman*
	Members:
Thomas A. Farr	
N. Victor Goodman	
Robert G. Howlett	
Daniel H. Kruger	
Jean T. McKelvey	
Susan S. Robfogel	
Howard W. Solomon	*Executive Director*
	Foreign Service Labor Relations Board:
Henry B. Frazier III	*Acting Chairman*
John C. Miller	*General Counsel*
	Members:
Arnold Ordman	
(1 Vacancy)	

Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel:

Margery F. Gootnick *Chairman*

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) oversees the Federal service labor-management relations program. FLRA administers the law that protects the right of employees of the Federal Government to organize, bargain collectively, and participate through labor organizations of their own choosing in decisions affecting them. The Authority also ensures compliance with the statutory rights and obligations of Federal employees and the labor organizations that represent them in their dealings with Federal agencies.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority was created as an independent establishment by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978) to consolidate the central policymaking functions in Federal labor-management relations. Its duties and authority are specified in title VII ("Federal Service Labor-Management Relations") of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1191–1216; 5 U.S.C. 7101–7135), approved October 13, 1978.

Activities

The Authority provides leadership in establishing policies and guidance relating to the Federal service labor-management relations program. In addition, FLRA determines the appropriateness of bargaining units; supervises or conducts representation elections; prescribes criteria and resolves issues relating to the granting of consultation rights to labor organizations with respect to internal agency policies and Government-wide rules and regulations; and resolves negotiability disputes, unfair labor practice complaints, and exceptions to arbitration awards.

The General Counsel of the Authority investigates alleged unfair labor practices, files and prosecutes unfair labor practice complaints before the Authority, and exercises such other powers as the Authority may prescribe.

The Federal Service Impasses Panel, an entity within the Authority, is assigned the function of providing assistance in resolving negotiation impasses between agencies and unions. After investigating an impasse, the Panel can either recommend procedures to the parties for the resolution of the impasse or assist the parties in resolving the impasse through whatever methods and procedures, including factfinding and recommendations, it considers appropriate. If the parties do not arrive at a settlement after assistance by the Panel, the Panel may hold hearings and take whatever action is necessary to resolve the impasse.

The Foreign Service Labor Relations Board and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel administer provisions of chapter 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2071; 22 U.S.C. 3921), concerning labor-management relations. This chapter establishes a statutory labor-management relations program for Foreign Service employees of the United States Government. Administrative and staff support is provided by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

Regional Offices—Federal Labor Relations Authority

Regional Office	Director	Telephone
Atlanta, GA 30309 Suite 501, North Wing, 1776 Peachtree St. NW.	Brenda M. Robinson	404-881-2324
Boston, MA 02116 9th Floor, 441 Stuart St.	Edward S. Davidson	617-223-0920
Chicago, IL 60604 Suite 1359–A, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.	LeRoy L. Bradwish	312-353-6306

Regional Offices—Federal Labor Relations Authority—Continued

Regional Office	Director	Telephone
Dallas, TX 75202 Suite 926, 525 Griffin St.	Gabriel Perales, Jr.	214-767-4996
Denver, CO 80202 Suite 301, 1531 Stout St.	Marjorie K. Thompson	303-837-5224
Los Angeles, CA 90071 10th Floor, 350 S. Figueroa St.	William E. Washington	213-688-3805
New York, NY 10278 Room 2237, 26 Federal Plaza	James Petrucci	212-264-4934
San Francisco, CA 94108 Room 542, 530 Bush St.	Ronald T. Smith	415-556-8106
Washington, DC 33758 Room 700, 1111 18th St. NW.	S. Jesse Reuben	202-653-8456

Sources of Information

Speakers To give agencies, labor organizations, and other interested persons a better understanding of the Federal service labor-management relations program and the Authority's role and duties, FLRA personnel participate as speakers or panel members before various groups. Requests for speakers or panelists should be submitted to the Executive Director. Phone, 202-382-0711, or the Associate General Counsel, 202-382-0842.

Publications Anyone desiring to inspect formal case documents or read FLRA publications may use facilities of the Authority's offices. The Authority will assist in arranging reproduction of documents and ordering transcripts of hearings. Requests for publications should be submitted to the Printing Officer. Phone, 202-382-0724.

Employment Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Director of Personnel. Phone, 202-382-0751.

For further information, contact the Executive Director, Federal Labor Relations Authority, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20424. Phone, 202-382-0711.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

1100 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20573
Phone, 202-523-5773

(Vacancy)	*Chairman*
James J. Carey	*Vice Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Thomas F. Moakley	
Edward J. Philbin	
Robert Setrakian	
Bruce A. Dombrowski	*Acting Secretary*
Robert D. Bourgoin	*General Counsel*
Robert A. Ellsworth	*Director, Office of Policy Planning and International Affairs*
John E. Cograve	*Chief Administrative Law Judge*
William Jarrel Smith, Jr.	*Director of Programs*
Joseph C. Polking	*Director, Bureau of Agreements and Trade Monitoring*
Aaron W. Reese	*Director, Bureau of Hearing Counsel*

Daniel J. Connors	*Director, Bureau of Investigations*
Robert G. Drew	*Director, Bureau of Tariffs*
John Robert Ewers	*Director, Office of Regulatory Overview*
Geoffrey Rogers	*Director, Office of Informal Inquiries and Complaints*
Frederick F. Trutkoff	*Director, Office of Budget and Financial Management*
William J. Herron, Jr.	*Director, Office of Personnel*

The Federal Maritime Commission regulates the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States, assures that United States international trade is open to all nations on fair and equitable terms, and protects against unauthorized, concerted activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States. This is accomplished through maintaining surveillance over steamship conferences and common carriers by water; assuring that only the rates on file with the Commission are charged; analysis and appropriate dispostion of agreements between persons subject to the Shipping Act of 1984 and the Shipping Act, 1916; guaranteeing equal treatment to shippers, carriers, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and ensuring that adequate levels of financial responsibility are maintained for indemnification of passengers.

The Federal Maritime Commission was established by Reorganization Plan 7 of 1961, effective August 12, 1961. It is an independent agency that administers functions and discharges regulatory authorities under the following statutes: the Shipping Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 67; 46 U.S.C. app. 1701–1720); the Shipping Act, 1916 (39 Stat. 728; 46 U.S.C. app. 801 et seq.); the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (41 Stat. 988; 46 U.S.C. app. 861 et seq.); the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933 (47 Stat. 1425; 46 U.S.C. app. 843 et seq.); the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. app. 1101 et seq.); and certain provisions of the act of November 6, 1966 (80 Stat. 1356; 46 U.S.C. app. 817(d) and 817(e)).

Functions and Activities

Agreements The Commission reviews for legal sufficiency agreements filed under section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, or section 5 of the Shipping Act of 1984, including conference agreements, interconference agreements, and cooperative working agreements between common carriers, terminal operators, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes. The Commission also monitors activities under all effective (1984 act) or approved (1916 act) agreements for compliance with the provisions of law and its rules, orders, and regulations.

Tariffs The Commission accepts or rejects tariff filings, including filings dealing with service contracts, of common carriers engaged in the foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States, or conferences of such carriers, in accordance with the requirements of the shipping statutes and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission regulates rates of carriers in the domestic offshore trades and approves or disapproves special permission applications submitted by domestic offshore carriers and carriers in the foreign commerce, or conferences of such carriers, for relief from statutory and/or Commission tariff requirements. The Commission monitors the activities of controlled carriers under section 9 and antirebating by common carriers under sections 10(b) and 15(b) of the Shipping Act of 1984.

Licenses The Commission issues or denies the issuance of licenses to persons, partnerships, corporations, or associations desiring to engage in ocean freight forwarding activities.

Passenger Indemnity The Commission administers the passenger indemnity provisions of the act of November 6, 1966, issues or denies the issuance of certificates of financial responsibility of shipowners and operators to pay judgments for personal injury or death or to refund fares in the event of nonperformance of voyages.

Informal Complaints The Commission reviews alleged or suspected violations of the shipping statutes and rules and regulations of the Commission by common carriers, terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the provisions of the shipping statutes. After investigation, it concludes such complaints by administrative action, formal proceedings, referral to the Department of Justice, or by achieving voluntary agreement between the parties.

Formal Adjudicatory Procedure The Commission conducts formal investigations and hearings on its own motion and adjudicates formal complaints pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

Rulemaking The Commission promulgates rules and regulations to interpret, enforce, and ensure compliance with shipping and other statutes of common carriers by water and other persons subject to the statutes.

Investigation, Audit, and Financial and Economic Analyses The Commission prescribes and administers programs to ensure compliance with the provisions of the shipping statutes of all persons subject thereto. These programs include the submission of regular and special reports, information, and data; field investigations and audits of activities and practices of common carriers by water in the domestic offshore and foreign commerce of the United States, conferences of such carriers, terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and rate analyses, studies, economic reviews, and the preparation of reports reflecting current and prospective trade conditions, the extent and nature of competition in various trade areas, commodities carried, and future commodity trends.

International Affairs The Commission, in conjunction with the Department of State, conducts activities to effect the elimination of discriminatory practices on the part of foreign governments against United States-flag shipping and to achieve comity between the United States and its trading partners.

Field Offices—Federal Maritime Commission

Field Office	Officer in Charge	Address
Atlantic District Office	Robert A. St. John	Suite 614, 6 World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048–0949.
Gulf District Office	George B. Harry	P.O. Box 30550, Room 1035, 600 South Maestri Pl., New Orleans, LA 70190–0550.
Miami Office	Miguel Tello	Room 102, 1001 North America Way, Miami, FL 33132.
Pacific District Office	James A. Glugoski	25th Floor, 525 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
Los Angeles Office	Michael Murphy	P.O. Box 3184, Room 2040–A, U.S. Customs House Bldg., 300 S. Ferry St., San Pedro, CA 90731.
Great Lakes District Office	Robert F. Lussier	610 Canal St., Chicago, IL 60607.
Puerto Rico District Office	Rambel A. Cuprill	Room 762, U.S. District Courthouse, Carlos Chardon St., Hato Rey, PR 00918–2254.

Sources of Information

Employment Employment inquiries may be directed to the Office of Personnel, Federal Maritime Commission, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20573. Phone, 202–523–5773.

Publications Recent publications of the Federal Maritime Commission are: *Twenty-Third Annual Report (1984);* volume 22 of *Commission Decisions* covering the period July 1979–June 1980; and *Automobile Manufacturers' Measurements (1985 Model Year).*

For further information, contact the Office of the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20573. Phone, 202–523–5911.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20427
Phone, 202–653–5290

Kay McMurray	*Director*
Duane Buckmaster	*Deputy Director*
Jean McKee	*Executive Director*

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service represents the public interest by promoting the development of sound and stable labor-management relationships; preventing or minimizing work stoppages by assisting labor and management to settle their disputes through mediation; advocating collective bargaining, mediation, and voluntary arbitration as the preferred processes for settling issues between employers and representatives of employees; developing the art, science, and practice of dispute resolution; and fostering constructive joint relationships of labor and management leaders to increase their mutual understanding and solution of common problems.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was created by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (61 Stat. 153; 29 U.S.C. 172).

Activities

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service helps prevent disruptions in the flow of interstate commerce caused by labor-management disputes by providing mediators to assist disputing parties in the resolution of their differences. Mediators have no law enforcement authority and rely wholly on persuasive techniques.

The Service offers its facilities in labor-management disputes in any industry affecting interstate commerce, either upon its own motion or at the request of one or more of the parties to the dispute, whenever in its judgment such dispute threatens to cause a substantial interruption of commerce. The Labor Management Relations Act requires that parties to a labor contract must file a dispute notice if agreement is not reached 30 days in advance of a contract termination or reopening date. The notice must be filed with the Service and the appropriate State or local mediation agency. The Service is required to avoid the mediation of disputes that would have only a minor effect on interstate commerce if State or other conciliation services are available to the parties.

For further information, contact one of the regional offices listed on page 520.

The mediator's efforts are directed toward the establishment of sound and stable labor-management relations on a continuing basis. In this work the mediator has a more basic function: that of encouraging and promoting better day-to-day relations between labor and management, thereby helping to reduce the incidence of work stoppages. Issues arising in negotiations may then be faced as problems to be settled through mutual effort rather than issues in dispute.

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs. Phone, 202–653–5290.

The Service, on the joint request of employers and unions, will also assist in the selection of arbitrators from a roster of private citizens who are qualified as neutrals to adjudicate matters in dispute.

For further information, contact the Office of Arbitration Services. Phone, 202–653–5280.

Regional Offices—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Region	Regional Director	Address/Telephone
Eastern Region	Paul Yager	Room 2937, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278, 212–264–1000.
Southern Region	Robert Baker	Suite 318, 1720 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30309, 404–881–2473.
Central Region	Bernard M. O'Keefe	Room 1659, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604, 312–353–7350.
Western Region	Richard Williams	29th Fl., 525 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94105, 415–556–4670.

For further information, contact the Office of Information/Public Affairs, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 2100 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20427. Phone, 202–653–5290.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20551
Phone, 202–452–3000

	Board of Governors:
Paul A. Volcker	*Chairman*
Preston Martin	*Vice Chairman*
	Members:
Henry C. Wallich	
J. Charles Partee	
Emmett J. Rice	
Lyle E. Gramley	
Martha R. Seger	
	Office of Board Members:
Joseph R. Coyne	*Assistant to the Board*
Donald J. Winn	*Assistant to the Board*
Steven M. Roberts	*Assistant to the Chairman*
	Official Staff:
Michael Bradfield	*General Counsel*
William W. Wiles	*Secretary*
James McAfee	*Associate Secretary*
Griffith L. Garwood	*Director, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs*
Jerauld C. Kluckman	*Deputy Director*
William Taylor	*Director, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation*
Frederick R. Dahl	*Associate Director (International)*
Don E. Kline	*Associate Director (Bank Holding Companies)*
Frederick M. Struble	*Associate Director (Regulation)*
Stephen H. Axilrod	*Staff Director for Monetary and Financial Policy*
Donald L. Kohn	*Deputy Staff Director*
James L. Kichline	*Director, Division of Research and Statistics*
Edward C. Ettin	*Deputy Director*

Michael J. Prell	*Deputy Director*
Joseph S. Zeisel	*Deputy Director*
Edwin M. Truman	*Director, Division of International Finance*
Robert F. Gemmill	*Associate Director*
Charles J. Siegman	*Associate Director*
S. David Frost	*Staff Director for Management*
William R. Jones	*Director of Information Services*
Bruce M. Beardsley	*Director of Computing Services*
David L. Shannon	*Director, Division of Personnel*
John R. Weis	*Assistant Director*
Charles W. Wood	*Assistant Director*
George E. Livingston	*Controller*
Robert E. Frazier	*Director, Division of Support Services*
Theodore E. Allison	*Staff Director for Federal Reserve Bank Activities*
Clyde H. Farnsworth, Jr.	*Director, Division of Federal Reserve Bank Operations*
Elliott C. McEntee	*Associate Director*
	Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks:
	Chairmen and Federal Reserve Agents:
Joseph A. Baute (*Boston*), John Brademas (*New York*), Robert M. Landis (*Philadelphia*), William H. Knoell (*Cleveland*), Leroy T. Canoles, Jr. (*Richmond*), John H. Weitnauer, Jr. (*Atlanta*), Stanton R. Cook (*Chicago*), W. L. Hadley Griffin (*St. Louis*), William G. Phillips (*Minneapolis*), Irvine O. Hockaday, Jr. (*Kansas City*), Robert D. Rogers (*Dallas*), Alan C. Furth (*San Francisco*)	
	Presidents:
Frank E. Morris (*Boston*), E. Gerald Corrigan (*New York*), Edward G. Boehne (*Philadelphia*), Karen N. Horn (*Cleveland*), Robert P. Black (*Richmond*), Robert P. Forrestal (*Atlanta*), Silas Keehn (*Chicago*), Thomas C. Melzer (*St. Louis*), Gary H. Stern (*Minneapolis*), Roger Guffey (*Kansas City*), Robert H. Boykin (*Dallas*), John J. Balles (*San Francisco*)	
	Federal Open Market Committee:
Paul A. Volcker	*Chairman*
E. Gerald Corrigan	*Vice Chairman*

Members:

John J. Balles, Robert P. Black, Robert P. Forrestal, Silas Keehn, Lyle E. Gramley, Preston Martin, J. Charles Partee, Emmett J. Rice, Henry C. Wallich, Martha R. Seger

Official Staff:

Stephen H. Axilrod	*Staff Director and Secretary*
Norman R. V. Bernard	*Assistant Secretary*
Nancy M. Steele	*Deputy Assistant Secretary*
Michael Bradfield	*General Counsel*
James H. Oltman	*Deputy General Counsel*
James L. Kichline	*Economist*
Peter D. Sternlight	*Manager for Domestic Operations, System Open Market Account*
Sam Y. Cross	*Manager for Foreign Operations, System Open Market Account*

Federal Advisory Council:

Lewis T. Preston	*President*

Consumer Advisory Council:

Timothy D. Marrinan	*Chairman*

Thrift Institutions Advisory Council:

Thomas R. Bomar	*President*

The Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States, is charged with administering and making policy for the Nation's credit and monetary affairs. Through its supervisory and regulatory banking functions, the Federal Reserve helps to maintain the banking industry in sound condition, capable of responding to the Nation's domestic and international financial needs and objectives.

The Federal Reserve System was established by the Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat. 251; 12 U.S.C. 221), approved December 23, 1913. The System serves as the Nation's central bank. The powers of central banks vary widely, but their major responsibility is in the execution of monetary policy. Central banks typically perform a number of other functions, such as the transfer of funds, handling Government deposits and debt issues, supervising and regulating banks, and acting as lender of last resort.

It is the responsibility of the Federal Reserve System to contribute to the strength and vitality of the U.S. economy. By influencing the lending and investing activities of commercial banks and the cost and availability of money and credit, the Federal Reserve System can help promote the full use of human and capital resources, the growth of productivity, relatively stable prices, and equilibrium in the Nation's international balance of payments. Through its supervisory and regulatory banking functions, the Federal Reserve System helps maintain a commercial banking system that is responsive to the Nation's financial needs and objectives.

The System consists of six parts: the Board of Governors in Washington; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 25 branches and other facilities situated throughout the country; the Federal Open Market Committee; the Federal Advisory Council; the Consumer Advisory Council; the Thrift Institutions Advisory Council; and the Nation's financial institutions, including commercial banks, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and credit unions.

Board of Governors

Broad supervisory powers are vested in the Board of Governors, which has its offices in Washington. The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is, by Executive order, a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

The Board determines general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the System as a whole and formulates the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act. The Board's principal duties consist of monitoring credit conditions, supervising the Federal Reserve Banks and member banks, and regulating the implementation of certain consumer credit protection laws.

Power To Influence Credit Conditions Pursuant to the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, referred to as the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 226 note), the Board is given the power, within statutory limitations, to fix the requirements concerning reserves to be maintained by depository institutions on transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits. Another important instrument of credit control is found in open market operations. The members of the Board of Governors also are members of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose work and organization are described below. The Board of Governors reviews and determines the discount rates charged by the Federal Reserve Banks on their discounts and advances. For the purpose of preventing excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board is authorized to regulate the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security (with certain exceptions).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.) and Executive Order 10480 of August 14, 1953, the Board prescribes regulations under which the Federal Reserve Banks act as fiscal agents of certain Government departments and agencies in guaranteeing loans made by banks and other private financing institutions to finance contracts for the procurement of materials or services which the guaranteeing agencies consider necessary for the national defense.

Supervision of Federal Reserve Banks The Board is authorized to make examinations of the Federal Reserve Banks, to require statements and reports from such Banks, to supervise the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, to require the establishment or discontinuance of branches of Reserve Banks, and to exercise supervision over all relationships and transactions of those Banks with foreign branches. The Board of Governors reviews and follows the examination and supervisory activities of the Federal Reserve Banks aimed at further coordination of policies and practices.

Supervision of Member Banks The Board has jurisdiction over the admission of State banks and trust companies to membership in the Federal Reserve System, the termination of membership of such banks, the establishment of branches by such banks, and the approval of bank mergers and consolidations where the resulting institution will be a State member bank. It receives copies of condition reports submitted by them to the Federal Reserve Banks. It has power to examine all member banks and the affiliates of member banks and to require condition reports from them. It has authority to require periodic and other public disclosure of information with respect to an equity security of a State member bank that is held by 500 or more persons. It establishes minimum standards with respect to installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures by State member banks. It has authority to issue cease and desist orders in connection with violations of law or unsafe or unsound banking practices by State member banks and to remove directors or officers of such banks in certain circumstances, and it may, in its discretion, suspend member banks from the use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System for making undue use of bank credit for speculative purposes or for any other purpose inconsistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions.

The Board may grant authority to member banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, to invest in the stocks of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking, or to invest in foreign banks. It also charters, regulates, and supervises certain corporations that engage in foreign or international banking and financial activities.

The Board is authorized to issue general regulations permitting interlocking relationships in certain circumstances between member banks and organizations dealing in securities or between member banks and other banks.

Other Functions Under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 133; 12 U.S.C. 1841), the Board is required to pass upon certain acquisitions of bank stock or assets and to make determinations relating to engagement in nonbanking activities and to the acquisition and retention of nonbank stock by bank holding companies.

Under the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 3683; 12 U.S.C. 1817(j)), the Board is required to review other bank stock acquisitions.

Under the Truth in Lending Act (82 Stat. 146; 15 U.S.C. 1601), the Board is required to prescribe regulations to ensure a meaningful disclosure by lenders of credit terms so that consumers will be able to compare more readily the various credit terms available and will be informed about rules governing credit cards, including their potential liability for unauthorized use.

Under the International Banking Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 607; 12 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), the Board has authority to impose reserve requirements and interest rate ceilings on branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States, to grant loans to them, to provide them access to Federal Reserve services, and to limit their interstate banking activities.

The Board also is the rulemaking authority for the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, and certain provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act as they apply to banks.

Expenses To meet its expenses and pay the salaries of its members and its employees, the Board makes semiannual assessments upon the Reserve Banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus.

Federal Open Market Committee

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is comprised of the Board of Governors and five of the presidents of the Reserve Banks. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is traditionally the Chairman of FOMC. The president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York serves as a permanent member of the Committee. Four of the twelve Reserve Bank presidents rotate annually as members of the Committee.

Open market operations of the Reserve Banks are conducted under regulations adopted by the Committee and pursuant to specific policy directives issued by the Committee, which meets in Washington at frequent intervals. Purchases and sales of securities in the open market are undertaken to supply bank reserves to support the credit and money needed for long-term economic growth, to offset cyclical economic swings, and to accommodate seasonal demands of businesses and consumers for money and credit. These operations are carried out principally in U.S. Government obligations, but they also include purchases and sales of Federal agency obligations and bankers' acceptances. All operations are conducted in New York where the primary markets for these securities are located; the Federal Reserve Bank of New York executes transactions for the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account in carrying out these operations.

Under the Committee's direction, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York also undertakes transactions in foreign currencies for the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account. The purposes of these operations include helping to safeguard the value of the dollar in international exchange markets and facilitating growth in international liquidity in accordance with the needs of an expanding world economy. The Federal Reserve has, in particular, entered into a network of mutual currency arrangements with other central banks providing for the right to draw foreign exchange within specified limits and for specified periods.

Federal Reserve Banks

The 12 Federal Reserve Banks are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. Branch banks are located in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Charlotte, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Miami, Nashville, New Orleans, Detroit, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Helena, Denver, Oklahoma City, Omaha, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, and Seattle.

Directors and Officers of Reserve Banks The Board of Directors of each Reserve Bank is composed of nine members, equally divided into three designated classes: class A, class B, and class C. Directors of class A are representative of the stockholding member banks. Directors of class B must be actively engaged in their districts in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, and may not be officers, directors, or employees of any bank. Class C directors may not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank. The six class A and class B directors are elected by the stockholding member banks, while the three class C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors. The terms of office of the directors are so arranged that the term of one director of each class expires each year.

One of the class C directors appointed by the Board of Governors is designated as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank and as Federal Reserve agent, and in the latter capacity he is required to maintain a local office of the Board of Governors on the premises of the Reserve Bank. Another class C director is appointed by the Board of Governors as deputy chairman.

Each Reserve Bank has as its chief executive officer a president appointed for a term of 5 years by its Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Governors. There are also a first vice president, appointed in the same manner, and other officers appointed by the Board of Directors.

Reserves on Deposit In accordance with provisions of the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 226 note), the Reserve Banks receive and hold on deposit the reserve or clearing account deposits of depository institutions. These banks are permitted to count their vault cash as part of their required reserve.

Extensions of Credit The Monetary Control Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 132; 12 U.S.C. 226 note) directs the Federal Reserve to open its discount window to any nonmember depository institution that maintains transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits. The act also states that this expanded accommodation is to be provided on the same basis as to banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Discount window credit provides for Federal Reserve lending to eligible depository institutions under two basic programs. One is the adjustment credit program; the other supplies more extended credit for certain limited purposes.

Short-term adjustment credit is the primary type of Federal Reserve credit. It is available to help borrowers meet temporary requirements for funds. Borrowers are not permitted to use adjustment credit to take advantage of any spread between the discount rate and market rates.

Extended credit is provided through three programs designed to assist depository institutions in meeting longer term needs for funds. One provides seasonal credit—for periods running up to 9 months—to smaller depository institutions that lack access to market funds. A second program assists institutions that experience special difficulties arising from exceptional circumstances or practices involving only that institution. Finally, in cases where more general liquidity strains are affecting a broad range of depository institutions—such as those whose portfolios consist primarily of longer term assets—credit may be provided to address the problems of particular institutions being affected by the general situation.

Currency Issue The Reserve Banks issue Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the bulk of money in circulation. These notes are obligations of the United States and are a prior lien upon the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. They are issued against a pledge by the Reserve Bank with the Federal Reserve agent of collateral security including gold certificates, paper discounted or purchased by the Bank, and direct obligations of the United States.

Other Powers The Reserve Banks are empowered to act as clearinghouses and as collecting agents for depository institutions in the collection of checks and other instruments. They are also authorized to act as depositories and fiscal agents of the United States and to exercise other banking functions specified in the Federal Reserve Act. They perform a number of important functions in connection with the issue and redemption of United States Government securities.

Federal Advisory Council

The Federal Advisory Council acts in an advisory capacity, conferring with the Board of Governors on general business conditions.

The Council is composed of 12 members, one from each Federal Reserve district being selected annually by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of the district. The Council is required to meet in Washington at least four times each year, and more often if called by the Board of Governors.

Consumer Advisory Council

The Consumer Advisory Council confers with the Board of Governors several times each year on the Board's responsibilities in the field of consumer credit protection. The Council was established by Congress in 1976 at the suggestion of the Board and replaced the Advisory Committee on Truth in Lending that was established by the 1968 Truth in Lending Act.

The Council is composed of 30 members from all parts of the country. Its membership includes a broad representation of consumer and creditor interests. It advises the Board on its responsibilities under such laws as Truth in Lending, Equal Credit Opportunity, and Home Mortgage Disclosure.

Thrift Institutions Advisory Council

The Thrift Institutions Advisory Council is an advisory group established by the Board in 1980 made up of representatives from nonbank depository thrift institutions, which includes savings and loans, mutual savings bankers, and credit unions. The Council meets at least four times each year with the Board of Governors to discuss developments relating to thrift institutions, the housing industry and mortgage finance, and certain regulatory issues.

Sources of Information

Reading Room A reading room where persons may inspect records that are available to the public is located in Room B–1122 at the Board's headquarters, Twentieth and C Streets NW., Washington, DC. Information regarding the availability of records may be obtained by calling 202–452–3684.

Publications Among publications issued by the Board are *The Federal Reserve System—Purposes and Functions,* pamphlets entitled *What Truth in Lending Means to You, U.S. Currency, If You Borrow To Buy Stock, Fair Credit Billing, Truth in Leasing, Equal Credit in Housing, Consumer Handbook,* and several pamphlets describing the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. Copies of these pamphlets are available free of charge. Information regarding publications may be obtained in Room MP-510 (Martin Building) of the Board's headquarters. Phone, 202-452-3244.

Employment Inquiries regarding employment should be addressed to the Director, Division of Personnel, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551.

Procurement Firms seeking business with the Board should address their inquiries to the Director, Division of Support Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551. Phone, 202-452-3204 or 202-452-3215.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20580
Phone, 202-523-3598 (Public Reference Branch)

James C. Miller III	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Patricia P. Bailey	
George W. Douglas	
Terry Calvani	
Mary L. Azcuenaga	
Marcy J.K. Tiffany	*Executive Assistant to the Chairman*
James A. Eisenach	*Special Advisor to the Chairman*
James A. Williams	*Acting Executive Director*
James A. Williams	*Deputy Executive Director for Management*
Alan Proctor	*Deputy Executive Director for Planning and Information*
Timothy J. Muris	*Director, Bureau of Competition*
Walter T. Winslow	*Deputy Director, Bureau of Competition*
Barbara A. Clark	*Deputy Director, Bureau of Competition*
Carol T. Crawford	*Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection*
Amanda B. Pedersen	*Deputy Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection*
Wendy L. Gramm	*Director, Bureau of Economics*
Ronald S. Bond	*Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics*
David T. Scheffman	*Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics*
Richard Higgins	*Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics*
John H. Carley	*General Counsel*
Karen Lang Johnston	*Director, Office of Congressional Relations*
Judith A. Pond	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Emily H. Rock	*Secretary*
Ernest G. Barnes	*Chief Administrative Law Judge*
Henry B. Cabell	*Chief Presiding Officer*

[For the Federal Trade Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 0]

The basic objective of the Federal Trade Commission is the maintenance of competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system. Although the duties of the Commission are many and varied, the foundation of public policy *underlying all these duties is essentially the same: to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices.*

In brief, the Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

This basic purpose finds its primary expression in the Federal Trade Commission Act, cited below, and the Clayton Act (38 Stat. 730; 15 U.S.C. 12), both passed in 1914 and both successively amended in the years that have followed. The Federal Trade Commission Act lays down a general prohibition against the use in commerce of "unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or deceptive acts or practices." The Clayton Act outlaws specific practices recognized as instruments of monopoly. As an administrative agency, acting quasi-judicially and quasi-legislatively, the Commission was established to deal with trade practices on a continuing and corrective basis. It has no authority to punish; its function is to "prevent," through cease-and-desist orders and other means, those practices condemned by the law of Federal trade regulation; however, court-ordered civil penalties up to $10,000 may be obtained for each violation of a Commission order or trade regulation rule.

The Federal Trade Commission was organized as an independent administrative agency in 1914 pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 717; 15 U.S.C. 41–51). Related duties subsequently were delegated to the Commission by the Wheeler-Lea Act, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, the Clayton Act, the Export Trade Act, the Wool Products Labeling Act, the Fur Products Labeling Act, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, the Lanham Trade-Mark Act of 1946, the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Hobby Protection Act, the Magnuson-Moss Warranty-Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1980.

Activities

The Commission's principal functions are:

To promote competition in or affecting commerce through the prevention of general trade restraints such as price-fixing agreements, boycotts, illegal combinations of competitors and other unfair methods of competition;

To safeguard the public by preventing the dissemination of false or deceptive advertisements of consumer products generally and food, drug, cosmetics, and therapeutic devices, particularly, as well as other unfair or deceptive practices;

To prevent: discriminations in price; exclusive-dealing and tying arrangements; corporate mergers, acquisitions or joint ventures, when such practices or arrangements may substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly; interlocking directorates that may restrain competition; the payment or receipt of illegal brokerage; and discrimination among competing customers in the furnishing of or the payment for services or facilities used to promote the resale of a product;

To bring about truthful labeling of textile and fur products;

To regulate packaging and labeling of certain consumer commodities within the purview of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act so as to prevent consumer deception and to facilitate value comparisons;

To supervise the registration and operation of associations of American exporters engaged in export trade;

To petition for the cancellation of the registration of trademarks illegally registered or used for purposes contrary to the intent of the Lanham Trade-Mark Act of 1946;

To achieve true credit cost disclosure by consumer creditors (retailers, finance companies, non-Federal credit unions, and other creditors not specifically regulated by another Government agency) as called for in the Truth in Lending Act; to ensure a meaningful basis for informed credit decisions; and to regulate the issuance and liability of credit cards so as to prohibit their fraudulent use in or affecting commerce;

To protect consumers against circulation of inaccurate or obsolete credit reports and to ensure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their responsibilities in a manner that is fair and equitable and in conformity with the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act; and

To gather and make available to the Congress, the President, and the public, factual data concerning economic and business conditions.

Enforcement The Commission's law enforcement work falls into two general categories: actions to foster law observance voluntarily and formal litigation leading to mandatory orders against offenders.

For the most part, law observance is obtained through voluntary and cooperative action by way of staff level advice, which is not binding on the Commission, advisory opinions by the Commission, and through issuance of guides delineating legal requirements as to particular business practices.

The formal litigative proceedings are similar to those used in courts. Cases are instituted by issuance of a complaint charging a person, partnership, or corporation (the respondent) with violation of one or more of the statutes administered by the Commission. Cases may be settled by consent orders or occasionally through informal administrative correction of minor violations. If the charges are not contested, or if in a contested case and after hearing the charges are found to be true, a cease-and-desist order is issued requiring discontinuance of the unlawful practices.

Legal Case Work Cases before the Commission may originate through complaint by a consumer or a competitor; the Congress; or from Federal, State, or municipal agencies. Also, the Commission itself may initiate an investigation to determine possible violation of the laws administered by it. No formality is required in submitting a complaint. A letter giving the facts in detail is sufficient, but it should be accompanied by all evidence in possession of the complaining party in support of the charges made. It is the policy of the Commission not to disclose the identity of any complainant, except as required by law.

Upon receipt of a complaint, various criteria are applied in determining whether the particular matter should be docketed for investigation. Within the limits of its resources, investigations are initiated that are considered to best support the Commission's goals of maintaining competition and protecting consumers.

On completion of an investigation, there will be a staff recommendation for final Commission action. The staff may recommend that the matter be closed. If that recommendation is approved, a closing letter is sent to the individual or company that was the subject of the investigation. The staff may instead recommend that the Commission approve the informal settlement of a case, usually by acceptance of an agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist. If such a consent order is worked out, it customarily provides that the respondent does not admit any violation of the law, but agrees to be bound by an order requiring the discontinuance of the challenged practices.

If the Commission determines that some action other than closing the investigation is appropriate, but no consent agreement can be negotiated, the Commission may issue a formal complaint alleging that the respondent has violated one or more of the laws administered by the Commission. The respondent is served with a copy of the complaint, and a proposed cease-and-desist order is to be used if the allegations of law violations are proved. The case is heard by an administrative law judge, who conducts a trial which is open to the public. While it is possible that FTC counsel supporting the complaint and respondents will negotiate a consent agreement after the issuance of a formal complaint, it is more likely that these formal proceedings will result in an initial decision by the administrative law judge.

The initial decision becomes the decision of the Commission at the end of 30 days unless the respondent or the counsel supporting the complaint appeals the decision to the Commission or the Commission by order stays the effective date or places the case on its own docket for review. In the Commission's decision on such appeal or review, the initial decision is sustained, modified, or reversed. If the complaint is sustained or modified, a cease-and-desist order is issued. If an initial decision dismissing a complaint is sustained, no cease-and-desist order is issued.

Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Clayton Act, and the wool, fur, and textile acts, the order to cease-and-desist, or to take other corrective action such as affirmative disclosure, divestiture, or restitution, becomes final 60 days after date of service upon the respondent, unless within that period the respondent petitions an appropriate United States court of appeals to review the order. The court has power to affirm, modify, or set the order aside. Either party, on writ of certiorari, may apply to the Supreme Court for review of the action of the court of appeals. In case of review, the order of the Commission becomes final after affirmation by the court of appeals or by the Supreme Court of the United States, if taken to that court on certiorari. Violations of a cease-and-desist order, after it becomes final, subject the offender to suit by the Government in a United States district court for the recovery of a civil penalty of not more than $10,000 for each violation and, where the violation continues, each day of its continuance is a separate violation.

In addition to the administrative proceeding initiated by a formal complaint, the Commission may, in some cases, request that a United States district court issue a preliminary or permanent injunction to halt the use of allegedly unfair or deceptive practices. The Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General, may also bring suit in a United States district court to enforce a subpena or civil investigative demand issued by the Commission, to obtain permanent injunctions in some cases without initiating underlying administrative proceedings, and to sue for civil penalties for violations of orders issued by the Commission. The Commission also has specific authority to ask the United States district court to enjoin the dissemination of advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices intended for use in the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of disease, whenever it has reason to believe that such a proceeding would be in the public interest. Preliminary injunctions remain in effect until a cease-and-desist order is issued and becomes final, or until the complaint is dismissed by the Commission or the order is set aside by the court on review.

Further, the dissemination of a false advertisement of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, where the use of the commodity advertised may be injurious to health or where there is intent to defraud or mislead, constitutes a misdemeanor; and conviction subjects the offender to a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both. Succeeding convictions may result in a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. The statute provides that the Commission shall certify this type of case to the Attorney General for institution of appropriate court proceedings.

Compliance Activities Through systematic and continuous review, the Commission obtains and maintains compliance with its cease-and-desist orders. All respondents against whom such orders have been issued are required to file reports with the Commission to substantiate their compliance. In the event compliance is not obtained, or if the order is subsequently violated, civil penalty proceedings may be instituted. Violation of a Commission order which has been affirmed and enforced by a decree of a U.S. court of appeals makes the respondent further subject to contempt proceedings in the Court of Appeals.

Trade Regulation Rules The Commission is authorized to issue trade regulation rules specifically defining acts or practices that are unfair or deceptive and may also specify steps to prevent such practices from occurring. Such rules may be limited to certain industries or be applicable to all businesses within the Commission's jurisdiction. Rules are promulgated under specific procedures for participation of interested parties, including oral hearings and comments. The Commission's decision to issue a rule may be appealed to a United States court of appeals. Once a rule has become final, the Commission can institute a civil proceeding in a United States district court for knowing violations of the rule and seek civil penalties of up to $10,000 per violation and consumer redress.

Cooperative Procedures In carrying out the statutory directive to "prevent" the use in commerce of unfair practices, the Commission makes extensive use of voluntary and cooperative procedures. Through these procedures business and industry may obtain authoritative guidance and a substantial measure of certainty as to what they may do under the laws administered by the Commission.

Whenever it is practicable, the Commission will furnish an advisory opinion as to whether a proposed course of conduct, if pursued, would be likely to result in further action by the Commission. Such opinions are binding on the Commission but are subject to the right of the Commission to reconsider and rescind the opinion should the public interest require. Information submitted will not be used as the basis for a proceeding against the requesting party without prior notice and opportunity to discontinue the course of action pursued in good faith in reliance upon the Commisssion's advice.

Industry guides are administrative interpretations in laymen's language of laws administered by the Commission for the guidance of the public in conducting its affairs in conformity with legal requirements. They provide the basis for voluntary and simultaneous abandonment of unlawful practices by members of a particular industry or industry in general. Failure to comply with the guides may result in corrective action by the Commission under applicable statutory provisions.

Consumer Protection Consumer protection is one of the two main missions of the Commission. In addition to preventing the use of unfair or deceptive advertising and marketing practices generally, the Commission enforces a number of specific laws which help consumers.

Consumer Credit: One of the laws the Commission enforces is the Consumer Credit Protection Act, which establishes, among other things, rules for the use of credit cards, the disclosure of the terms on which open- and closed-end credit is granted, and the disclosure of the reasons a business uses in determining not to grant credit.

The Truth in Lending Act is one part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act. Its purpose is to ensure that every customer who has need for consumer credit is given meaningful information with respect to the cost of that credit. In most cases the credit cost must be expressed in the dollar amount of finance charges, and as an annual percentage rate computed on the unpaid balance of the amount financed. Other relevant credit information must also be disclosed so that the customer may compare the various credit terms available to him from different sources and avoid the uninformed use of credit. The act further provides a customer the right, in certain circumstances, to cancel a credit transaction involving a lien on his residence. The Truth in Lending Act was amended in October 1970 to regulate the issuance, holder's liability, and the fraudulent use of credit cards. New credit cards may be issued only in response to a request or application by the person who is to receive the card. Also, the liability to the cardholder for unauthorized use of a credit card is specifically limited to $50 if the cardholder has taken reasonable steps to notify the card issuer of the loss or theft. The act also establishes penalties for the fraudulent use of credit cards in interstate or foreign commerce when the aggregate retail value in $5,000 or more. The Commission enforces the requirements of the Truth in Lending Act over finance companies, retailers, non-Federal credit unions, and other creditors not specifically regulated by another Government agency, and persons or their agents who issue credit cards.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act, another part of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, represents the first Federal regulation of the vast consumer reporting industry, covering all credit bureaus, investigative reporting companies, detective and collection agencies, lenders' exchanges, and computerized information reporting companies. The purpose of this act is to insure that consumer reporting activities are conducted in a manner that is fair and equitable to the affected consumer, upholding his right to privacy as against the informational demands of others. The consumer is given several important new rights, including the right to notice of reporting activities, the right to access to information contained in consumer reports, and the right to correction of erroneous information that may have been the basis for a denial of credit, insurance, or employment.

Labeling: Under the Wool Products Labeling Act, the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, and the Fur Products Labeling Act, the Commission engages in compliance investigations, inspections, and industry counseling; issues registered identification numbers; and records continuing guaranties. The Commission has published rules and regulations under these statutes, together with illustrations of acceptable labeling, which supply full information concerning their requirements. In connection with the Fur Act, the Commission has issued a register of animal names, known as the *Fur Products Name Guide,* for use in properly describing furs and fur products.

Economic Competition (Antitrust) The second major mission of the Commission is to encourage competitive forces in the American economy. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission seeks to prevent unfair practices that may keep one company from competing with others. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act, the Commission attempts to prevent mergers of companies if the result may be to lessen competition. Under some circumstances, companies planning to merge must first give notice to the Commission and the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division and provide certain information concerning the operations of the companies involved.

The Commission also enforces the provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act, a part of the Clayton Act prohibiting companies from discriminating among other companies that are its customers in terms of price or other services provided.

Economic Factfinding The Commission makes economic and statistical studies of conditions and problems affecting competition in the economy. Reports of this nature may be in support of legislative proposals, in response to requests of the Congress and statutory directions, or for the information and guidance of the Commission and the executive branch of the Government as well as the public. Not only have the reports provided the basis for significant legislation but, by spotlighting uneconomic or otherwise objectionable trade practices, they have also led in many instances to voluntary changes in the conduct of business, with resulting benefits to both industry and the public.

Regional Offices—Federal Trade Commission

Region	Regional Director	Address
ATLANTA Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.	Paul K. Davis	1718 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30367.
BOSTON Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Phoebe D. Morse	150 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02114.
CHICAGO Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin.	William Macleod	55 E. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603.
CLEVELAND Michigan, western New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland.	William Jacobs	118 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OH 44144.
DALLAS Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.	James A. Moseley	8303 Elmbrook Dr., Dallas, TX 75247.
DENVER Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	Claude C. Wild III	1405 Curtis Dr., Denver, CO 80202.
LOS ANGELES Arizona, southern California.	Paul W. Turley	11000 Wilshire Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90024.
NEW YORK New Jersey, eastern New York.	Edward M. Shumsky	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
SAN FRANCISCO Northern California, Hawaii, Nevada.	Janet Grady	450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102.
SEATTLE Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.	George J. Zweibel	915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174.

Sources of Information

Contracts and Procurement Persons seeking to do business with the Federal Trade Commission should contact the Office of Procurement and General Services, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Phone, 202-523-5552.

Publications A copy of the *Federal Trade Commission—List of Publications,* which lists a number of publications of interest to the general public, is available free upon request from the Public Reference Branch, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Phone, 202-523-3598.

Consumer Protection, Restraint of Trade Information, and Complaints Persons desiring information on consumer protection, restraint of trade questions, or to register a complaint, should contact the nearest Federal Trade Commission regional office.

Employment Civil service registers are used in filling positions for economists, accountants, consumer protection specialists, and other professional, administrative, and clerical personnel. The Federal Trade Commission employs a sizable number of attorneys under the excepted appointment procedure. All employment inquiries should be directed to the Director of Personnel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Phone, 202-523-5040.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Public Affairs, Federal Trade Commission, Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20580. Phone, 202-523-3830.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–655–4000

Terence C. Golden	*Administrator of General Services*
Paul K. Trause	*Deputy Administrator*
Paul T. Weiss	*Special Assistant to the Administrator*
Susan F. Brita	*Executive Assistant to the Administrator*
Joseph A. Shine	*Acting Special Counsel for Ethics*
Jane A. Kenny	*Director of the Executive Secretariat*
Thomas D. Catlin	*Director of Program Control*
John F. Wynn, Jr.	*Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Patricia Q. Schoeni	*Associate Administrator for Administration*
Roger C. Dierman	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Administration*
Jon R. Halsall	*Director of Civil Rights, Organization, and Training*
Shereen G. Remez	*Director of Communications*
Robert T. Ebert	*Acting Director of Congressional Affairs*
Sally K. Marshall	*Director of Personnel*
Thomas J. Simon	*Director of Program Initiatives*
Ronald R. Martinson	*Committee Management Secretariat*
Patrick McKelvey	*Director of Public Affairs*
Charles S. Davis III	*Associate Administrator for Operations*
Robert J. DiLuchio	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Operations*
Lawrence D. Greeny	*Director of Staff Operations*
Frances P. Clark	*Director of the Office of Information Resources Management and A–76 Operations*
Janet A. Smith	*Acting Director of Personal Property Operations*
James E. Herbert	*Director of Real Property Operations*
Jordon B. Brilliant	*Special Assistant to the Associate Administrator for Operations*
William A. Clinkscales	*Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems*
Clarence A. Lee, Jr.	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems*
M.H. Grimstead	*Director of Management Support*
Richard L. Goheen	*Director of Oversight*
P.S. Kendall	*Director of Administrative Services*
P. Gerald Thacker	*Director of Policy and Regulatory Impact*
Charles R. Gillum	*Acting Inspector General*
Benjamin H. Friedman	*Acting Deputy Inspector General*
William J. Frost	*Executive Director*
Charles E. Hall	*Personnel Officer*
Eugene L. Waszily	*Acting Assistant Inspector General for Auditing*
Lawrence J. Dempsey	*Assistant Inspector General for Investigations*
Susan M. Gaffney	*Assistant Inspector General for Policy, Plans and Management Systems*
Daniel B. Peyser	*Counsel to the Inspector General*

Leonard J. Suchanek	*Chairman, GSA Board of Contract Appeals*
Karen A. Vogel	*Executive Assistant to the Chairman*
James B. Shea, Jr.	*Vice Chairman*
Cyrus E. Phillips IV	*Deputy Vice Chariman*
James J. Regan	*Chief Counsel*
James F. Neary	*Executive Director*
Daisy K. Birch	*Personal Assistant to the Chairman*
Steven Garfinkel	*Director, Information Security Oversight Office*
Raymond A. Fontaine	*Comptroller*
William B. Early, Jr.	*Director of Budget*
LeRoy P. Boucher	*Director of Finance*
Thomas P. Wolf	*Director of Transportation Audits*
Allan W. Beres	*Assistant Administrator for Acquisition Policy*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Assistant Administrator*
Arthur E. Ronkovich	*Director of Acquisition Management and Contract Clearance*
Richard H. Hopf	*Director of GSA Acquisition Policy and Regulations*
Lawrence J. Rizzi	*Acting Director of Federal Acquisition and Regulatory Policy*
Philip Read	*Acting Director, Federal Acquisition Institute*
Allie B. Latimer	*General Counsel*
J. Jett McCormick	*Deputy General Counsel*
Wayne C. Beyer	*Deputy General Counsel*
Renate C. Tucker	*Executive Director*
John S. Miller III	*Assistant General Counsel, General Law Division*
Arthur J. Reid, Jr.	*Assistant General Counsel, Claims and Litigation Division*
Albert A. Vicchiolla	*Assistant General Counsel, Disposal Division*
John V. Mulligan	*Assistant General Counsel, Public Buildings Division*
Edward J. Duignan	*Assistant General Counsel, Procurement Division*
Charles V. Curcio	*Assistant General Counsel, Information Resources and Utilities Division*

OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–566–1000

Frank J. Carr	*Assistant Administrator for Information Resources Management*
Margaret L. Neustadt	*Executive Director*
Francis A. McDonough	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Federal Information Resources Management*
Bernard J. Bennington	*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Telecommunications Services*
Leonard Yonkler	*Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Central Information Services*
Judy A. Parks	*Acting Director of GSA Information Systems*
Ann Doughty	*Director of Regional Information Services*

Harry H. Fuchigami	*Director of Information Resources Procurement*
Fred L. Sims	*Director of Information Resources Management Policy*
John A. Caron	*Director of Software Development and Information Technology*
Howard A. Grandier	*Director of Information Services*
Robert J. Bushelle	*Director of Network Services*
Lawrence S. Cohan	*Director of Systems and Technology Assessment*
John J. Landers	*Director of Office Information Systems*
Frank E. Donaldson	*Director of Washington Interagency Telecommunications System*

OFFICE OF FEDERAL SUPPLY AND SERVICES

1941 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA; Mailing address: Washington, DC 20406
Phone, 703–557–8667

Donald C.J. Gray	*Assistant Administrator for Federal Supply and Services*
Roger D. Daniero	*Deputy Assistant Administrator*
Richard H. Jeanneret	*Director of Management*
Charles Hulick	*Director of Contract Management*
James J. Grady, Jr.	*Director of Policy and Agency Assistance*
Ray J. Viola	*Director of Supply*
James L. DeProspero	*Director of Procurement*
William B. Foote	*Director of Property Management*
William F. McDade	*Acting Director of Transportation*
Harold E. Roach	*Director, General Products Commodity Center*
John Roehmer	*Director, Furniture Commodity Center*
George McDonald	*Director, Tools Commodity Center*
Joseph McElwee	*Director, Automotive Commodity Center*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–566–1100

William F. Sullivan	*Commissioner, Public Buildings Service*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Commissioner*
Lawton Saunders	*Director, International Projects Office*
Ira Jekowsky	*Assistant Commissioner for Policy and Program Support*
Wolfgang Zoeller	*Assistant Commissioner for Buildings Management*
Harvey Pryor	*Assistant Commissioner for Federal Protection and Safety*
William R. Lawson	*Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction*
Thomas Sherman	*Acting Assistant Commissioner for Space Management*
Virgil W. Ostrander	*Assistant Commissioner for Contracts*
John L. Stanberry	*Assistant Commissioner for Public Utilities*

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202-535-7210

Earl E. Jones	*Acting Commissioner, Federal Property Resources Service*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Commissioner*
John P. Cannon	*Director, Program Support Office*
James J. Buckley	*Acting Assistant Commissioner for Real Property*
J. Wayne Kulig	*Assistant Commissioner for Stockpile Management*
Kent N. Knowles	*Assistant Commissioner for Stockpile Transactions*

[For the General Services Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, 41 CFR 105-53]

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy and provides for the Government an economical and efficient system for the management of its property and records, including construction and operation of buildings, procurement and distribution of supplies, utilization and disposal of property, transportation, traffic, and communications management, stockpiling of strategic materials, and the management of the Government-wide automatic data processing (ADP) resources program.

GSA is organized much like a large corporation doing business in a number of different fields. It might well be termed a conglomerate. GSA consists of operating services and supporting staff offices, with functions carried out at three levels of organization: the Central Office, regional offices, and field activities.

The General Services Administration was established by section 101 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 379), effective July 1, 1949.

Office of Operations The Office of Operations has primary line responsibility for managing GSA's field organization. Operating authorities and responsibilities are delegated from the Administrator through the Associate Administrator for Operations to the Regional Administrators.

Regional offices are in 11 U.S. cities. Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for executing GSA programs with respect to procurement and supply of personal property and nonpersonal services, acquisition of real property and management of federally owned and leased space and property, utilization of available real and personal property, disposal of surplus real and personal property, telecommunications, management of ADP resources, and records management. The organization plan established for each regional office provides for completely integrated operations.

Regional Offices—General Services Administration

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional Headquarters	Administrator
1. Boston, MA 02109 (John W. McCormick Post Office and Courthouse).	Peter J. Thomas.
2. New York, NY 10278 (26 Federal Plaza).	William J. Diamond.
3. Philadelphia, PA 19107 (9th and Market Sts.).	George P. Cordes.
4. Atlanta, GA 30303 (75 Spring St. SW.).	Donald F. Layfield.
5. Chicago, IL 60604 (230 S. Dearborn St.).	Dennis J. Keilman, Acting.
6. Kansas City, MO 64131 (1500 E. Bannister Rd.).	John B. Platt.
7. Ft. Worth, TX 76102 (819 Taylor St.).	J. Fike Godfrey.

Regional Offices—General Services Administration—Continued

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Regional Headquarters	Administrator
8. Denver, CO 80225 (Denver Federal Center).	B.E. Bounds.
9. San Francisco, CA 94105 (525 Market St.).	Edwin W. Thomas, Jr.
10. Auburn, WA 98002 (GSA Center).	Vito T. Chiechi.
National Capital Region, Washington, DC 20407 (7th and D Sts. SW.).	William F. Madison.

For further information, call 202–523–0100.

Office of Policy and Management Systems The Office of Policy and Management Systems assists the Administrator in the formulation of GSA's internal and Government-wide policies and evaluates and monitors GSA's management and general operating systems.

The Office carries out its responsibilities through ongoing evaluations of GSA policy issues and serves as the focal point for agencywide strategic and operational planning, including the development and maintenance of performance indicators; conducts independent reviews of agencywide programs within priorities established by the Administrator to determine the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of GSA activities; evaluates regulations proposed by GSA; develops the agency's multiyear plans; administers the agency's responsibilities under the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 814; 31 U.S.C. 65 note); serves as the central point of control and resolution of audit and inspection reports from the Inspector General and the Comptroller General of the United States; and administers GSA's security programs.

The Office directs an agencywide program of administrative services covering mail, space, personal property, and telecommunications management; emergency preparedness; records, forms, directives, and reports management; paperwork reduction; and is responsible for implementation of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. A major initiative of this Office, to bring GSA up to current technology, was the introduction of current management systems and office automation. Through the regional offices, it provides support to the State and district offices of Congress and provides reimbursable printing services for GSA and other Government agencies. The Office also controls management services and has responsibility for performing financial services for the programs within the agency's general management and administration appropriation.

For further information, call 202–523–4923.

Office of Acquisition Policy The Office of Acquisition Policy plans, directs, and coordinates a comprehensive, GSA-wide acquisition policy program, including the establishment of major GSA acquisition goals and objectives.

The Office develops, maintains, and administers the Federal Procurement Regulations, which are applicable to all civilian agencies. Acquisition Policy has a major role in maintaining the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). It chairs the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and provides administrative support to the FAR Secretariat. The Office develops GSA implementing and supplementing regulations required by FAR, which are published as the General Services Acquisition Regulations.

The Office manages GSA's internal system for the suspension and debarment of nonresponsive contractors and a Government-wide system for exchanging information on debarred, suspended, and ineligible contractors; reviews selected major contract awards proposed by GSA prior to award; and performs onsite acquisition management reviews. The Office also is responsible for establishing and overseeing the GSA acquisition information system and serves as GSA coordinator for the Federal Procurement Data System.

The Office's Federal Acquisition Institute fosters and promotes Government-wide career management programs to develop a professional work force and coordinates Government-wide research and studies to improve the procurement process.

In addition, Acquisition Policy establishes standards and requirements for the development of programs to enhance the recruitment, training, and career development of employees engaged in acquisition training.

For further information, call 202–566–1176.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization plans, implements, executes, and evaluates comprehensive GSA-wide procurement priority programs. Included among these are the Small Business Program; the Women in Business Program; the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Business Program; the Subcontracting Program; the Labor Surplus Area (LSA) Program; the Javits/Wagner O'Day Program; and the Federal Prison Industry Program.

The Office coordinates and develops policies that regulate the operation and the implementation of the Small Business Programs under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act. It chairs the Labor Surplus Committee, which is responsible for the development of policies and guidance for the implementation of the LSA Program.

The Office provides assistance, information, and counseling to small business persons interested in pursuing Federal Government contracts and conducts outreach, liaison, source listing, and seminars for small and disadvantaged businesses. This is accomplished through the Business Service Center Program.

Business Service Centers Program—Business Service Centers (BSC) are located in major metropolitan areas. BSC counselors travel within their regions lecturing on the Federal procurement process. They also provide information on the new item introduction program and buying programs of other agencies. The BSC's are also responsible for receiving and safeguarding bids (maintaining the integrity of the bid process).

Business Service Centers assist GSA procurement officers by identifying new potential suppliers. In doing this, they rely not only on "walk-in" contacts at reception areas but actively seek out business concerns who may be able to supply the Government's needs. They also operate bid rooms where vendor's offers are publicly opened and posted.

Special emphasis is placed on outreach programs that counsel small, small-disadvantaged, minority, and women business owners, particularly those located in labor surplus areas.

For further information, call 202–566–1021.

Business Service Center Directory

Region	Address	Telephone
National Capital Region, Washington, DC 20407	7th and D Sts. SW.	202-472-1804
1. Boston, MA 02109	John W. McCormack Federal Bldg.	617-223-2868
2. New York, NY 10278	26 Federal Plaza	212-264-1234
3. Philadelphia, PA 19107	9th and Market Sts.	215-597-9613
4. Atlanta, GA 30303	75 Spring St. SW.	404-221-5103
5. Chicago, IL 60604	230 S. Dearborn St.	312-353-5383
6. Kansas City, MO 64131	1500 E. Bannister Rd.	816-926-7203
7. Fort Worth, TX 76102	819 Taylor St.	817-334-3284
8. Denver, CO 80225	Building No. 41, Denver Federal Center	303-236-7409
9. San Francisco, CA 94105	525 Market St.	415-974-9000
Los Angeles, CA 90012	300 N. Los Angeles St.	213-688-3210
10. Seattle, WA 98174	915 2d Ave.	206-442-5556

Office of the Associate Administrator for Administration The Office of the Associate Administrator for Administration participates in the executive leadership of the agency and provides advice on major policies and procedures, particularly those of a critical or controversial nature, to the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator. The Office also is responsible for planning and administering programs in equal employment opportunity; organization and staff utilization, training, staffing, position classification and pay administration, employee relations, career development, congressional and public affairs, and communications; coordinating and providing support to various committees engaged in enhancing the management of GSA; and providing positive leadership in GSA's commitment to excellence in management practices and techniques in its relations with Congress, other Federal agencies, and the private sector.

Committee Management Secretariat—The Committee Management Secretariat is responsible for administration of the Federal advisory committee program and prepares the annual report of the President to the Congress on the status of these committees, including recommendations on improving their operations.

For further information, call 202-566-0945.

Office of the Comptroller The Office of the Comptroller plans and administers the development and execution of all budgeting and financial management requirements. The major areas of responsibility include:

Budget—The Office of Budget carries out responsibilities in centralized budget administration to ensure maximum utilization of available resources.

Finance—The Office of Finance is responsible for GSA's accounting systems and related accounting functions, including the Worldwide Inventory of Real Property Owned by and Leased to the Federal Government.

Transportation Audits—Through a centralized postaudit program, the Office of Transportation Audits identifies and recovers overcharges from carriers and forwarders for transportation services furnished to the Government and promulgates regulations governing transportation documentation.

For further information, call 202-535-7721.

Office of Information Resources Management

The Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM) is responsible for the coordination and direction of a comprehensive, Government-wide program for the management, procurement, and utilization of ADP and telecommunications equipment and services; planning and directing programs for improving Federal records and information management practices; and managing and operating the Federal Information Centers and the Consumer Information Center.

Functions and Activities

Government-Wide Information Resources Management GSA provides Government-wide programs to assist Federal agencies in managing their information resources. The Office of Software Development and Information Technology provides technical and contracting assistance in software, planning, and office automation. The software program provides assistance in all areas of conversion, improvement, engineering, and packaging of software as well as tools to improve programmer productivity. The planning program assists agencies in establishing strategic, tactical, and operational information resources management planning programs as well as providing information processing assistance. The automation program assists agencies in the effective acquisition and use of automation to improve clerical and professional productivity in the Office.

For further information, contact the Office of Software Development and Information Technology, Suite 1100, Skyline Two, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 703-756-6151.

Agency Management Assistance—OIRM conducts several management assistance programs that assist agencies in the improvement of their IRM-related functions and activities. Among these are an Agency Liaison Officer Program that provides sustained liaison between GSA/OIRM and selected Federal agencies and a Procurement and Management Review Program that evaluates agency IRM acitivities on a triennial basis. OIRM reviews and generates recommendations to agencies on IRM management and may result in increased or decreased procurement authority for information technology.

For further information, contact the Office of Information Resources Management Policy. Phone, 202-566-0202.

Information Resources Management Policy—OIRM is responsible for coordinating policymaking activities related to OIRM functions and authorities; developing, coordinating, and issuing Government-wide ADP, telecommunications, and records management and acquisition and use regulations; evaluating policy and regulatory proposals from sources outside of OIRM; and managing delegation of authority to agencies and reviewing agency IRM activities.

For further information, contact the Office of Information Resources Management Policy. Phone, 202-566-0202.

In carrying out its mission as the single ADP purchaser for the Government, OIRM seeks out and obtains the best buys; obtains the best leasing and/or purchase price arrangements; when possible, utilizes excess ADP equipment to fill procurement requests; negotiates long-term procurement actions to achieve cost reductions and continually strives to improve Federal procurement practices. OIRM also provides consultative services to Federal agencies in evaluating and meeting ADP requirements.

For further information, contact the Office of Information Resources Procurement. Phone, 202-566-1072.

Records and Information Management OIRM conducts on-site inspections to assess compliance with the laws and regulations that govern the creation and use of records; provides technical assistance to agencies; publishes handbooks and develops courses related to information management practices and systems for the use of all Federal agencies; and controls the Government-wide use of standard and optional forms.

For further information, contact the Office of Office Information Systems. Phone, 202-535-7425.

Telecommunications Procurement and Operations OIRM operates the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS), a comprehensive voice and low-speed data system procured, operated, and maintained for use by Federal agencies. FTS also includes Department of Defense-approved communications security transmissions with related worldwide suport services and the Federal Communications Centers.

The FTS Voice Network provides Federal employees with an easy to use, economical telephone network. It includes local and long-distance telephone service for use among Federal agencies, with access to the general public. OIRM implements and manages the Federal Secure Telephone Service in providing worldwide secure voice transmissions for the Federal Government, including providing communications security support services and capability in responding to national security and emergency preparedness requirements of the Government and/or the private sector on an immediate basis. OIRM also develops policies and procedures and defines standards for the GSA Local Service Program, which consists of voice and record telecommunications systems. These systems primarily consist of consolidated telephone procedures that serve agencies in locations that are economically beneficial. OIRM is presently moving forward with an Aggregated Switch Procurement Program that will replace GSA's PBX system and upgrade service nationwide, and is placing Purchase of Telephone Services (POTS) contracts throughout the country to satisfy the Government's requirements for telephone services.

OIRM also operates communications centers located in Federal office buildings throughout the United States, which provide a variety of narrative communications services. These services include teletype, mailgram, facsimile, and access to public communication services such as TWX and Telex.

In addition to its operational role, OIRM provides consultative services to Federal agencies in evaluating their communications requirements and assists Federal agencies in the development of engineering and procurements specifications.

For further information, contact the Office of Information Resources Management Policy. Phone, 202-566-0202.

Internal Information Systems Management In addition to its Government-wide responsibilities, OIRM develops internal agency policy governing the acquisition, development, and use of automated information systems equipment and facilities; prepares the 5-Year ADP Strategic Plan and monitors performance against the plan; develops standards and procedures; and provides for common use ADP and data communications facilities.

For further information, contact the Office of GSA Information Systems. Phone, 202-535-7800.

Federal Information Centers Program Federal Information Centers (FIC) can eliminate the maze of referrals which people too often have experienced in contacting the Federal Government. They are clearinghouses for information about the Federal Government. Persons with questions about a Government program or agency and are unsure of which office can help may call or write to their nearest center. An FIC specialist will either answer the question or locate an expert who can.

Residents of more than 70 key cities have direct access to an FIC via local telephone service, and callers in four States—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska—have toll-free (800) service.

For further information, contact the Federal Information Center in your area.

Federal Information Centers—General Services Administration

State/City	Telephone[1]	Address[2]
ALABAMA :		75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.
Birmingham	205-322-8591	
Mobile	205-438-1421	
ALASKA: Anchorage	907-271-3650	Box 33, 701 C St., 99513.
ARIZONA: Phoenix	602-261-3313	880 Front St., San Diego, CA 92188.
ARKANSAS: Little Rock	501-378-6177	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
CALIFORNIA:		
Los Angeles	213-894-3800	300 N. Los Angeles St., 90012.
Sacramento	916-440-3344	Rm. 8543, 650 Capitol Mall, 95814.
San Diego	619-293-6030	880 Front St., 92188.
San Francisco	415-556-6600	Box 36082, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94012.
Santa Ana	714-836-2386	880 Front St., San Diego, CA 92188.
COLORADO:		P.O. Box 25006, Denver, 80225.
Colorado Springs	303-471-9491	
Denver	303-236-7181	
Pueblo	303-544-9523	
CONNECTICUT:		Rm. 2-110, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278
Hartford	203-527-2617	
New Haven	203-624-4720	
FLORIDA:		Rm. 105, 144 1st Ave. S., St. Petersburg, 33701.
Ft. Lauderdale	305-522-8531	
Jacksonville	904-354-4756	
Miami	305-350-4155	
Orlando	305-422-1800	
St. Petersburg	813-893-3495	
Tampa	813-229-7911	
West Palm Beach	305-833-7566	
GEORGIA: Atlanta	404-221-6891	75 Spring St. SW., 30303.
HAWAII: Honolulu	808-546-8620	Box 50091, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850.
ILLINOIS: Chicago	312-353-4242	33d Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604.
INDIANA:		Rm. 7411, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202.
Gary	219-883-4110	
Indianapolis	317-269-7373	

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[1] Call the listing closest to you for a free call or minimum long-distance charge.

[2] Some Center offices are located in other States.

Federal Information Centers—General Services Administration—Continued

State/City	Telephone[1]	Address[2]
IOWA: From all points	800-532-1556	215 N. 17th St., Omaha, NE 68102.
KANSAS: From all points	800-432-2934	Rm. 2616, 1520 Market St., St. Louis, MO 63103.
KENTUCKY: Louisville	502-582-6261	Rm. 7411, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202.
LOUISIANA: New Orleans	504-589-6696	515 Rusk Ave., Houston, TX 77002.
MARYLAND: Baltimore	301-962-4980	Rm. 4134, 9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19107.
MASSACHUSETTS: Boston	617-223-7121	Rm. 812, McCormack Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., 02109.
MICHIGAN:		Rm. M-25, 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, 48226.
Detroit	313-226-7016	
Grand Rapids	616-451-2628	
MINNESOTA: Minneapolis	612-349-5333	33d Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
MISSOURI:		Rm. 2616, 1520 Market St., St. Louis, 63103.
St. Louis	314-425-4106	
From elsewhere in Missouri	800-392-7711	
NEBRASKA:		215 N. 17th St., Omaha, 68102.
Omaha	402-221-3353	
From elsewhere in Nebraska	800-642-8383	
NEW JERSEY: Northern NJ		Rm. 2-110, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278.
Southern NJ		Rm. 4134, 9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19107.
Newark	201-645-3600	
Trenton	609-396-4400	
NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque	505-766-3091	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
NEW YORK:		
Albany	518-463-4421	
Buffalo	716-846-4010	111 W. Huron, 14202.
New York	212-264-4464	Rm. 2-110, 26 Federal Plaza, 10278.
Rochester	716-546-5075	
Syracuse	315-476-8545	
NORTH CAROLINA: Charlotte	704-376-3600	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.
OHIO:		Rm. 7411, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, 45202.
Akron	216-375-5638	
Cincinnati	513-684-2801	
Cleveland	216-522-4040	
Columbus	614-221-1014	
Dayton	513-223-7377	
Toledo	419-241-3223	
OKLAHOMA:		819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
Oklahoma City	405-231-4868	
Tulsa	918-584-4193	
OREGON: Portland	503-221-2222	Rm. 321, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., 97204.
PENNSYLVANIA:		Rm. 4134, 9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, 19107.
Philadelphia	215-597-7042	
Pittsburgh	412-644-3456	
RHODE ISLAND: Providence	401-331-5565	Rm. 812, McCormack Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Boston, MA 02109.
TENNESSEE:		75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303.
Chattanooga	615-265-8231	
Memphis	901-521-3285	
Nashville	615-242-5056	
TEXAS:		
Austin	512-472-5494	515 Rusk Ave., Houston, 77002.
Dallas	214-767-8585	819 Taylor St., Ft. Worth, 76102.
Fort Worth	817-334-3624	819 Taylor St., 76102.
Houston	713-229-2552	515 Rusk Ave., 77002.
San Antonio	512-224-4471	515 Rusk Ave., Houston, 77002.
UTAH: Salt Lake City	801-524-5353	P.O. Box 25006, Denver, CO 80225.
VIRGINIA:		Rm. 4134, 9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19107.
Norfolk	804-441-3101	
Richmond	804-643-4928	
Roanoke	703-982-8591	
WASHINGTON:		Rm. 321, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., Portland, OR 97204.
Seattle	206-442-0570	
Tacoma	206-383-5230	
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee	414-271-2273	33d Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.

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[1] Call the listing closest to you for a free call or minimum long-distance charge.
[2] Some Center offices are located in other States.

Consumer Information Center (CIC) Program This program includes two major activities: assisting Federal agencies in the release of relevant and useful consumer information; and increasing public awareness of this information. The CIC publishes quarterly the *Consumer Information Catalog*, which is free and lists more than 200 selected Federal publications of interest to consumers. Topics covered include automobiles, health, food, nutrition, money management, employment, and education. The *Catalog* is widely distributed through congressional offices, Federal facilities, educators, State and local governmental consumer offices, and private nonprofit organizations. Federal consumer information is further publicized through news releases. For a free copy of the *Catalog*, write to Consumer Information Catalog, Pueblo, CO 81009. Bulk copies are free to nonprofit organizations.

For further information, call 202-566-1794.

Specialized Data Centers OIRM operates several programs that collect and maintain information on equipment of interest to the public and the private sector. The Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC) provides information regarding goods and services bought by the Federal Government. The Center is a unique source of consolidated information about Federal purchases, and the data is readily available through reports prepared by the Center.

The Center operates two programs dealing with data processing equipment. The ADP Excess Equipment Program is a central clearinghouse for ADP equipment available for reuse by Federal agencies, and the Automatic Data Processing Equipment Data System Program collects and maintains information regarding general purpose ADP equipment being used by the Federal Government. Information is collected and disseminated on federally operated domestic assistance programs, such as grants, and is available in an annual catalog and through a nationally accessible computer system.

For further information, contact the Office of Information Services. Phone, 202-523-4968.

Office of Federal Supply and Services

The Office of Federal Supply and Services (FSS) operates a worldwide supply system to contract for and distribute supplies and property to Federal agencies as well as managing Government-wide transportation and travel programs, operating a vehicle fleet program, and administering a Government-wide property management program for the utilization of excess personal property and the donation and/or sale of surplus property.

Functions and Activities

FSS determines, in conjunction with Federal agencies, which commonly used goods and services are required for purchase by them in best implementing their principal mission. Emphasis is placed upon buying quality goods and services in a timely manner where economies may be achieved by centralized procurement and supply.

FSS provides about $6 billion annually in common use items and services. It selects commodities for inclusion in the stock, special order, and Federal Supply Schedule Programs by determining the method of supply that is most economical and effective. Through its volume purchasing program, FSS is able to achieve savings of at least 20 percent on the goods and services it procures as the Government's central contracting agent.

FSS operates a national wholesome distribution system through which commercial-type commodities are received, stored, and issued on a worldwide basis to customer agencies. It also operates a retail supply system of customer supply centers providing administrative, office, and maintenance supplies and standard forms to Federal agencies. The customer supply centers are a new, quick-order system designed to accept mail and phone-in orders. Orders are usually shipped within 2 to 4 working days. The Office has scheduled the closing of all self-service stores by June 30, 1985, with the more efficient, cost-effective customer supply centers providing retail support.

Five contract management zones perform FSS contract administrative and quality assurance services on contracts awarded by all FSS contracting offices for supplies and services. FSS obtains compliance with contract terms for timely delivery and specified quality. Quality assurance is accomplished by enforcing quality-approved manufacturer agreements which include: pre-award surveys, ensuring acceptable quality control systems, and periodic surveillance at contractors' plants and/or GSA supply distribution facilities and customer agencies.

To eliminate unnecessary expenditures and maximize the utilization of federally owned personal property, FSS directs and coordinates, on a worldwide basis, a Government-wide property management program whereby excess personal property is transferred to other Federal agencies and surplus personal property is donated to eligible recipients or disposed of by sale. To [illegible] handling [illegible] surplus [illegible]

FSS adm[illegible] Government-[illegible] transportation [illegible] the operation [illegible] equipment, and [illegible] vehicles to meet the requirements of Federal agencies. Through the travel management programs, FSS is continuing to increase support and dollar savings to Federal agencies by negotiating and contracting with the airline industry and hotel/motel establishments to provide reduced rates for Government travelers. FSS, in conjunction [illegible] of Defense and [illegible] Government [illegible] recently [illegible] reimbursement [illegible] costs to taxpayers while improving service. To further enhance GSA's efforts in the travel management area and in reducing travel costs, FSS has travel management centers in over 100 cities in full operation and provides, through contract, charge cards and travelers' checks to Federal employees who travel on official business. In addition, FSS acts as the civilian freight manager of the Federal Government and provides rating and routing services to customer agencies, and reduces travel costs.

In the area of automotive procurement, FSS procures all motor vehicles for Federal civilian agencies, all nontactical vehicles under 11,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, and buses for the Department of Defense. These requirements [illegible]dized and consolidated [illegible] as possible, usually [illegible]ity, fixed-price contract[illegible] indefinite quant[illegible] enable agencies to [illegible] for leased [illegible]vorable than [illegible]en available [illegible] leases. [illegible] a period of 12 [illegible] 2 additional [illegible] vehicles for [illegible]/or short-term [illegible]es 55 GSA [illegible] that provide [illegible]. In addition, FSS [illegible]agement services to [illegible] including advice on policy, procedures, and regulations concerning the procurement, operation, maintenance, and utilization of motor vehicles.

An additional contribution to overall Government cost reduction and effective logistics support is the establishment of Customer Service Bureaus in each regional office. The Bureaus are responsible for providing property management and retail supply services, travel and traffic services and related transportation services including the [illegible] and operation of regional [illegible] centers. By [illegible] all FSS local support programs in the Bureau, the Office provides a one-stop center with one face to the Federal community, thereby eliminating fragmented local and national support services.

FSS provides leadership in the development, coordination, and administration of Government-wide and internal supply management plans, policies, and programs to ensure that the most efficient and cost-effective supply support is provided to all customers. Supply, property management, and transportation and travel management advice and guidance to Federal agencies also is provided by on-site liaison assistance visits.

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Supply and Services, Washington, DC 20406. Phone, 703-557-8646.

Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service (PBS), with its 14,500 employees, is the largest of the GSA services. It is responsible for the design, building or leasing, appraisal, repair, operation, protection, and maintenance of most of the federally controlled buildings in the Nation. PBS has responsibility for 227 million square feet of space, excluding outside parking areas, in about 7,000 federally owned and leased buildings, in addition to approximately $1.1 billion in construction projects currently underway.

The Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479; 40 U.S.C. 601-615) gave PBS authority over the construction of most Federal public buildings nationwide. This act was expanded by the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, establishing a new method of funding PBS operations through a special fund to be financed from user charges paid by agencies using GSA-controlled space.

The Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2505) was signed into law by the President on October 18, 1976. This legislation requires sweeping changes in the way GSA manages Federal buildings by permitting occupancy by commercial tenants. The law also encourages renovation and conversion to Federal use of older buildings of historic or cultural value.

For further information, call 202-566-1100.

Functions and Activities

Design and Construction The design of a public building is a complex and difficult task. In administering its design program, the Public Buildings Service has established two basic goals: Federal buildings must meet the highest standards of excellence, energy conservation, and economy of operation and, equally important, the design-construction process must be carried out efficiently and economically. To meet this high standard of design excellence, PBS has developed procedures for the selection of the most qualified architects and engineers. This process is based upon the competence of the design professional to accomplish the work.

PBS currently provides architects and engineers with comprehensive information for use in the design planning of buildings. At present, the information is being expanded to include high-technology features for future buildings. These features are related to occupancy comfort and productivity, building operations and flexibility, fire safety, security, and telephone communication.

The comprehensive PBS design process begins by setting specific goals which serve as the basis for assessing building performance throughout the life of each project. Cost-effective considerations are addressed through a project budgeting approach which requires that the cost of a building project be developed based upon the building's capitalized income. Any additional construction costs have to be justified on the basis of long-term economic benefits, legislative requirements, or Government policy.

PBS continues to emphasize other important programs, including historic preservation, energy conservation, handicapped accessibility, and art-in-architecture. These programs are integral to GSA's commitment to provide quality buildings for people.

For further information, contact the Office of Design and Construction. Phone, 202-566-0574.

Buildings Management The management of federally owned and leased buildings involves activities such as the operation, maintenance, repair, and alteration of the structures, as well as the energy conservation and concessions programs, all of which relate to persons working in these buildings. From maintaining the offices of the President in the East and West Wings of the White House to sustaining the work environment of the local Social Security offices, the objective of PBS is to provide an attractive setting, well maintained and safe, in which Federal employees will feel stimulated and proud to work.

For further information, contact the Office of Buildings Management. Phone, 202-566-0971.

Space Management PBS plans, directs, and coordinates the acquisition, assignment, and utilization of Government-owned and -leased space used to accommodate Federal agencies. This program's objective is to conduct the GSA space inventory activities in the most efficient and economical manner so that the management of Government activities and services are improved in accordance with the programs and policies of the Federal Government. PBS is responsible for implementing Government-wide space management reforms and providing uniform goals for the improvement of Government work space management. A key program goal is effective and efficient minimum space occupancy in performing agency functions. In addition, PBS manages a lease acquisition program in excess of $800 million and a building purchase program that began in 1983.

For further information, contact the Office of Space Management. Phone, 202-566-1025.

Planning PBS planning is directly involved in many areas of public service. To the greatest extent possible, new construction, alteration, and property disposal plans are coordinated with State and local governments to promote intergovernmental cooperation and to encourage sound planning, zoning, historic preservation, and land-use practices. PBS is vitally concerned with the socioeconomic and cultural factors of a community and makes every effort to have a positive impact through its construction and leasing activities. Planning precautions are taken and environmental impact determinations are made to ensure that major PBS actions have a constructive effect on the quality of the human environment.

For further information, contact the Office of the Commissioner. Phone, 202-566-0638.

Protection and Safety PBS is responsible for ensuring a safe and secure environment for Federal employees and visitors to GSA-controlled space. This is accomplished through the delivery of law enforcement and security services, as well as a comprehensive fire and occupational safety and health program. PBS employs both uniformed and nonuniformed law enforcement officers who respond to calls for service (including life-threatening situations), investigate incidents, and patrol Federal buildings. This force is supplemented by contract guards for fixed post security. In addition, PBS manages an inspection and survey program to identify and correct fire, health, and other hazards.

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Protection and Safety. Phone, 202-566-0887.

Procurement The Office of Contracts plans, directs, and coordinates, on a servicewide basis, a comprehensive program of contracting and management, including the development and administration of procurement policies, regulations, and procedures. Its major objectives include developing, establishing, and monitoring major PBS acquisitions. An oversight responsibility ensures compliance with acquisition policies, regulations, and procedures.

For further information, call 202-566-0907.

Public Utilities Management In managing the public utilities program, PBS reviews public utility rate schedules to determine the adequacy of the rates in respect to the Government as a consumer; negotiates utility rates and contracts for general Government use and for numerous special situations; and on behalf of Federal agencies, provides advice and expert testimony in proceedings before regulatory bodies when the Government's interest as a consumer needs to be protected. In addition, Government-wide standards concerning the procurement, use, and conservation of utilities are issued to regulate and furnish management guidance in this area.

For further information, call 202-566-0190.

Federal Property Resources Service

The Federal Property Resources Service (FPRS) is comprised of two basic programs: a special projects staff and a program support office. Under the direction of the Commissioner, the two program areas are utilization and disposal of Government-owned real property; and acquisition, sale, and management of the stockpile of strategic and critical materials.

Functions and Activities

National Defense Stockpile of Strategic and Critical Materials

Management—Maintaining the stockpile, which consists of about 94 materials, including metals, minerals, ores, and agricultural commodities, involves upgrading, acquisition of materials in deficit, quality assurance, storage, maintenance, and custody. In time of war or other national emergency, the supply of various essential materials from foreign sources may be reduced or totally eliminated. This situation would cause a disruption in military and essential civilian productive industries. To alleviate these potential problems, strategic and critical materials are stored in a ready-to-ship status in various locations throughout the United States.

For further information, contact the Office of Stockpile Management. Phone, 202-535-7671.

Transactions—FPRS conducts not only the maintenance operations but also the active programs of disposal of materials that have become excess to stockpile needs and procurement of needed materials for the stockpile. Acquisitions and disposals provide a means of maintaining a program of stockpile restructuring, in response to changing industrial and military requirements for meeting national emergencies.

For further information, contact the Office of Stockpile Transactions. Phone, 202-535-7132.

Technical Services—As a special and unique phase of the National Defense Stockpile, FPRS operates the Government-owned William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, ND, which produces jewel bearings for the national stockpile in addition to satisfying the needs of Department of Defense contractors. The plant was established as part of the Defense Mobilization Base to provide a domestic source for jewel bearings and related products in order to eliminate U.S. dependency upon foreign sources of supply. The William Langer Plant is the only Government-owned, contractor-operated plant in GSA, and it is the only plant of its kind in North America. It is a modern, completely integrated production facility with the capability for rapidly expanding its production during times of an emergency.

For further information, contact the Technical Services Staff. Phone, 202-535-7139.

Real Property Program FPRS maintains an extensive program to provide for the proper utilization and disposal of Government real property. The goal of this program is to provide for the efficient and economical utilization of Federal real property and the disposal of any real property surplus to Federal requirements.

In furtherance of this goal, FPRS directs a continuing survey of Federal real properties to determine if they are not utilized, underutilized, or being put to their optimum use. Property worth millions of dollars has been reported excess to GSA for further Federal utilization or disposal as a direct result of the survey program.

Property no longer needed by a Federal agency is reported as excess to FPRS for disposal. Excess property may be transferred to another Federal agency for its use in lieu of acquiring additional facilities.

Property which is not needed by any Federal agency is determined surplus and may be made available for local public purposes specified by law where the highest and best use of the property is for such purposes and the use has exceptional merit.

Properties not needed for Federal purposes and not transferred to a local public body for authorized public uses are generally disposed of through negotiated or public competitive sale.

For further information, contact the Office of Real Property. Phone, 202-535-7084.

Sources of Information

Office of Public Affairs The Office of Public Affairs responds to news media and public inquiries regarding GSA and its programs. The Office issues news releases and other literature.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests The Information Management Division, Office of Administrative Services, Office of Policy and Management Systems, is in charge of implementing the FOIA regulations. FOIA requests concerning headquarters elements should be addressed to the General Services Administration (ATRAR), Attn: GSA FOIA Officer, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-535-7647. FOIA requests concerning GSA regions should be directed to the FOIA Officers in the Office of Project Control and Oversight for that particular region. See the listing on pages 537 and 538.

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the General Services Administration may obtain detailed information from the Business Service Centers listed on page 539. Those persons interested in contracts involving strategic or critical materials should direct inquiries to the Assistant Commissioner for Stockpile Transactions, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-535-7132.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Personnel Services Division (EPS), Office of Personnel, Washington, DC 20405.

Schools interested in the GSA recruitment program should contact the Personnel Services Division (EPS), Office of Personnel, Washington, DC 20405 (phone, 202-566-0723); and/or the appropriate Regional Office listed on pages 537 and 538.

Small Business Activities Inquiries concerning programs to assist small business should be directed to one of the Business Service Centers listed on page 539.

Speakers Inquiries and requests for speakers should be directed to the Director of Public Affairs (phone, 202-523-1250); or contact the nearest GSA regional office.

Reading Rooms Facilities for inspecting and copying documents are available at the Business Service Centers listed on page 539.

Publications Many GSA publications are available at moderate prices through the bookstores of the Government Printing Office or from GSA self-service stores. Others may be obtained free or at production cost from a Business Service Center or a Federal Information Center. The telephone numbers and addresses of the Federal Information Centers and of the Government Printing Office bookstores are listed in local telephone directories. If a publication is not distributed by any of the centers or stores, inquiries should be directed to the originating GSA service or office. The addresses for inquiries are:

Public Buildings Service (P)
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

Office of Federal Supply and Services (F)
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20406

Office of Finance (BC)
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

Office of Information Resources Management (K)
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

Federal Property Resources Service (D)
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

Those who would like a brief index of GSA publications or are not certain of the service or office of origin should write to:

Director of Publications
Office of Communications (ES)
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202-566-1235

For further information concerning the General Services Administration, contact the Director of Public Affairs, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-523-1250.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone, 703-841-3800

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The Inter-American Foundation is an independent Government corporation that supports social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It makes grants primarily to private, indigenous organizations that carry out self-help projects benefiting poor people.

The Inter-American Foundation was created by Congress in 1969 (83 Stat. 821; 22 U.S.C. 290f) as a public corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Foundation was established because of congressional concern that traditional programs of development assistance were not reaching poor people. Instead of working through governments, the Foundation responds directly to the initiatives of the poor by supporting local and private organizations. Approximately one-half of the Foundation's funds come from congressional appropriations and the remainder from the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Foundation was created as an independent agency so that its operations would not be affected by short-term U.S. foreign policy considerations. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, four members of the Board are from private organizations and three are from the Government.

The Foundation has made 1,800 grants, totaling $190 million. Most grants are made to private, grassroots organizations, including community associations and small urban enterprises or to larger organizations that work with local groups and provide them with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services. A small number of grants each year are made to centers in Latin America and the Caribbean for research on the problems of poor people and grassroots development.

For further information, contact the Office of the President, Inter-American Foundation, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, VA 22209. Phone, 703-841-3810.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20423
Phone, 202-275-7119

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Ronald S. Young	*Director*
William F. Moss III	*Deputy Director*
	Bureau of Traffic:
Neil S. Llewellyn	*Director*

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) regulates interstate surface transportation, including trains, trucks, buses, water carriers, freight forwarders, transportation brokers, and a coal slurry pipeline. The regulatory laws vary depending on the type of transportation; however, they generally involve certification of carriers seeking to provide transportation for the public, rates, adequacy of service, purchases, and mergers. ICC assures that the carriers it regulates will provide the public with rates and services that are fair and reasonable.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was created as an independent regulatory agency by an act of February 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379, 383; 49 U.S.C. 1–22), now known as the Interstate Commerce Act, to regulate commerce.

ICC's responsibilities include regulation of carriers engaged in transportation in interstate commerce and in foreign commerce to the extent that it takes place within the United States. Surface transportation under the Commission's jurisdiction includes railroads, trucking companies, bus lines, freight forwarders, water carriers, transportation brokers, and a coal slurry pipeline.

The Commission's authority has been strengthened and its jurisdiction broadened by subsequent legislation, such as the Hepburn Act, the Panama Canal Act, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and the Transportation Acts of 1920, 1940, and 1958.

However, with enactment of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801 note), the Commission's statutory mandate was altered to provide for less regulation over rail freight rates and practices. This fundamental shift in national transportation policy was reinforced by enactment of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 793; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note), the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1895; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note), the Household Goods Transportation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2011; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note), and the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1102; 49 U.S.C. 10101 note). These measures provided for a sharply reduced Federal role in regulating the trucking, railroad, and bus industries.

The Chairman is designated by the President from among the Commissioners. The Commissioners elect their own Vice Chairman annually. The Vice Chairman and the other Commissioners serve on one of two divisions. The entire Commission acts on matters of national transportation importance. The Commission may delegate certain duties and functions to individual Commissioners or to boards consisting of not less than three eligible employees. The two divisions function as appellate divisions for action on petitions for reconsideration or rehearing of decisions of divisions or boards of employees.

Field offices are maintained in various cities to audit carrier accounts, monitor the utilization of railroad freight cars in order to avoid severe shortages, investigate violations of the Interstate Commerce Act and related laws, and provide assistance to the public in its use of regulated carriers which provide transportation by railroad, highway, and waterway.

Functions and Activities

In broad terms and within prescribed legal limits, Commission regulations encompass transportation economics and service.

In the transportation economics area, the Commission settles controversies over rates and charges among competing and like modes of transportation, shippers, and receivers of freight, passengers, and others. It rules upon applications for mergers, consolidations, and acquisitions of control. It prescribes accounting rules, awards reparations, and administers laws relating to railroad bankruptcy. It acts to prevent unlawful discrimination, destructive competition, and rebating. It also has jurisdiction over the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of railroad equipment. Under certain conditions, it is authorized to direct the handling and movement of traffic over a railroad and its distribution over other lines of railroads.

In the transportation service area, the Commission grants the right to operate to railroads, trucking companies, bus lines, freight forwarders, water carriers, and transportation brokers. It also approves applications to construct and abandon railroad lines.

Although public hearings on matters before the Commission may be held at any point throughout the country, final decisions are made at the Washington, DC, headquarters in all formal proceedings. These cases include rulings upon rate changes, applications to engage in for-hire transport, carrier mergers, adversary proceedings on complaint actions, and punitive measures taken in enforcement matters.

Consumer protection programs involve ensuring that the public obtains full measure of all transportation services to which entitlement is guaranteed by the Interstate Commerce Act. This law ensures that rates will be fair and service will be reasonable. Discrimination, preferential treatment, or prejudicial actions by carriers are illegal and instances of such violations should be brought to the attention of the Commission at its headquarters or any field office.

The Office of Special Counsel was created by the Commission in November 1978 to help determine the public interest in proceedings subject to ICC jurisdiction. The Office can participate as a party or as an aid in the establishment of a record in those proceedings in which the public interest would be otherwise inadequately represented. The Office has authority to appear before the Commission, other agencies, and the courts.

The Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 created in early 1974 a Rail Services Planning Office to ensure that public interest is represented in the restructuring and revitalization of railroads in the Northeast and Midwest. The Office was given permanent status by the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801 note). In addition to its other responsibilities, it provides planning support for the Commission.

Regional Offices—Interstate Commerce Commission

Region	Regional Manager	Address
1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Robert L. Abare	150 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02114.
2. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Faith M. Angell	3535 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.
3. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Benjamin R. McKenzie	1776 Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30309.
4. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	William Redmond, Jr.	219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604.
5. Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas.	Jack K. Huff	411 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.
6. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.	Arthur E. Bacon	211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105.

Sources of Information

Consumer Information Among the many consumer-oriented services are a series of advisory bulletins alerting the public and prospective transportation users to the existence of certain transportation problems and a regulation requiring household goods carriers to furnish an information bulletin to each prospective customer. These public advisories may be obtained from the Office of Compliance and Consumer Assistance, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7849.

A complete list of publications, including explanatory material on the operation and activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on special consumer-related fields such as household goods movements and small shipments, is available. This list may be obtained from the Office of Public Affairs, Room 1211, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7252.

The Commission also maintains a Small Business Assistance Office to help the small business owner or transportation firm in such matters as how to file protests on rates, how to file for new operating authority or extensions, or how to get adequate service where there is none. Inquiries should be addressed to the Small Business Assistance Office, Room 2119, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7597.

Reading Rooms The library and several rooms at ICC headquarters are available for record inspection and copying. Requests for access to public records should be made at the Office of the Secretary, Room 2215, ICC Building, or write to the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7428.

Procurement and Contracting Inquiries regarding the Commission's procurement and contracting activities should be addressed to the Chief, Procurement and Contracting Branch, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-0890.

Employment Send applications for employment to the Director of Personnel, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7288.

Speakers Requests for speakers to discuss subjects relating to the Commission's organization, operations, procedures, and regulations should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7252.

For further general information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 1211, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7252.

For consumer assistance, contact the Office of Compliance and Consumer Assistance, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 4412, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-275-7849.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20419
Phone, 202-653-7124

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OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COUNSEL

1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005
Phone, 202-653-7188; or toll free, 1-800-872-9855

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Lynn R. Collins	*Deputy Special Counsel*
Shigeki J. Sugiyama	*Associate Special Counsel for Planning and Oversight*
William Reukauf	*Associate Special Counsel for Prosecution*

Robert L'Heureux	*Associate Special Counsel for Investigation*
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The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) protects the integrity of Federal merit systems and the rights of Federal employees working in the systems. In overseeing the personnel practices of the Federal Government, the Board conducts special studies of the merit system, hears and decides charges of wrongdoing and employee appeals of adverse agency actions, and orders corrective and disciplinary actions against an executive agency or employee when appropriate.

The Office of the Special Counsel investigates, among other things, prohibited personnel practices and allegations of activities prohibited by civil service laws, rules, and regulations and prosecutes officials who violate civil service rules and regulations before MSPB.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is a successor agency to the United States Civil Service Commission, established by act of Congress on January 16, 1883. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978) redesignated part of the Commission as the Merit Systems Protection Board. The Board's duties and authority are specified in the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1121–1131; 5 U.S.C. 1201–1209), approved October 13, 1978.

Functions and Activities MSPB has responsibility for hearing and adjudicating appeals by Federal employees of adverse personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, and demotions. It also resolves cases involving reemployment rights, the denial of periodic step-increases in pay, actions against administrative law judges, and charges of merit system violations. The Board has the authority to enforce its decisions and to order corrective and disciplinary actions. An employee or applicant for employment involved in an appealable action that which also involves an allegation of discrimination may ask the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to review a Board decision. Final decisions and orders of the Board can be appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

MSPB reviews regulations issued by the Office of Personnel Management and has the authority to require agencies to cease compliance with any regulation that could constitute a prohibited personnel practice. The Board also conducts special studies on the civil service and other executive branch merit systems and reports to the President and the Congress on whether the Federal work force is being adequately protected against political abuses and prohibited personnel practices.

Office of the Special Counsel

The Office of the Special Counsel is an independent investigative and prosecutorial agency that litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board. The Office is responsible for investigating allegations of prohibited personnel practices, prohibited political activities by Federal and certain State and local employees, arbitrary or capricious withholding of information in violation of the Freedom of Information Act, prohibited discrimination when found by appropriate authority, and other activities prohibited by any civil service law, rule, or regulation.

The Office of the Special Counsel also is responsible for receiving and referring to the appropriate agency information that indicates a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety.

Field Offices—Office of the Special Counsel

Office	Address	Telephone
Dallas, TX 75242	Rm. 2B29, 1100 Commerce St.	214–767–8871
San Francisco, CA 94102	P.O. Box 36007, Rm. 11454, 450 Golden Gate Ave.	415–556–9450

For information concerning the Office of the Special Counsel, contact the Office of the Special Counsel, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202–653–7188; or toll free, 1-800–872–9855.

Regional Offices—Merit Systems Protection Board

Office	Regional Director	Address	Telephone
Atlanta, GA 30309	R.J. Payne	1776 Peachtree St. NE.	404–881–3631
Boston, MA 02110	William Carroll	150 Causeway St.	617–223–2556
Chicago, IL 60604	Martin W. Baumgaertner	31st Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St.	312–353–2923
Dallas, TX 75242	Paula Alexander Latshaw	Rm. 6F20, 1100 Commerce St.	214–767–0555
Golden, CO 80401	Jack B. Toll	730 Simms St.	303–236–2710
New York, NY 10278	James Cardinal	26 Federal Plaza	212–264–9372
Philadelphia, PA 19106	Lonnie Lee Crawford, Jr.	Rm. 501, 2d and Chestnut Sts.	215–597–4446
St. Louis, MO 63103	Denis Marachi	Rm. 1740, 1520 Market St.	314–425–4295
San Francisco, CA 94105	Mark Kelleher, Acting	Rm. 2800, 28th Floor, 525 Market St.	415–974–9703
Seattle, WA 98174	Carol J. Teather, Acting	Rm. 1840, 915 2d Ave.	206–442–0394
Falls Church, VA 22041	P.J. Winzer	Rm. 1109, 5203 Leesburg Pike	703–756–6250

For information concerning the Merit Systems Protection Board, contact the Information Office, Merit Systems Protection Board, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20419. Phone, 202–653–7125.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

600 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20546
Phone, 202–453–1000

Headquarters:

James M. Beggs	*Administrator*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Administrator*
David R. Braunstein	*Director, NASA Productivity Programs*
Ann P. Bradley	*Associate Deputy Administrator*
Frank Coy	*Acting Executive Officer*
Frank B. McDonald	*Chief Scientist*
Francis X. Hurley	*Deputy Chief Scientist*
Norman E. Terrell	*Associate Administrator for Policy*
Milton A. Silveira	*Chief Engineer*
Haggai Cohen	*Deputy Chief Engineer*
Harry Sonnemann	*Assistant Chief Engineer*
Raymond S. Colladay	*Associate Administrator for Aeronautics and Space Technology*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Aeronautics and Space Technology*

Burton I. Edelson	*Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications*
Samuel W. Keller	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications*
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(Vacancy)	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Flight*
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H. William Wood	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Space Tracking and Data Systems (Network)*
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Bill D. Colvin	*Deputy Inspector General*
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Daniel J. Doherty, Jr.	*Assistant Inspector General for Technical Services*
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S. Neil Hosenball	*General Counsel*
John E. O'Brien	*Deputy General Counsel*
	Assistant General Counsels:
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Gary L. Tesch	*Procurement Matters*
Robert F. Kempf	*Patent Matters*
Richard J. Wieland	*Litigation*
C.Thomas Newman	*Comptroller*
Thomas Campbell	*Deputy Comptroller*
Malcolm L. Peterson	*Assistant Comptroller for Program Status Review and Cost Assessment*
Harriett G. Jenkins	*Assistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs*
Lewin S. Warren	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs*
Stuart J. Evans	*Assistant Administrator for Procurement*
Leroy E. Hopkins	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Procurement*
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Frederick J. Lees	*Chairperson, Board of Contract Appeals*
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L.J. Evans, Jr.	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Commercial Programs*
Frank E. Penaranda	*Deputy Assistant Administrator for Commercial Programs (Programs)*

Field Installations:

William F. Ballhaus, Jr.	*Director, Ames Research Center*
William R. Lucas	*Director, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center*
Noel W. Hinners	*Director, Goddard Space Flight Center*
Fred W. Bowen	*Manager, NASA Resident Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory*
Richard G. Smith	*Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center*
Richard H. Petersen	*Director, Langley Research Center*
Andrew J. Stofan	*Director, Lewis Research Center*
Gerald D. Griffen	*Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center*
I. Jerry Hlass	*Director, National Space Technology Laboratories*

[For the National Aeronautics and Space Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, Part 1201]

In carrying out the policy of Congress that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all humankind, the principal statutory functions of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are to conduct research for the solution of problems of flight within and outside the Earth's atmosphere and develop, construct, test, and operate aeronautical and space vehicles; conduct activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles; arrange for the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes; and to provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning NASA's activities and their results.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 426; 42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), as amended.

NASA Headquarters

Planning, coordination, and control of NASA programs are vested in Headquarters. Directors of NASA's Field Installations are responsible for execution of NASA's programs, largely through contracts with research, development, and manufacturing enterprises. A broad range of research and development activities are conducted in NASA's field installations by Government-employed scientists, engineers, and technicians to evaluate new concepts and phenomena and to maintain the competence required to manage contracts with private enterprises.

Planning, direction, and management of NASA's research and development programs are the responsibility of five program offices, all of which report to, and receive overall guidance and direction from the Administrator. The overall planning and direction of institutional operations at the field installations and management of agencywide institutional resources are the responsibility of the appropriate institutional Associate Administrator under the overall guidance and direction of the Administrator.

A brief description of the program responsibilities the five program offices is as follows:

Aeronautics and Space Technology The Office of Aeronautics and Space Technology is responsible for the conduct of programs to develop advanced technology to enable and enhance an aggressive pursuit of national objectives in aeronautics and space; to demonstrate the feasibility of this advanced technology, when necessary, to ensure its early utilization; and to coordinate the application of NASA capabilities and facilities to programs of other agencies and the U.S. aerospace industry.

This Office also coordinates the agency's total advanced research and technology program to ensure its overall adequacy and to avoid undesirable duplication.

For further information, call 202-453-2693.

Space Science and Applications The Office of Space Science and Applications is responsible for NASA's efforts to understand the origin, evolution, and structure of the universe; the origin and evolution of the solar system; and the integrated functioning of planet Earth. The Office also is responsible for the conduct of NASA activities in space applications, including remote sensing, the efforts to develop and understand microgravity processes, facilitate life in space, and develop and test advanced space communications. The Office coordinates the program between various government agencies, foreign interests, and the private sector to ensure maximum exploitation of space science and applications opportunities to further knowledge of the universe and enhance life on Earth.

To accomplish its objectives, the Office conducts research and development in astrophysics, life sciences, Earth sciences and applications, solar system exploration, communications, microgravity sciences, and information systems. The Office utilizes the Space Transportation System, automated spacecraft, sounding rockets, balloons, aircraft, and ground-basec research to conduct the program. It is also responsible for contacts with the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences, the Space Applications Board, and other science advisory boards.

For further information, call 202–453–1409.

Office of Space Flight The Office of Space Flight is responsible for advancing the space shuttle and for carrying out space transportation and other associated programs, including the institutional management of the Johnson Space Center, Marshall Space Flight Center, Kennedy Space Center, and National Space Technology Laboratories. The Office plans, directs, and executes the development, acquisition, testing, and operation of all elements of the Space Transportation System; plans, directs, and manages execution of prelaunch, launch, flight, landing, post-flight operations, and payload assignments; maintains and upgrades the design of ground and flight systems throughout the operational period; procures recurring system hardware; manages, directs, and coordinates all U.S. civil launch capabilities and U.S. spacelab development, procurement, and operations; develops and implements necessary policy with other government and commercial users of the Space Transportation System; and coordinates all research.

For further information, call 202–453–2352.

Office of Space Tracking and Data Systems The Office of Space Tracking and Data Systems is responsible for providing vital tracking, command, telemetry, and data acquisition support to meet the requirements for all NASA programs which include Earth-orbital science and applications missions, planetary missions, expendable launch vehicles, sounding rockets, balloons, research aircraft, and the Space Transportation System. The Deep Space Network (DSN), the Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network (STDN), the first of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite Systems (TDRS) spacecraft, and various facilities currently provide this support. A global communications system links tracking sites, control centers, and data processing facilities which provide real-time data processing for mission control, orbit and attitude determination, and routine processing of telemetry data for space missions.

For further information, call 202–453–2030.

Office of Space Station The Office of Space Station is responsible for managing and directing all aspects of the national Space Station Program and to achieve the goals established by the President. These goals include the development of a permanently manned space station by 1994; to involve other countries to participate in the Space Station Program; and to promote private sector investment in space through enhanced space-based operational capabilties. The Office of Space Station has overall policy and management responsibilities for the program. The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX, has been assigned lead-center responsibilities for the program; and the Johnson center, the Marshall Spaceflight Center, Huntsville, AL, the Goddard Spaceflight Center, Greenbelt, MD, and the Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH, are responsible for developing major elements of the space station.

The concept of the Space Station Program is to provide a manned base, initially accommodating a crew of six to eight people, two unmanned platforms, and the accommodations for a previously developed Orbital Maneuvering Vehicle and later a larger Orbital Transfer Vehicle. The space station will make the greatest possible use of automation and robotics in its design and operation and will permit evolutionary growth in both size and capability.

The space station will provide facilities for an orbital laboratory for a wide range of science experiments and technology developments; a manufacturing facility in space to develop and produce new materials and products; a servicing facility to repair and maintain free-flying platforms and other satellites; permanent observatories for viewing Earth below and outward to the solar system and universe; a staging facility for assembling and servicing spacecraft destined for higher orbits or missions to the Moon or planets; and an assembly and storage facility to construct large structures.

For further information, call 202-453-2015.

Field Installations

A brief description of the principal and supporting roles of NASA's field installations follows:

Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA: Fundamental aerodynamics; short haul aircraft technology; rotorcraft; powered-lift and high-performance aircraft technology; propulsion/airframe integration; aeronautical and flight dynamics research; advance guidance and flight crucial digital control systems; human factors and flight simulation research; numerical aerodynamics simulation and computational fluid dynamics research; remotely piloted vehicle research; aeronautical technical support to Department of Defense; computer science and computational modeling research; artificial intelligence, autonomous systems; airborne science and applications; astronomical observation techniques; IR detection and remote sensing technology; space sciences; planetary and deep space probe development and mission operations; atmospheric entry, aerothermodynamics and thermal protection systems technology development; life sciences research; space/human factors and life support; origins of life and planetary evolution research; space biological and biomedical research; extension of technology for extended human presence in space for varied segment of population; man-machine systems technology; and shuttle orbiter landing support.

Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD: Earth orbital spacecraft development and flight operations; tracking and data acquisition systems and support operations; spacelab payloads; space physics and astronomy payloads and science; upper atmospheric research; applications research and development—weather and climate, Earth dynamics, Earth resources, communications; information systems technology; sounding rocket and payload development, procurement and operations; balloons; launch vehicle procurement; planetary science; sensors and experiments in environmental monitoring and ocean dynamics.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA: (Operated under contract by the California Institute of Technology): Planetary spacecraft development and mission operations; tracking and data acquisition for deep space operations; lunar/planetary science; upper atmospheric research; science and applications spacecraft development; Earth and ocean dynamics; teleoperator technology; guidance and control technology; energy technology for civil applications; space physics payloads and science; space astronomy payloads and science; sensor and data acquisition systems and technology; information systems technology.

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX: Manned space vehicles and space systems development programs; advances the space shuttle system by providing technical guidance and systems integration, scheduling, and planning for the design, production, and development of flight operations; researches life sciences, lunar and planetary geosciences, Earth resources surveys; conducts technology experiments in space; and studies energy systems.

John F. Kennedy Space Center, FL: Designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining space vehicle facilities and ground support equipment for launch and recovery operations. Prelaunch operations, launch operations, and payload processing for the space shuttle and expendable launch vehicle programs, and landing operations for the space shuttle orbiter; also recovery and refurbishment of the reusable Solid Rocket Booster.

Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA: Long haul aircraft technology; general aviation aircraft/commuter aircraft technology; military aircraft and missile systems technology; fundamental aerodynamics; propulsion/airframe integration; unsteady aerodynamics and aeroelasticity; scamjet propulsion; aerospace acoustics; aerospace vehicle structures and materials; aerothermodynamics; computational fluid dynamics; aircraft flight management and operating procedures; computer science; fault tolerant electronic systems; aircraft flight control systems; advanced space vehicle configurations; technology experiments in space; sensor and data acquisition technology; space electronics and control systems; planetary entry technology; atmospheric sciences.

Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH: Air breathing and space propulsion systems; icing; engine materials and structures; aeroelasticity and structural dynamics; turbomachinery thermodynamics and aerodynamics; fuels and combustion; propulsion controls; power transmission; military support; tribology; internal engine computational fluid dynamics; high temperature engine instrumentation; launch vehicle procurement and operations; space communications; space and terrestrial energy generation and storage, in-space experimentation, systems technology and applications.

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL: Managing, developing, and testing the External Tank, Solid Rocket Booster, and main engines, which are major portions of the space shuttle project; development of the U.S. Spacelab; management of the space telescope; research in structural systems, materials science engineering; electronics, guidance, navigation, and control.

National Space Technology Laboratories, Bay St. Louis, MS: Planning and managing research and development activities in the field of space and terrestrial applications; space flight; research in oceanography, meteorology, and environmental sciences. Coordinates research between NASA and other governmental agencies.

Sources of Information

Reading Room NASA Headquarters Information Center, Federal Building 10-B (Lobby), Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-453-1000.

Contract and Small Business Information Inquiries regarding contracting or small business opportunities with NASA should be directed to the Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, NASA Headquarters, Federal Building 10-B, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-453-2088.

Employment Direct all inquiries to the Personnel Director of the nearest NASA field installation, or for the Washington Metropolitan area to the Director of Headquarters Personnel, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-453-8478.

Speakers, Films, Publications, and Exhibit Services Several publications concerning these services can be obtained by contacting the Public Affairs Officer of the nearest NASA installation. Publications include *NASA Directory of Services for the Public, NASA Film List,* and *NASA Educational Publications List.* NASA Headquarters telephone directory, certain NASA publications, and NASA picture sets are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Telephone directories for NASA field installations are available only from the installations. NASA publications and documents not available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents or the National Technical Information Service (Springfield, VA 22151), may be obtained from NASA installation Information Centers in accordance with the NASA regulation concerning freedom of information (14 CFR 1206).

For further information, contact the Headquarters Information Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202–453–1000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408
Phone, 202–523–3220

Frank G. Burke	*Acting Archivist of the United States*
Frank G. Burke	*Acting Deputy Archivist of the United States*
Claudine J. Weiher	*Assistant Archivist for Management and Administration*
Richard A. Jacobs	*Executive Director, National Historical Publications and Records Commission*
David F. Peterson	*Assistant Archivist for Federal Records Centers*
Linda Brown	*Assistant Archivist for Public Programs*
John E. Byrne	*Director of the Federal Register*
James E. O'Neill	*Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries*
James W. Moore	*Assistant Archivist for Records Administration*
Trudy H. Peterson	*Acting Assistant Archivist for the National Archives*

[For the National Archives and Records Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 25, 1985, 50 FR 26278]

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is responsible for establishing policies and procedures for managing the records of the United States Government. NARA assists Federal agencies in adequately documenting their activities, administering their records management programs, scheduling their records, and retiring their noncurrent records to Federal Records Centers. NARA also arranges, describes, preserves, and makes available to the public the historically valuable records of all three branches of the Government. Managing the Presidential Libraries system and assisting the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in its grant program for State and local records and edited publications of prominent Americans are also key elements of NARA. The agency is responsible for publishing legislative, regulatory, Presidential, and other public documents, as well.

The National Archives and Records Administration was established by an act of October 19, 1984 (98 Stat. 2280; 44 U.S.C. 2101), effective April 1, 1985, as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government. NARA is the successor agency to the National Archives Establishment, which was created by act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122), and subsequently incorporated into the General Services Administration as the National Archives and Records Service by section 104 of the Federal Property and Administration Services Act (63 Stat. 381), approved June 30, 1949.

Programs and Activities

Archival Program NARA maintains the historically valuable records of the U.S. Government dating from the Revolutionary War era to the recent past. NARA arranges and preserves records and prepares inventories, guides, and other finding aids to facilitate their use. NARA makes original records available for use in research rooms in all of its facilities, answers written and oral requests for information contained in its holdings, and, for a fee, provides copies of documents. In addition, many important records are available through a microfilm publications program. Most of the historically valuable records in NARA's custody are maintained in facilities in the Washington, DC, area. Records that are primarily of regional or local interest are, however, maintained in 11 National Archives Field Branches, the locations of which are listed below.

Field Branches—National Archives and Records Administration

City	Director	Address	Phone
Waltham, MA 02154	James K. Owens	380 Trapelo Rd.	617-647-8100
Bayonne, NJ 07002	Joel Buckwald	Military Ocean Terminal	201-823-7545
Philadelphia, PA 19107	Robert J. Plowman	9th and Market Sts.	215-597-3000
East Point, GA 30344	Gayle P. Peters	1557 St. Joseph Avenue	404-763-7477
Chicago, IL 60629	Peter W. Bunce	7358 S. Pulaski Rd.	312-581-7816
Kansas City, MO 64131	R. Reed Whitaker	2306 E. Bannister Rd.	816-926-7271
Forth Worth, TX 76115	Kent Carter	501 W. Felix St.	817-334-5525
Denver, CO 80225	Joel Barker	Denver Federal Ctr.	303-236-5271
San Bruno, CA 94066	Michael Anderson	1000 Commodore Dr.	415-876-9009
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677	Diane Nixon	24000 Avila Rd.	714-831-4220
Seattle, WA 98115	David Piff	6125 Sand Point Way NE.	206-526-6507

For further information concerning documents in the National Archives, contact the Reference Service Branch. Phone, 202-523-3220.

Presidential Libraries Through the Presidential Libraries, which are located on sites selected by the Presidents and built with private funds, the National Archives preserves and makes available for use the Presidential records and personal papers that document the actions of a particular President's administration. In addition to providing reference services on Presidential documents, each library prepares documentary and descriptive publications and operates a museum to exhibit documents, historic objects, and other memorabilia of interest to the public.

The records of each President since Herbert Hoover have been donated to the National Archives. Once considered personal papers, all Presidential records created on or after January 20, 1981, are declared by law to be owned and controlled by the United States and are required to be transferred to the National Archives at the end of the administration, pursuant to the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2524; 44 U.S.C. 2202).

Presidential Libraries—National Archives and Records Administration

Library	Director	Address	Phone
Herbert Hoover Library	Robert S. Wood	West Branch, IA 52358	319-643-5301
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library	William R. Emerson	Hyde Park, NY 12538	914-229-8114
Harry S. Truman Library	Benedict Zobrist	Independence, MO 64050	816-833-1400
Dwight D. Eisenhower Library	John E. Wickman	Abilene, KS 67410	916-263-4751
John F. Kennedy Library	Dan H. Fenn, Jr	Boston, MA 02125	617-929-4500
Lyndon B. Johnson Library	Harry J. Middleton	Austin, TX 78705	512-482-5137
Gerald R. Ford Library	Don W. Wilson	Ann Arbor, MI 48109	313-668-2218
Gerald R. Ford Museum	William K. Jones	Grand Rapids, MI 49504	616-456-2675
Nixon Presidential Materials Project Staff.	James Hastings	Washington, DC 20408	703-756-6498

Presidential Libraries—National Archives and Records Administration—Continued

Library	Director	Address	Phone
Carter Presidential Materials Project Staff.	Donald W. Schewe	Atlanta, GA 30303	404-221-3942

For further information, contact the Office of Presidential Libraries. Phone, 202-523-3212.

Federal Records Centers Federal agencies transfer their noncurrent records to Federal Records Centers in accordance with established disposition schedules. Reference services on these documents, such as furnishing and authenticating copies, are provided to Federal agencies and the public. The Federal Records Centers are responsible for disposing of records of transitory value and transferring to the Office of the National Archives those that have enduring value.

Federal Records Centers—National Archives and Records Administration

City	Director	Address	Phone
Waltham, MA 02154	Clifford G. Amsler	380 Trapelo Rd.	617-647-8744
Bayonne, NJ 07002	O.R. Whitelock	Military Ocean Terminal	201-823-7161
Philadelphia, PA 19144	Charles T. Glessner	5000 Wissahickon Ave.	215-951-5588
East Point, GA 30344	Thomas G. Hudson	1557 St. Joseph Ave.	404-763-7476
Chicago, IL 60629	Robert Hutchinson	7358 S. Pulaski Rd.	312-353-0164
Dayton, OH 45439	Denis Pauskauskas	3150 Springboro Rd.	513-225-2878
National Personnel Records Center.	David Petree	9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132.	314-263-7201
Kansas City, MO 64131	Patrick J. Borders	2306 E. Bannister Rd.	816-926-7271
Forth Worth, TX 76115	James W. Mouat	P.O. Box 6216	817-334-5515
Denver, CO 80225	Robert Svenningsen	Denver Federal Ctr.	303-236-0804
San Bruno, CA 94066	David D. Drake	1000 Commodore Dr.	415-876-9015
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677	(Vacancy)	24000 Avila Rd.	714-643-4220
Seattle, WA 98115	Phillip E. Lothyan	6125 Sand Point Way NE.	206-526-6501
Washington, DC 20409	Ferris Stovel	National Records Ctr.	301-763-7000

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Records Centers. Phone, 202-724-1614.

Records Administration NARA works with Federal agencies in the development of standards, guidelines, and procedures relating to records administration programs. These activities include the formulation of Government-wide policies to ensure adequate documentation of the organization, policies, and activities of the Government, as well as conducting training for agencies on files management, records disposition, and other records administration programs. In addition, NARA is responsible for scheduling and appraising Federal records, including reviewing all requests for the disposition of Federal records.

For further information, contact the Office of Records Administration. Phone, 202-724-1453.

Public Programs The Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Bill of Rights, and other documents important to the history of the Nation are on permanent display in the National Archives Building. In addition, the agency exhibits, in the National Archives Building, the Presidential Libraries, the Federal Records Centers, and the National Archives Field Branches, numerous other documents on a variety of historical themes. NARA also conducts tours of the National Archives Building, organizes workshops and conferences on historical topics, and provides programs to introduce NARA's holdings to school groups. NARA has a wide variety of films available for sale or rental through its National Audiovisual Center.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Programs. Phone, 202-523-3216.

Laws, Regulations, and Presidential Documents NARA is responsible for preparing and publishing a wide variety of public documents. Upon issuance, acts of Congress are published immediately in slip law (pamphlet) form and then cumulated and published for each session of Congress in the *United States Statutes at Large.* Each Federal working day, the *Federal Register* publishes current Presidential proclamations and Executive orders; Federal agency regulations having general applicability and legal effect; proposed agency rules; and documents that are required by statute to be published. All Federal regulations in force are published annually in codified form in the *Code of Federal Regulations.*

Presidential speeches, news conferences, messages, and other materials made public by the White House are published each week in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* and annually in the *Public Papers of the Presidents.*

The *Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders* furnishes in one comprehensive source proclamations and Executive orders having general applicability and continuing legal effect, with currently effective amendments incorporated into the text. Also, *The United States Government Manual,* published annually, serves as the official handbook of the Federal Government, providing extensive information on agencies of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.

For further information, contact the Office of the Federal Register. Phone, 202-523-5240.

Other Activities

National Archives Trust Fund Board The National Archives Trust Fund Board receives monies generated by the sale of reproductions of historic documents, audiovisual materials, and publications about the records, as well as gifts to NARA. The Board invests these funds and uses income to support such archival functions as the preparation of publications, which make information about historic records more widely available. Members of the Board include the Archivist of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

For further information, contact the Secretary, National Archives Trust Fund Board. Phone, 202-523-3047.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) NARA supports the initiatives of this statutory commission in making plans, estimates, and recommendations for historical works and in cooperating with and encouraging various non-Federal agencies and institutions in gathering and publishing papers and other documents important for the study of American history. The Commission awards grants to promote a variety of historically oriented projects, such as archival programs, documentary publications projects, and archival and editorial education.

The Publications Program provides grant money for printed and microfilm publications of the papers of famous American diplomats, politicians, reformers, scientists, labor figures, as well as corporate and organizational records. A subvention program provides grants to nonprofit presses to help support publication costs of sponsored editions.

The more recently established Records Program gives grants to State and local governments, historical societies, archives, libraries, and associations for the preservation, arrangement, and description of historical records.

Education programs sponsored by NHPRC include an institute to train scholars in documentary editing and fellowships in the fields of documentary editing and archival administration.

For further information, contact the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Phone, 202-523-5384.

Sources of Information

Public Affairs Office The Public Affairs Office responds to news media inquiries regarding the National Archives and Records Administration and its programs and issues news releases and other literature. Phone, 202-523-3099.

National Archives Calendar of Events A calendar of events is published monthly. To be added to the mailing list, call 202-523-3009. A recorded message listing events at the National Archives Building also is available by calling 202-523-3000.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests FOIA requests are directed as follows:

Administrative records of NARA—Program Policy and Evaluation Division, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408; phone, 202-523-3214;

Historic records in the custody of the Office of the National Archives—the Office of the National Archives, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408; phone, 202-523-3130;

Historic records in the custody of a Presidential Library—the Library that has custody of the records (see pages 565 and 566 for addresses); and

Records in the custody of the Federal Records Centers—the Federal agency that transferred the records to the Federal Records Center.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the National Archives and Records Administration may obtain detailed information from the Property and Procurement Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-3085.

Employment For job opportunities in the Washington, DC, area or one of the Presidential Libraries, contact the Personnel Services Division, Washington Operations Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, phone 202-724-1513; for opportunities outside of Washington, DC, in one of the National Archives Field Branches, Federal Records Centers, or the National Personnel Records Center, contact the Personnel Services Division, St. Louis Operations Branch, 9700 Page Boulevard, Room 2002, St. Louis, MO 63132. Phone, 314-263-7271.

Reading Rooms Records are available for research purposes at the National Archives Building, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC, at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, MD, and at each Presidential Library, Federal Records Center, and National Archives Field Branch. In addition, cartographic materials are available at the Pickett Street Annex, 841 Pickett Street, Alexandria, VA 22304, phone, 202-756-6700. The Nixon Presidential Materials Project Staff also has a reading room at the Pickett Street Annex, although it is accessed through a different entrance and street address (845 Pickett Street, Alexandria, VA 22304, phone, 703-756-6498). Most Nixon materials are unavailable for public inspection, and researchers are advised to contact the staff in advance to ascertain the availability of materials before visiting the facility. Requests for additional information should be directed to the Central Information Division, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-3220.

Films The National Audiovisual Center has motion pictures, film strips, slide sets, and video and audio tapes available to individuals, to schools, and to educational, civic, and community groups for sale or rental, depending on the particular film. The subject matter includes among others vocational training and educational, documentary, and military films made by and for Federal agencies. Requests for additional information should be directed to the National Audiovisual Center, Washington, DC 20409. Phone, 301-763-1896.

Publications NARA publications, including facsimilies of certain documents, finding aids to the collections, microfilm copies of many important records, and *Prologue,* a scholarly journal published quarterly, are available from the Technical Services

Pages 569-600

Missing

management decisionmaking; independent evaluation of agency personnel management practices and establishment of standards for agency personnel management systems; and the provision of information and technical guidance to agencies, unions, and the public on Federal labor-management relations. OPM administers the Senior Executive Service and is responsible for oversight and providing assistance on a variety of Government-wide executive personnel management matters.

Employee Benefits OPM also manages numerous activities which directly affect the well-being of the Federal employee and indirectly enhance employee effectiveness. These include health benefits, life insurance, occupational health, and retirement benefits.

Personnel Programs OPM coordinates the temporary assignment of employees between Federal agencies and State, local, and Indian tribal governments; institutions of higher education; and other eligible organizations for up to 2 years, for work of mutual benefit to the participating organizations. It administers the Presidential Management Intern program which provides 2-year excepted appointments with Federal agencies to recipients of graduate degrees in public administration or other appropriate disciplines. In addition, the Office of Personnel Management administers the Federal Merit System Standards which apply to certain grant-aided State and local programs.

Ethics in Government Programs The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1824; 2 U.S.C. 701), as amended, approved October 26, 1978, established the Office of Government Ethics in the Office of Personnel Management to provide overall direction of executive branch policies related to preventing conflicts of interest on the part of officers and employees of any executive agency.

The Office develops, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Office of Personnel Management, rules and regulations to be promulgated by the President or the Director of the Office of Government Ethics pertaining to the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest;

Monitors and investigates compliance with the public financial disclosure requirements of title II of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1836; 5 U.S.C. app.);

Orders corrective action on the part of agencies and employees which the Director of the Office of Government Ethics deems necessary; and

Provides information on and promotes understanding of ethical standards in executive agencies.

For further information, contact the Office of Government Ethics. Phone, 202–632–7642.

Regional Offices—Office of Personnel Management

(Areas included within each region are indicated on the map in Appendix D.)

Region	Address	Director
I	Post Office and Courthouse Bldg., Boston, MA 02109	Joseph S. Patti.
II	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278	John J. Lafferty.
III	600 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19106	Frederick A. Kistler.
IV	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303	David Caldwell.
V	30th Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604	Steven R. Cohen.
VI	1100 Commerce St., Dallas TX 75242	Edward Vela, Jr.
VII	815 Olive St., St. Louis, MO 63101	William R. Irvin.
VIII	P.O. Box 25167, Denver, CO 80225	Robert J. Dunn.
IX	7th Floor, 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105	John E. Sauerhoff, Jr., Acting.
X	26th Floor, 915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174	Thomas G. McCarthy.

Sources of Information

Employment A network of OPM area offices and Federal Job Test Centers, located in major metropolitan areas, provides Federal employment information. To obtain the appropriate telephone number, check the white pages under U.S. Government, Office of Personnel Management.

Contracts Contact the Chief, Acquisition Branch, Administration Group, Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC 20415 (phone, 202-632-5476); or the Administrative Officer of the appropriate regional office.

Publications OPM issues publications addressed to a variety of audiences ranging from applicants for employment to the heads of Federal agencies. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. sells copies of *Management* magazine, *Spotlight on Affirmative Employment Programs,* and the *Fed Fact* series.

The Issuance System Manager, Office of Planning and Evaluation, can provide information about Federal personnel management publications, particularly those in the Federal Personnel Manual (FPM) system.

Library The OPM Library maintains collections of historical and current information on personnel management and the Federal civil service, including legislative information. The Library also serves as a reading room for those interested in OPM publications available to the public. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, sells subscriptions to *Personnel Literature.*

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415. Phone, 202-632-5491.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

5th Floor, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20036
Phone, 202-634-6441

	Officials in the Republic of Panama:
Dennis P. McAuliffe	*Administrator*
Fernando Manfredo, Jr.	*Deputy Administrator*
	Official in Washington:
Michael Rhode, Jr.	*Secretary*

[For the Panama Canal Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 35, Part 9]

The Panama Canal Commission maintains and operates the Panama Canal and the facilities and appurtenances related thereto, coordinates the operation of the waterway and other activities with the Republic of Panama, and correlates joint actions in harbors and port areas, certain housing and public areas, and some civil protection functions.

The Panama Canal Commission was established as an independent agency by the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 452; 22 U.S.C. 3601), approved September 27, 1979.

The Commission is supervised by a nine-member Board: five members who are nationals of the United States and four members who are nationals of the Republic of Panama. All members of the Board are appointed by the President; the members who are United States nationals are appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Functions

The Commission was established by Congress on October 1, 1979, to carry out the responsibilities of the United States with respect to the Panama Canal under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. In fulfilling these obligations, the

Commission manages, operates, and maintains the Canal, its complementary works, installations and equipment, and provides for the orderly transit of vessels through the Canal. The Commission will perform these functions until the treaty terminates on December 31, 1999, at which time the Republic of Panama will assume full responsibility for the Canal.

Sources of Information

Information concerning contracts and other matters may be obtained from the Panama Canal Commission, APO Miami, 34011. Phone, 011507-52-7723. The Procurement Office is located at 4400 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, LA 70140. Phone, 504-948-5299.

For further information, contact the Office of the Secretary, Panama Canal Commission, 5th Floor, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202-634-6441.

PEACE CORPS

806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20526
Phone, 202-254-5010

Loret Miller Ruppe	*Director*
Edward A. Curran	*Deputy Director*
David Scotton	*Executive Assistant*
Jack Burgess	*Associate Director for International Operations*
Dagnija Kreslins	*Director of Training and Program Support*
Toye Brown Byrd	*Director of Africa Operations*
(Vacancy)	*Director of Inter-American Operations*
Jon Keeton	*Director of North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific (NANEAP) Operations*
Nadine Plaster	*Associate Director for Marketing, Recruitment, Placement and Staging*
Linda Rae Gregory	*Associate Director for Management*
Alexander B. Cook	*General Counsel*
Raphaelle Semmes	*Executive Secretary*
Marcia Nauckhoff	*Director of Private Sector Development*
Jan Hinkley	*Director of Congressional Relations*
Hugh L. O'Neil	*Director of Public Affairs*

The Peace Corps' purpose is to promote world peace and friendship, to help the peoples of other countries in meeting their needs for trained manpower, to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served, and to promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people. In 1977 the Peace Corps Act was amended to emphasize the Peace Corps' commitment toward programing to meet the basic needs of those living in the poorest areas of the countries in which the Peace Corps operates.

The Peace Corps was established by the Peace Corps Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 612; 22 U.S.C. 2501), as amended, and was made an independent agency by title VI of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1540), approved December 29, 1981.

The Peace Corps consists of a Washington, DC, headquarters; three recruitment service centers, supporting 16 area offices; and overseas operations in more than 60 countries.

The Peace Corps' presence in foreign countries fluctuates as programs are added or withdrawn. A complete list of countries with specific addresses is available upon request from the Director of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20526.

To fulfill the Peace Corps' mandate, men and women of all ages and walks of life are trained for a 9- to 14-week period in the appropriate local language, the technical skills necessary for their particular job, and the cross-cultural skills needed to adjust to a society with traditions and attitudes different from their own. Volunteers serve for a period of 2 years, living among the people with whom they work. Volunteers are expected to become a part of the community and to demonstrate, through their voluntary service, that people can be an important impetus for change.

Today thousands of volunteers serve throughout Latin America, Africa, the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific. Volunteers work primarily in the areas of agriculture/rural development, small business assistance, health, and education. Projects are designed to match the skills and community-level approach of the volunteers with the resources of host-country agencies and other international assistance organizations to help solve specific development problems, often in conjunction with private volunteer organizations.

An auxiliary effort within the Peace Corps is the Peace Corps Partnership Program, which provides opportunities for elementary, junior, and senior high schools, civic groups, and neighborhood and youth organizations in the United States to meet a specific need of an overseas community by financial sponsorship of the construction of a school, clinic, or community facility recommended by a Peace Corps volunteer. Corporate and foundation support is also encouraged to match other private contributions and to advance funds based on pledges. Cross-cultural exchange is a major element in Partnership projects.

The Peace Corps also serves as the sponsor for United States citizens who serve in the United Nations Volunteer program.

Recruitment Offices and Service Centers—Peace Corps

Service Center/Office	Address	Telephone
NEW YORK SERVICE CENTER	Rm. 1605, 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10278.	212-264-1780
Area Offices:		
Boston (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)	Rm. 1405, McCormack Post Office and Courthouse Bldg. Boston, MA 02109.	617-223-7366
Miami (Florida)	Rm. 420, 330 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, FL 33130.	303-350-5273
New York (Connecticut, New York City, northern New Jersey)	Rm. 1607, 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10278.	212-264-7123
Philadelphia (Delaware, New York (except New York City), Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey)	Rm. 102-A, 2d and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, PA 19106.	215-597-0744 Toll free Pennsylvania: 800-462-1589
Washington, DC (District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia)	1713 H St. NW. Washington, DC 20526.	202-254-7346 Toll free: 800-424-8580, ext. 26 or 38
Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands)	P.O. Box 4752 San Juan, PR 00905.	809-753-4694

Recruitment Offices and Service Centers—Peace Corps—Continued

Service Center/Office	Address	Telephone
CHICAGO SERVICE CENTER	3d Floor, 10 W. Jackson Chicago, IL 60604.	312-353-3585
Area Offices:		
Atlanta (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee)	Rm. 2207, 101 Marietta St. NW. Atlanta, GA 30323.	404-221-2932 Toll free outside Georgia: 800-241-3862
Chicago (Illinois, Indiana)	3d Floor, 10 W. Jackson Chicago, IL 60604.	312-353-4990 Toll free Indiana: 800-621-3670
Detroit (Michigan, Ohio)	Rm. M-74, 477 Michigan Ave. Detroit, MI 48226.	313-226-7928 Toll free Ohio: 800-521-8686
Kansas City (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)	Rm. 318, Gateway II Bldg., 4th and State Sts. Kansas City, KS 66101.	816-374-4556 Toll free, except Kansas: 800-255-4121
Minneapolis (Minnesota, Wisconsin)	Rm. 104, 212 3d Ave. S. Minneapolis, MN 55401. Toll free Wisconsin: 800-328-8282	
SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE CENTER	Rm. 533, 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105.	415-974-0677
Area Offices:		
Dallas (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	Rm. 230, 400 N. Ervay St., P.O. Box 370 Dallas, TX 75221.	214-767-5435 Toll free Texas: 800-442-7294; other States, 800-527-9216
Denver (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)	Rm. 103, 1845 Sherman St. Denver, CO 80203.	303-837-4173 Toll free, except Colorado: 800-525-4621
Los Angeles (Arizona, southern California)	Suite 8104, 11000 Wilshire Blvd., West Los Angeles, CA 90024.	213-209-7444
San Francisco (Hawaii, Nevada, northern California)	Rm. 210, 1375 Sutter St. San Francisco, CA 94109.	415-556-8400
Seattle (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)	Suite 360, 1111 3d Ave. Seattle, WA 98101.	206-442-5490 Toll free Idaho and Oregon: 800-426-1022

Sources of Information

In all cases, information or assistance may be obtained by directing inquiries to, or contacting the Peace Corps' Washington headquarters or any of its recruiting offices. Frequently, information is available from local post offices. Address specific inquiries as indicated below.

Employment Persons interested in employment with the Peace Corps should address inquiries to Peace Corps, Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC 20526. Phone, 202-254-8336 or toll free, 1-800-424-8580, extension 214. For recorded employment opportunities, call 202-254-3400.

Publications For recruitment literature, write to: Peace Corps, Office of Recruitment, Washington, DC 20526.

A variety of technical publications relating to training and programming in the Peace Corps and to appropriate technologies developed in the field can be obtained through Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange, Office of Training and Program Support, Washington, DC 20526. Phone, 202-254-7386 or toll free, 1-800-424-8580, extension 228 or 229.

For press releases, write to: Peace Corps, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, DC 20526.

Becoming A Peace Corps Volunteer Persons interested in becoming a Peace Corps volunteer should write to: Peace Corps, Office of Recruitment, Washington, DC 20526 (phone, 1-800-424-8580, extension 293), or contact any Peace Corps recruitment office.

Peace Corps Partnership Persons or groups interested in participating in Peace Corps Partnership projects should call toll free, 1-800-424-8580, extension 227; or write to the Office of Private Sector Development, Washington, DC 20526.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20526. Phone, 202-254-5010.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Suite 1220 North, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004-1703
Phone, 202-724-9091

Henry A. Berliner	*Chairman, Board of Directors*
Arthur A. Fletcher	*Vice-Chairman*
M.J. Brodie	*Executive Director*
Robert E. McCally	*Assistant Director, Legal*
James J. Rich	*Assistant Director, Development*
Alexander K. Milin	*Director, Finance and Administration*
Jerry Smedley	*Director, Development Operationst*
Barbara S. Austin	*Administrative Officer/Secretary, Board of Directors*

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) has prepared a comprehensive development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue and the adjacent blocks on the north side of the Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The Corporation is to carry out the plan through a combination of public improvements with stimulation of private investment, and it is to ensure development, maintenance, and use of the area compatible with its historic and ceremonial importance.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation was established as a wholly owned Federal corporation by the act of October 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1266; 40 U.S.C. 871 et seq.), as amended.

PADC is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors—8 appointed by the President from private life and 7 from the Federal or District of Columbia Government. The Board also has eight nonvoting members representing local, Federal, or District agencies concerned with urban planning or the arts and sciences.

Functions

The Corporation will use Federal funds to upgrade the Pennsylvania Avenue development area with public improvement projects such as repaving and landscaping the Avenue and adjacent areas; preserving the designated historical landmarks; and developing a residential community and other people-oriented uses. Improvements under the comprehensive development plan will involve changes to facilitate traffic circulation, to increase pedestrian use, and to add amenities such as trees, street furniture, new lighting, and additional public open spaces.

The balance of the Corporation's program will engage the private sector in development projects compatible with the plan. PADC will use funds borrowed from the United States Treasury to assemble land for housing, office buildings, and retail uses in response to market demand. The Corporation will make public offerings of development opportunities on sites, and it will sell the property or enter into long-term leases with developers selected to carry out individual projects. The proceeds from the leases or sales will be used to service and retire the Corporation's debt to the Treasury.

In carrying out the development plan, PADC works closely with a number of Federal agencies, including the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service. PADC also coordinates the implementation of the plan with affected agencies of the District of Columbia Government. For example, the District of Columbia Government refers building permits for new construction in the Pennsylvania Avenue development area to PADC for approval relating to conformity with the plan.

Sources of Information

The *Pennsylvania Avenue Plan—1974*, approved by Congress in May 1975, describes the program for comprehensive renewal of the designated area. Copies of this publication are available from the Corporation at cost, as are other supplementary technical documents and economic studies. Copies of the annual reports of the Corporation also are available.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, Suite 1220 North, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004–1703. Phone, 202–724–9091.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

2020 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006
Phone, 202–254–4817

	Board of Directors:
William E. Brock III *(Secretary of Labor)*	*Chairman*
	Members:
Malcolm Baldrige *(Secretary of Commerce)*	
James A. Baker III *(Secretary of the Treasury)*	
	Officials:
David M. Walker	*Acting Executive Director*
Royal S. Dellinger	*Acting Deputy Executive Director for Insurance Programs*
Roderick J. O'Neil	*Acting Deputy Executive Director for Resource Management*
Kevin W. Putt	*Acting Associate Executive Director*
Richard L. Conroy	*Director, Information Systems Department*
William M. DeHarde	*Director, Insurance Operations Department*
Stephen J. Faherty	*Director, Corporate Administrative Planning Department*
Robert E. Geiger	*Director, Human Resources and Support Services Department*

Wayne R. Poll	*Director, Internal Audit Department*
Peter A. Kirsch	*Director, Communications and Public Affairs Department*
Lawrence Maslan	*Director, Financial Operations Department*
Jesse L. Paredes	*Director, Benefit Payments Department*
Edward R. Mackiewicz	*General Counsel*
Charles E. Skopic	*Director, Participant and Employer Appeals Department*
Henry R. Thompson	*Director, Corporate Budget Department*
Edward T. Veal	*Director, Corporate Policy and Regulations Department*

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) guarantees basic pension benefits in covered private plans if they terminate with insufficient assets.

Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), approved September 2, 1974 (88 Stat. 1003 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), established the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, which is a self-financing, wholly owned Government corporation subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597; 31 U.S.C. 846). PBGC is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, and the Treasury. The Secretary of Labor is Chairman of the Board. A seven-member Advisory Committee, composed of two labor, two business, and three public members appointed by the President, advises PBGC on various matters.

Activities

Coverage Title IV of ERISA provides for coverage of most private defined benefit plans. These are plans that provide a benefit, the amount of which can be determined from a formula in the plan, for example, one based on factors such as age, years of service, average or highest salary, etc.

PBGC administers two benefit insurance programs: single-employer and multiemployer insurance plans. Over 37 million workers participate in more than 100,000 covered plans.

Single-Employer Insurance Program Under the single-employer program, PBGC guarantees payment of a covered plan's basic benefits if that plan terminates without sufficient assets to pay those benefits. However, the act limits the total monthly benefit that PBGC may guarantee for one individual to $1,687.50 per month for a plan terminating during 1985, and requires PBGC to guarantee recent benefit increases on a phased-in basis.

Multiemployer Insurance Program Under title IV of ERISA, PBGC guarantees basic benefits for multiemployer plans in a similar fashion as for single-employer plans. However, the payment of guaranteed benefits was at PBGC's discretion under the provisions of the law that remained in force until August 1, 1980.

The Multiemployer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 1208; 29 U.S.C. 1001), revised the law applicable to multiemployer pension plans by changing the insurable event from plan termination to plan insolvency. In accordance with the act, PBGC provides financial assistance to plans that are unable to pay basic benefits. The plans are obligated to repay such assistance.

The act also requires more rapid funding by employers of a multiemployer plan's past obligations, as well as increases in employer contributions to a plan when certain indicators reveal that the plan is inadequately funded. It also makes an employer withdrawing from a plan liable to the plan for a portion of its unfunded vested benefits.

Plan Terminations The plan administrator is required to notify PBGC at least 10 days prior to the proposed date of termination of a single-employer plan. The plan's assets and guaranteed benefit liabilities are then valued and PBGC determines if that plan's assets are sufficient to pay guaranteed benefits. In all single-employer plan terminations covered by title IV, plan assets must be allocated to participants as stipulated in the act.

PBGC also may institute termination proceedings when certain events specified in the act indicate that such action may be necessary.

Premium Collections All defined benefit pension plans are required to pay prescribed premium rates to PBGC. The annual premium per plan participant for multiemployer pension plans is $1.80 in 1985 and increases in steps to $2.60 for plan years beginning after September 26, 1988. The current premium for single-employer plans is $2.60 per participant per year. A proposal is currently pending before Congress to increase the premium to $7.50 per participant, effective January 1, 1985.

Individual Retirement Programs Pursuant to ERISA, PBGC provides advice and assistance to individuals on the economic desirability of establishing tax-qualified Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) or certain other individual retirement programs, and on transferring amounts to such IRA's or other programs from qualified pension plans when an employee receives a total pension payout.

For further information, contact the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006–1806. Phone, 202–254–4817.

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

1333 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20268–0001
Phone, 202–789–6800

Janet D. Steiger	*Chairman*
Maureen Drummy	*Special Assistant*
Gerald E. Cerasale	*Legal Adviser to the Chairman*
Harry R. Folsom	*Vice Chairman*
Ronald R. Jensen	*Special Assistant*
Bonnie Guiton	*Commissioner*
Andrew L. Poat	*Special Assistant*
James H. Duffy	*Commissioner*
Arpad de Kovacsy	*Special Assistant*
John W. Crutcher	*Commissioner*
Elliott H. Rock	*Special Assistant*
Charles L. Clapp	*Chief Administrative Officer and Secretary*
David F. Stover	*General Counsel*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy General Counsel*
Stephen L. Sharfman	*Assistant General Counsel*
Robert Cohen	*Director, Office of Technical Analysis and Planning*
Harold Orenstein	*Deputy Director, Office of Technical Analysis and Planning*
Charles C. McBride	*Assistant Director, Office of Technical Analysis and Planning*
Cyril J. Pittack	*Personnel Officer*
Stephen A. Gold	*Director, Office of the Consumer Advocate*

[For the Postal Rate Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 39, Part 3002]

READEX FICHE best copy available

The major responsibility of the Postal Rate Commission is to submit recommended decisions to the United States Postal Service on postage rates and fees and mail classifications. In addition, the Commission may issue advisory opinions to the Postal Service on proposed nationwide changes in postal services; initiate studies and submit recommendations for changes in the mail classification schedule; and receive, study, and issue recommended decisions or public reports to the Postal Service on complaints received from the mailing public as to postage rates, postal classifications, postal services on a substantially nationwide basis, and the closing or consolidation of small post offices.

The Postal Rate Commission is an independent agency created by chapter 36, subchapter I of the Postal Reorganization Act of August 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 759; 39 U.S.C. 3601–3604), as amended by the Postal Reorganization Act Amendments of 1976 (90 Stat. 1303), approved September 24, 1976.

The Postal Rate Commission promulgates rules and regulations and establishes procedures and takes other actions necessary to carry out its functions and obligations. Acting upon requests from the United States Postal Service, or on its own initiative, the Commission recommends to the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service changes in rates or fees in each class of mail or type of service. It submits recommended decisions on establishing or changing the mail classification schedule, and holds such hearings on the record as are required by law and are necessary to arrive at sound and fair recommendations. The Commission has appellate jurisdiction to review Postal Service determinations to close or consolidate small post offices.

Sources of Information

Rules of Practice and Procedure The Postal Rate Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure governing the conduct of proceedings before the Commission may be found in part 3001 of title 39 of the Code of Federal Regulations (39 CFR 3001).

Public Reading Room Facilities for inspection and copying of records that are available to the public are located in Suite 300, 1333 H Street NW., Washington, DC. The room is open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

Employment The Commission's programs require attorneys, economists, statisticians, accountants, industrial engineers, marketing specialists, and administrative and clerical personnel. Requests for employment information should be directed to the Personnel Officer.

For further information, contact the Secretary, Postal Rate Commission, 1333 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20268–0001. Phone, 202–789–6840.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

844 Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611
Phone, 312–751–4776

Washington Legislative/Liaison Office: 2000 L Street NW., 20037
Phone, 202–653–9540

Robert A. Gielow	*Member (Chairman)*
C.J. Chamberlain	*Member (Labor)*
John D. Crawford	*Member (Management)*

Richard G. Altmann	*Executive Director*
Dale G. Zimmerman	*Associate Executive Director for Legal and Administrative Services and General Counsel*
Maynard I. Kagen	*Associate Executive Director for Systems and Analysis*
Robert S. Kaufman	*Associate Executive Director for Retirement Claims*
George A. DeLaney	*Associate Executive Director for Unemployment and Sickness Insurance*
Robert J. Duda	*Associate Executive Director for Field Service*
Kenneth P. Boehne	*Associate Executive Director for Fiscal Operations*
Steven A. Bartholow	*Deputy General Counsel*
David Lucci	*Legislative Counsel and Director of Washington Legislative/Liaison Office*
Norman Solomon	*Chief Actuary and Director of Research*
Clayton T. Nelson	*Director of Audit and Investigation*
George F. Traynere	*Director of Compensation and Certification*
Barry R. Hemphill	*Director of Data Processing*
Lawrence D. Smith	*Equal Employment Opportunity Officer*
James E. Lanter	*Director of Hearings and Appeals*
Pauline Lohens	*Director of Information and Data Management*
James J. Costello	*Director of Personnel*
Georgia C. Blalock	*Director of Planning*
John Thoresdale	*Director of Quality Assurance*
William G. Poulos	*Director of Public Affairs*
David J. Langdon	*Director of Supply and Service*
John C. Ficerai	*Washington Liaison Representative*

The Railroad Retirement Board administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the Nation's railroad workers and their families, under the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. In connection with the retirement program, the Board has administrative responsibilities under the Social Security Act for certain benefit payments and railroad workers' Medicare coverage.

Because of its experience with railroad benefit plans, the Board has been given, in recent years, administrative responsibility for certain employee protection measures provided by other Federal railroad legislation, such as the Regional Rail Reorganization Act, the Northeast Rail Service Act, the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act, and the Rock Island Railroad Transition and Employee Assistance Act.

The Railroad Retirement Board administers the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts and participates in the administration of the Social Security Act and the Health Insurance for the Aged Act insofar as it affects railroad retirement beneficiaries.

The Board was established by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935, approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 967, as amended; 45 U.S.C. 215–228). It now derives statutory authority from the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, approved October 16, 1974 (88 Stat. 1305, as amended; 45 U.S.C. 231–231v). The Board also derives authority from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1094, as amended; 45 U.S.C. 351–368). In addition, it participates in the administration of the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act (93 Stat. 736;

45 U.S.C. 901–922), the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985; 45 U.S.C. 701 note), the Northeast Rail Service Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 643; 45 U.S.C. 1101 note), and the Rock Island Railroad Transition and Employee Assistance Act (94 Stat. 399; 45 U.S.C. 1001 note), as amended by the Bankrupt Railroad Service Preservation and Employee Protection Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2543; 45 U.S.C. 901 note).

The Board is composed of three members appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate—one upon recommendations of representatives of employees; one upon recommendations of carriers; and one, the Chairman, as a public member.

Field Organization The Board maintains field offices located in centers of railroad population that are grouped into regions. Claimants for unemployment benefits register with designated officials, and claimants for sickness benefits file their claims by mail with the Bureau of Unemployment and Sickness Insurance. Claims for benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act are received in all field offices as well as at headquarters.

Regional Offices—Railroad Retirement Board

Region	Director	Address
Atlanta, GA 30303	Richard N. Chafin	Suite 2304, 101 Marietta St.
Cleveland, OH 44199	Luke L. Paganico	1240 E. 9th St.
Kansas City, MO 64106	Daniel Hauser	601 E. 12th St.
New York, NY 10278	Richard D. Baird	26 Federal Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94105	William W. Robe	211 Main St.

Activities

The Railroad Retirement Act provides for the payment of annuities to individuals who have completed at least 10 years creditable service and have ceased compensated service upon their attainment of specified ages, or at any age, if permanently disabled for all employment. In some circumstances occupational disability annuities or supplemental annuities are provided for longer term or career employees.

A spouse's annuity is provided, under certain conditions, for the wife or husband of an employee annuitant.

Survivor annuities are awarded to the qualified spouses, children, and parents of deceased career employees. Two distinct lump-sum benefits are provided in certain circumstances; for one of these there are no service requirements, and the beneficiary may be designated by the employee.

The Railroad Retirement Act provides for extensive coordination with the Social Security Act in the computation, payment, and financing of railroad retirement annuities. Annuitants and members of their families also awarded social security benefits after 1974 receive the payment of such benefits through the Board. However, the responsibility for the adjudication of such benefits remains with the Social Security Administration.

Under the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, qualified railroad retirement beneficiaries are entitled to have payments made on their behalf for covered hospital, posthospital, and medical services.

Benefits are provided under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to individuals who are unemployed in a benefit year, but who are ready and willing to work, and to individuals who are unable to work because of sickness or injury, based on qualifying railroad earnings in a preceding 1-year period.

Under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act, the Northeast Rail Service Act, the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act, and the Rock Island Railroad Transition and Employee Assistance Act, the Board assists in the administration of various employee protection measures for employees affected by legislation restructuring those railroads.

The Board maintains, through its field offices, a placement service for unemployed railroad personnel.

For further information, contact the Executive Director, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611. Phone, 312-751-4930.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, DC 20549
Phone, 202-272-3100

John S.R. Shad	*Chairman*
	Commissioners:
Charles L. Marinaccio	
Charles C. Cox	
Aulana L. Peters	
(1 Vacancy)	
John Wheeler	*Secretary*
George G. Kundahl	*Executive Director*
Kenneth A. Fogash	*Deputy Executive Director*
Linda C. Quinn	*Executive Assistant to the Chairman*
Daniel L. Goelzer	*General Counsel*
John J. Huber	*Director, Division of Corporation Finance*
Gary Lynch	*Acting Director, Division of Enforcement*
Kathryn B. McGrath	*Director, Division of Investment Management*
Richard G. Ketchum	*Director, Division of Market Regulation*
A. Clarence Sampson	*Chief Accountant*
Warren E. Blair	*Chief Administrative Law Judge*
William S. Stern	*Director, Office of Opinions and Review*
Lawrence H. Haynes	*Comptroller*
John D. Adkins	*Director, Office of Information Systems Management*
Jeffry L. Davis	*Director, Directorate of Economic and Policy Analysis*
Gregg A. Jarrell	*Chief Economist*
James C. Foster	*Director, Personnel*
Mary McCue	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Jonathan G. Katz	*Director, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services*
Richard J. Kanyan	*Director, Office of Administrative Services*
Wilson A. Butler	*Director, Office of Applications and Reports Services*
Cecile Srodes	*Director, Office of Legislative Affairs*
Walter Stachnik	*Director, Office of Internal Audit*

[For the Securities and Exchange Commission statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 200]

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) provides the fullest possible disclosure to the investing public and protects the interests of the public and investors against malpractices in the securities and financial markets.

The Securities and Exchange Commission was created under authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. 78a to 78jj) and was organized on July 2, 1934. The Commission also serves as adviser to

United States district courts in connection with reorganization proceedings for debtor corporations in which there is a substantial public interest. The Commission also has certain responsibilities under section 15 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U.S.C. 286–286k) and section 851(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 3; 26 U.S.C. 851(e)).

The Commission is vested with quasi-judicial functions. Persons aggrieved by its decisions in the exercise of those functions have a right of review by the United States Courts of Appeals.

Programs and Activities

Full and Fair Disclosure The Securities Act of 1933 requires issuers of securities making public offerings of securities in interstate commerce or through the mails, directly or by others on their behalf, to file with the Commission registration statements containing financial and other pertinent data about the issuer and the securities being offered. A similar requirement applies to such offerings on behalf of a controlling person of the issuer. Unless a registration statement is in effect with respect to such securities, it is unlawful to sell the securities in interstate commerce or through the mails. (There are certain limited exemptions, such as Government securities, nonpublic offerings, and intrastate offerings, as well as offerings not exceeding $1,500,000 which comply with the Commission's Regulation A.) The effectiveness of a registration statement may be refused or suspended after a public hearing if the statement contains material misstatements or omissions, thus barring sale of the securities until it is appropriately amended.

Registration of securities does not imply approval of the issue by the Commission or that the Commission has found the registration disclosures to be accurate. It does not insure investors against loss in their purchase, but serves rather to provide information upon which investors may make an informed and realistic evaluation of the worth of the securities.

Persons responsible for filing false information with the Commission subject themselves to the risk of fine or imprisonment or both; and persons connected with the public offering may be liable in damages to purchasers of the securities if the disclosures in the registration statement and prospectus are materially defective. Also, the above act contains antifraud provisions which apply generally to the sale of securities, whether or not registered (48 Stat. 74; 15 U.S.C. 77a et seq.).

Regulation of Securities Markets and Persons Conducting a Securities Business The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 assigns to the Commission broad regulatory responsibilities over the securities markets, the self-regulatory organizations within the securities industry, and persons conducting a business in securities. Persons who execute transactions in securities generally are required to register with the Commission as broker-dealers. The Commission is directed to facilitate the establishment of a national market system for securities and a national system for the clearance and settlement of securities transactions. Securities exchanges and certain clearing agencies are required to register with the Commission, and associations of brokers or dealers are permitted to register with the Commission. The act also provides for the establishment of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to formulate rules for the municipal securities industry.

The Commission oversees the self-regulatory activities of the national securities exchanges and associations, registered clearing agencies, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. In addition, the Commission regulates industry professionals, such as securities brokers and dealers, certain municipal securities professionals, and transfer agents.

The act authorizes national securities exchanges, national securities associations, clearing agencies, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to adopt rules which are designed, among other things, to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors. The Commission is required to approve or disapprove most proposed rules of these self-regulatory organizations and has the power to abrogate or amend existing rules of the national securities exchanges, national securities associations, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

In addition, the Commission has broad rulemaking authority over the activities of brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, securities information processors, and transfer agents. The Commission may regulate such securities trading practices as short sales and stabilizing transactions. It may regulate the trading of options on national securities exchanges and the activities of members of exchanges who trade on the trading floors and may adopt rules governing broker-dealer sales practices in dealing with investors. The Commission also is authorized to adopt rules concerning the financial responsibility of brokers and dealers and reports to be made by brokers and dealers.

The act also empowers the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to prescribe rules relating to the extension of credit by brokers and dealers for securities transactions. Such rules include the establishment of minimum margin requirements with respect to securities registered on national securities exchanges and certain securities traded over the counter (48 Stat. 881; 15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.).

The act also requires the filing of registration statements and annual and other reports with national securities exchanges and the Commission by companies whose securities are listed upon the exchanges, and by companies which have assets of $3 million or more and 500 or more shareholders of record. In addition, companies which distributed securities pursuant to a registration statement declared effective by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 must also file annual and other reports with the Commission. Such applications and reports must contain financial and other data prescribed by the Commission as necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors and to ensure fair dealing. In addition, the solicitation of proxies, authorizations, or consents from holders of such registered securities must be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission. These rules provide for disclosures to securities holders of information relevant to the subject matter of the solicitation.

Disclosure of the holdings and transactions by officers, directors, and large (10-percent) holders of equity securities of companies also is required, and any and all persons who acquire more than 5 percent of certain equity securities are required to file detailed information with the Commission and any exchange upon which such securities may be traded. Moreover, any person making a tender offer for certain classes of equity securities is required to file reports with the Commission if, as a result of the tender offer, such person would own more than 5 percent of the outstanding shares of the particular class of equity security involved. The Commission also is authorized to promulgate rules governing the repurchase by a corporate issuer of its own securities.

Regulation of Mutual Funds and Other Investment Companies The Investment Company Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 847; 15 U.S.C 80a–51) requires to register with the Commission investment companies and subjects their activities to regulation to protect investors. The regulation covers sales and management fees, composition of boards of directors and capital structure. In addition, the act prohibits investment companies from engaging in various transactions, including transactions with affiliated persons, unless the Commission first determines that such transactions are fair.

Under the act, the Commission may institute court action to enjoin the consummation of mergers and other plans of reorganization of investment companies if such plans are unfair to security holders. It also may impose sanctions by administrative proceedings against investment company managements for violations of the act and other Federal securities laws and file court actions to enjoin acts and practices of management officials involving breaches of fiduciary duty and personal misconduct and to disqualify such officials from office (54 Stat. 789; 15 U.S.C. 80a-1—80a-52).

Regulation of Companies Controlling Electric or Gas Utilities The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 838; 15 U.S.C. 79 et seq.) provides for regulation by the Commission of the purchase and sale of securities and assets by companies in electric and gas utility holding company systems, their intrasystem transactions and service and management arrangements. It limits holding companies to a single coordinated utility system and requires simplification of complex corporate and capital structures and elimination of unfair distribution of voting power among holders of system securities.

The issuance and sale of securities by holding companies and their subsidiaries, unless exempt (subject to conditions and terms which the Commission is empowered to impose) as an issue expressly authorized by the State commission in the State in which the issuer is incorporated, must be found by the Commission to meet statutory standards; namely, that the new security is reasonably adapted to the security structure and earning power of the issuer; that the proposed financing is necessary and appropriate to the economical and efficient operation of the company's business; that the consideration received and fees, commissions, and other remuneration paid, are fair; and that the terms and conditions of the sale are not detrimental to investors, consumers, or the public.

The purchase and sale of utility properties and other assets may not be made in contravention of rules, regulations, or orders of the Commission regarding the consideration to be received, maintenance of competitive conditions, fees and commissions, accounts, disclosure of interest, and similar matters. In passing upon proposals for reorganization, merger, or consolidation, the Commission must be satisfied that the objectives of the act generally are complied with and that the terms of the proposal are fair and equitable to all classes of security holders affected (49 Stat. 803; 15 U.S.C. 79—92z-6).

Regulation of Investment Counselors and Advisers The Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 857; 15 U.S.C. 80b-20) provides that persons who, for compensation, engage in the business of advising others with respect to their security transactions must register with the Commission. The act prohibits certain types of fee arrangements, makes unlawful practices of investment advisers involving fraud or deceit, and requires, among other things, disclosure of any adverse interests the advisers may have in transactions executed for clients. The act authorizes the Commission to issue rules prescribing acts and practices which may operate as a fraud or deceit upon investors (54 Stat. 847; 15 U.S.C. 80b-1—80b-21).

Rehabilitation of Failing Corporations Chapter 11, section 1109(a), of the Bankruptcy Code (92 Stat. 2629; 11 U.S.C. 1109) provides for Commission participation as a statutory party in corporate reorganization proceedings administered in Federal courts. The principal functions of the Commission are to protect the interests of public investors involved in such cases through efforts to ensure their adequate representation and to participate on legal and policy issues which are of concern to public investors generally.

Independent Representation of the Interests of Holders of Debt Securities The interests of purchasers of publicly offered debt securities issued pursuant to trust indentures are safeguarded under the provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. This act, among other things, requires the exclusion from such indentures of certain types of exculpatory clauses and the inclusion of certain protective provisions. The independence of the indenture trustee, who is a representative of the debt holder, is assured by proscribing certain relationships which might conflict with the proper exercise of his duties (53 Stat. 1149; 15 U.S.C. 77aaa—77bbbb).

Enforcement Activities The Commission's enforcement activities are designed to secure compliance with the Federal securities laws administered by the Commission and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. These activities include measures to compel obedience to the disclosure requirements of the registration and other provisions of the acts; to prevent fraud and deception in the purchase and sale of securities; to obtain court orders enjoining acts and practices which operate as a fraud upon investors or otherwise violate the laws; to suspend or revoke the registrations of brokers, dealers, and investment companies and investment advisers who willfully engage in such acts and practices; to suspend or bar from association persons asociated with brokers, dealers, investment companies and investment advisers who have violated any provision of the Federal securities laws; and to prosecute persons who have engaged in fraudulent activities or other willful violations of those laws. In addition, attorneys, accountants, and other professionals who violate the securities laws face possible loss of their privilege to practice before the Commission.

To this end, private investigations are conducted into complaints or other evidences of securities violations. Evidence thus established of law violations is used in appropriate administrative proceedings to revoke registration or in actions instituted in Federal courts to restrain or enjoin such activities. Where the evidence tends to establish criminal fraud or other willful violation of the securities laws, the facts are referred to the Attorney General for criminal prosecution of the offenders. The Commission may assist in such prosecutions.

Regional Offices—Securities and Exchange Commission

Region	Administrator	Address/Telephone
1. New York, New Jersey.	Ira Lee Sorkin	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278. Phone, 212-264-1636.
2. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	Willis H. Riccio	150 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02114. Phone, 617-223-2721.
3. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana (southeastern portion only), Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.	Michael K. Wolensky	1375 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30367. Phone, 404-881-4768.
4. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.	William D. Goldsberry	219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604. Phone, 312-353-7390.
5. Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana (except southeastern portion), Oklahoma, Texas	Wayne M. Secore	411 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, TX 76102. Phone, 817-334-3821.
6. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.	Robert H. Davenport	410 17th St., Denver, CO 80202. Phone, 303-884-2071.
7. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada.	Irving M. Einhorn	5757 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036. Phone, 213-468-3167.
8. Oregon, Washington.	Jack H. Bookey	915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174. Phone, 206-442-7990.
9. Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	Paul F. Leonard	4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703-235-3700.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following information should be directed to the specified office, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, DC 20549.

Investor Information and Protection Complaints and inquiries may be directed to the home office or to any regional office. Registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection in the public reference room at the home office. Much of the information also is available in its New York and Chicago regional offices. Reproduction of the public material may be purchased from the Commission at prescribed rates.

Consumer Activities Publications detailing the Commission's activities, which include material of assistance to the potential investor, are available from the Publications Unit. In addition, the Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services answers questions from investors, assists investors with specific problems regarding their relations with broker-dealers and companies, and advises the Commission and other offices and divisions regarding problems frequently encountered by investors and possible regulatory solutions to such problems. Phone, 202-272-7440.

Reading Rooms The Commission maintains a public reference room (phone, 202-272-7450) and also a library (phone, 202-272-2618) where additional information may be obtained.

Contracts Contact the Office of Administrative Services. Phone, 202-272-7000.

Small Business Activities Information on security laws which pertain to small businesses in relation to securities offerings may be obtained from the Commission. Phone, 202-272-2644.

Publications Subscriptions to the following publications are available through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

Statistical Review—A monthly publication containing data on odd lot and round lot transactions, block distributions, working capital of U.S. corporations, assets of noninsured pension funds, Rule 144 filings, and 8K reports ($19 per year).

Official Summary—A monthly summary of securities transactions and holding of officers, directors, and principal stockholders ($62.50 per year).

Employment With the exception of the attorney category, positions are in the competitive civil service and are filled generally by selection from lists of eligibles established as a result of appropriate civil service examinations.

The Commission operates a college and law school recruitment program, including on-campus visitations for interview purposes.

Inquiries should be directed to the Director of Personnel. Phone, 202-272-2519.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, DC 20549. Phone, 202-272-2650.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

National Headquarters, Washington, DC 20435
Phone, 202-724-0424

Thomas K. Turnage	*Director*
Wilfred Ebel	*Deputy Director*
James E. De Wire	*Chief of Staff*
Henry N. Williams	*General Counsel*
H.W. Walls	*Associate Director for Operations*
David A. Cox	*Associate Director for Management Services*
Frederic N. Smith	*Assistant Director for Government Affairs*
Joan E. Lamb	*Assistant Director for Public Affairs*

[For the Selective Service System statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Oct. 25, 1983, 48 FR 49400]

The purpose of the Selective Service System is to be prepared to supply to the Armed Forces manpower adequate to ensure the security of the United States, with concomitant regard for the maintenance of an effective national economy.

The Selective Service System was established by the Military Selective Service Act (62 Stat. 604, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 451–471a).

Registration and Liability for Induction The Military Selective Service Act authorizes the registration of male citizens of the United States and all other male persons who are in the United States and who are between the ages of 18 and 26 years. The act exempts members of the active Armed Forces and foreign diplomatic and consular personnel from registration and liability for training and service. Likewise exempted are nonimmigrant aliens. Proclamation 4771 of July 2, 1980, requires male persons born after January 1, 1960, and who have attained age 18 to register. Registration is conducted at post offices within the United States and at United States Embassies and consulates outside the United States.

The act imposes liability for training and service in the Armed Forces upon registrants who are between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years, except those who are exempted or deferred. Persons who have been deferred remain liable for training and service until age 35. Aliens are not liable for training and service until they have remained in the United States for more than 1 year. Conscientious objectors who are found to be opposed to any service in the Armed Forces are required to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces.

The authority to induct registrants, including doctors and allied medical specialists, expired July 1, 1973.

Regional Offices—Selective Service System

Region	Address	Telephone
I. Philadelphia, PA 19112	Rm. 207, Bldg. 75—U.S. Navy Base	215–897–6651
II. Marietta, GA 30060	Rm. 118A, 805 Walker St.	404–429–6602
III. Great Lakes, IL 60088	Bldg. 1	312–688–4540
IV. Dallas, TX 75211	1st Floor, Bldg. 1239, Naval Air Station	214–767–7296
V. San Francisco, CA 94130	Bldg. 7, Treasure Island	415–556–3411
VI. Aurora, CO 80045	Bldg. T–637, Fitzsimons Army Medical Ctr., Harlow St.	303–360–8875

Sources of Information

Requirements of Law Persons desiring information concerning the requirements of the Military Selective Service Act should contact the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

Publications Selective Service Regulations appear in chapter XVI of title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn.: AL, Washington, DC 20435. Phone, 202–724–0435.

Procurement Inquiries should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn.: AL, Washington, DC 20435. Phone, 202–724–0795.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Information, Selective Service System, Washington, DC 20435. In the Washington metropolitan area, call 202–724–0419, or contact one of the regional offices.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Imperial Building, 1441 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20416
Phones, Personnel locator: 202–653–6600; Answer desk: 202–653–7561, (toll free) 800–368–5855; Fraud-waste: 202–653–7557

James C. Sanders	*Administrator*
Peter P. Neglia	*Acting Chief of Staff*
Robert A. Turnbull	*Associate Deputy Administrator for Management and Administration*
Marshall J. Parker	*Associate Deputy Administrator for Special Programs*
Mary F. Wieseman	*Inspector General*
Frank A. Swain	*Chief Counsel for Advocacy*
George H. Robinson, Jr.	*Director, Equal Employment Opportunity and Compliance*
Richard L. Osbourn	*Director of Personnel*
Robert B. Webber	*General Counsel*
Martin D. Teckler	*Deputy General Counsel*
Albert J. Prendergast	*Director, Program Analysis and Review*
Robert W. Dietsch	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Public Communications*
Janine Perrignon	*Assistant Administrator for Congressional and Legislative Affairs*
Richard J. Shane	*Associate Administrator for Innovation, Research and Technology*
Marvin Morse	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Hearings and Appeals*
Edwin T. Holloway	*Associate Administrator for Finance and Investment*
Edward J. Myerson	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Finance and Investment*
Charles Hertzberg	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Financial Assistance*
Bernard Kulik	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance*
Robert G. Lineberry	*Deputy Associate Administrator for Investment*
Louis R. Faoro	*Associate Administrator for Management Assistance*
Rubin Weatherholtz III	*Associate Administrator for Procurement Assistance*
Ike Washington	*Acting Associate Administrator for Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development*
Harry S. Carver	*Comptroller*
Joe Maas	*Assistant Administrator for Administration*
John Cox	*Director, Office of Private Sector Initiatives*
Michael E. Deegan	*Director, Office of International Trade*
Jill Emery	*Director, Women's Business Ownership*
Leon Bechet	*Acting Director, Office of Veterans Affairs*
Jean N. Nowak	*Director, National Advisory Councils Staff*

[For the Small Business Administration statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 101]

The fundamental purposes of the Small Business Administration (SBA) are to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business; ensure that small business concerns receive a fair portion of Government purchases, contracts and subcontracts, as well as of the sales of Government property; make loans to small business concerns, State and local development companies, and the victims of floods or other catastrophes, or of certain types of economic injury; and license, regulate, and make loans to small business investment companies.

The Small Business Administration was created by the Small Business Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 232), and derives its present existence and authority from the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.), as amended. It also derives its authority from the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 689; 15 U.S.C. 661), as amended. The Secretary of Commerce has delegated to the Administration certain responsibilities and functions under section 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 556; 42 U.S.C. 3142), as amended, and is further authorized to delegate to the Administrator certain responsibilities and functions under chapter 3 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978; 19 U.S.C. 2101).

Functions and Activities

Financial Assistance The Small Business Administration provides guaranteed, direct, or immediate participation loans to small business concerns to help them finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion; and acquire equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies, or materials. SBA also provides them with working capital. Since enactment of the act of June 4, 1976 (90 Stat. 663), farming enterprises are included within the term "small business concerns."

The victims of floods, riots, civil disorders, and other catastrophes are provided with loans to aid them in repairing, rebuilding, or replacing their homes, businesses, or other property. Loans are provided to assist small businesses which have sustained substantial economic injury resulting from natural disasters.

The agency is authorized to make special loans to handicapped individuals and nonprofit organizations employing the handicapped in the production of goods or services. Also, SBA may provide loans to finance residential or commercial construction or rehabilitation for sale; loans to small business concerns located in urban or rural areas with high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals or owned by low-income individuals; extensions and revolving lines of credit for export purposes to enable small business concerns to develop foreign markets and for pre-export financing; and guarantee loans to qualified employee trusts with respect to small business concerns. SBA may finance small firms that manufacture, sell, install, service, or develop specific energy measures including engineering, architectural, consulting, or other professional services connected with eligible energy measures.

Under provisions of sections 501 and 502 of the Small Business Investment Act, loans are made to State and local development companies, which, in turn, assist small business concerns.

For further information, contact the Office of Finance and Investment. Phone, 202–653–6470.

Investment Assistance For the purpose of improving and stimulating the national economy and the small business segment, SBA licenses, regulates, and provides financial assistance to small business investment companies (SBIC's), and section 301(d) licensees (formerly minority enterprise small business investment companies). The sole function of these investment companies is to provide venture capital in the form of equity financing, long-term loan funds, and management services to small business concerns.

The Pollution Control Financing Program, initiated in 1977, helps small businesses obtain long-term financing of pollution control equipment by the use of

100-percent guarantees of loans, leases, or other contracts, which may be integrated into taxable or tax-exempt bond issues. SBA also guarantees to surety companies up to 90 percent of losses incurred on surety bonds issued to small contractors.

For further information, contact the Office of Finance and Investment. Phone, 202–653–6848.

Procurement Assistance The Small Business Administration works closely with purchasing agencies of the Federal Government and with the Nation's leading contractors in developing policies and procedures that will increase the number of contracts going to small business.

SBA provides a wide range of services to small firms to help them obtain and fulfill Government contracts and subcontracts. It sets aside suitable Government purchases for competitive award to small business concerns and provides an appeal procedure for a low bidding small firm whose ability to perform a contract is questioned by the contracting officer. It develops subcontract opportunities for small businesses by maintaining close contact with prime contractors and referring qualified small firms to them. It cooperates with Federal agencies in setting procurement goals for small business and small disadvantaged business for prime contracts and subcontracts.

SBA maintains a computerized small business source referral system which provides qualified sources for Federal Government and large business procurements. SBA cooperates with Government agencies in ensuring that small firms have an opportunity to procure a fair share of Government property, such as timber, royalty oil, strategic materials, and mineral leases, that is sold to the private sector. SBA also works with Federal agencies to ensure that small firms have a fair opportunity to acquire surplus Government property.

SBA helps small businesses benefit from research and development performed by other Federal agencies under Government contracts or at Government expense. SBA provides services, such as computerized literature searches, designed to acquaint small businesses with available technology and helps select the relevant portions.

For further information, contact the Office of Procurement and Technology Assistance. Phone, 202–653–6508.

Management Assistance SBA cosponsors courses and conferences, prepares informational leaflets and booklets, and encourages research into the management problems of small business concerns. It counsels and conducts management workshops and courses for established as well as prospective businesspersons, and enlists the volunteer aid of retired and active executives to assist small businesspersons in overcoming their management problems. It contracts with college and university schools of business for counseling services and training by qualified students. It counsels interested small firms on the major aspects of international trade and works with other public and private sector organizations to generate export activity and opportunities for small business manufacturers.

For further information, contact the Office of Management Assistance. Phone, 202–653–6330.

Minority Small Business-Capital Ownership Development The main objective of the Minority Small Business-Capital Ownership Development (MSB–COD) program is to help close the gap in business ownership between minority individuals and other Americans. SBA has combined its efforts with those of private industry, banks, local communities, and other Government agencies to substantially increase the number of minority-owned, -operated, and -managed businesses, and also to improve the chances for success of those businesses.

In its field offices, MSB–COD representatives, in cooperation with local business development organizations, describe to potential minority entrepreneurs how all SBA services and programs are available to help them become or remain successful business managers. The MSB–COD field representative becomes a catalyst, the applicant's "advocate," in advising and helping with the development of financial statements, business projections, and other related material. Assistance is also given, where needed, in preparing formal loan applications.

Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (75 Stat. 668; 15 U.S.C. 637(a)) serves as the authority for SBA's Business Development program to assist in the expansion and development of existing, newly organized, or prospective profit-oriented small business concerns owned and controlled by eligible socially and economically disadvantaged persons. Under section 8(a) of the act, SBA is authorized to enter into contracts with the U.S. Government and any Federal department, agency, or office having procurement powers and to subcontract the performance of these contracts with firms approved by SBA under established eligibility criteria for participation in the program. SBA contracts for management and technical services for socially and economically disadvantaged businesses qualifying for assistance under the 7(j) program. In addition, SBA provides financial assistance to public or private organizations to pay all or part of the cost of providing technical or management assistance to socially or economically disadvantaged businesspersons.

For further information, contact the Office of Capital Ownership Development. Phone, 202–653–5688.

Advocacy The Office of Advocacy evaluates the impact on small businesses of legislative proposals and other public policy issues by preparing policy papers and by conducting research having an impact on small business. The Office conducts economic and statistical research into matters affecting the competitive strength of small business. The Office also researches the effect of Federal laws, programs, and regulations on small business and makes recommendations to Federal agencies for appropriate adjustments to meet the needs of small business.

The Chief Counsel for Advocacy is the Government's principal advocate of small business. He promotes the position of small business with Federal agencies and State and local governments; maintains liaison with trade and professional organizations; and serves as the major source of information about the Government for small business.

The Chief Counsel for Advocacy has specific responsibilities for monitoring the performance of Federal agencies under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (94 Stat. 1164; 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the Patent and Trademark Laws Amendments Act (94 Stat. 3015; 35 U.S.C. 301).

For further information, contact the Office of Advocacy. Phone, 202–653–6808.

The Women's Business Ownership program, a major advocacy program, operates under the authority and mandate of Executive Order 12138 of May 18, 1979, and the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 384; 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.). Its functions are carried out by the Office of Women's Business Ownership (OWBO).

OWBO's purpose is to develop and coordinate a national program to increase the strength, profitability, and visibility of women-owned businesses while making maximum use of existing government and private sector resources. OWBO provides advice, assistance, and support to the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise in fulfilling its mandate to promote, coordinate, and monitor the efforts of the Federal Government to establish, preserve, and strengthen women-owned businesses. OWBO serves as principal liaison with non-Federal business, educational organizations, and community resources to assist the growth and development of women-owned businesses.

OWBO develops and recommends national pilot programs in the private sector to provide training and counseling in the initiation, management, and financing of women-owned businesses. OWBO encourages access to capital formation through trade organizations and management consultants who provide financial education and counseling tailored to the needs of women business owners. OWBO seeks out and adapts existing small business skills development programs to the needs of potential and actual women business owners and encourages delivery through existing private sector organizations, both profit and nonprofit.

In addition, OWBO is responsible for negotiating with Federal agencies to set annual Government-wide goals to increase Federal prime contracts with women-owned businesses. OWBO is responsible for increasing and monitoring the number of women in the SBA-operated Procurement Automated Source System (PASS) from which Government agencies and major corporations extract profiles of potential bidders.

To accomplish this mainstreaming approach, OWBO cooperates with existing SBA programs to develop, implement, and evaluate all activities to ensure equal access for women business owners.

For further information, contact the Office of Women's Business Ownership. Phone, 202–653–7954.

Veterans Affairs The main objective of the Veterans Affairs program is to advocate veteran assistance. This Office assists in improving programs of financial, procurement, and management assistance to small businesses owned, or majority controlled, by veterans. These programs include procurement and controlling opportunities, consultant services, and others. The Office also develops plans for training of regional Veterans Affairs officers; maintains liaison with key executive agencies, State and local government, and private organizations to ensure that SBA makes maximum use of existing programs; and advocates in behalf of SBA with those organizations for new and revised programs for the benefit of veterans pertaining to small business.

For further information, contact the Office of Veterans Affairs. Phone, 202–653–7482.

Private Sector Initiatives The major objective of the private sector initiatives program is to utilize the private sector to obtain maximum leverage from all programs in achieving agency goals and in meeting the needs of the small business community. The Office serves as a focal point within the agency to foster and coordinate those elements of agency programs involving partnership with the private sector. The Office solicits maximum cooperation from State and local government entities in all agency programs efforts so as to utilize local initiatives to the fullest and avoid costly duplication. The Office proposes legislative initiatives aimed toward increasing private sector involvement in small business assistance and other agency programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Private Sector Initiatives. Phone, 202–653–6787.

Innovation, Research and Technology The major objective of this Office is to develop and implement the SBA Innovation, Research and Technology program as outlined in the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 (SMIDA) (96 Stat. 217; 15 U.S.C. 631 note). The Office independently surveys and monitors the operations of SMIDA with participating agencies; fosters and encourages participation by small businesses in Federal research and development; develops programs and procedures, including appropriate publications, to acquaint small manufacturing businesses and research and development firms and encourages their participation in this program; develops and maintains research and development sources and an information program to assure each qualified and interested small business concern the opportunity to participate in the program; coordinates with participating agencies a schedule for release of Small Business Innovation Research solicitations and prepares a master release schedule so as to maximize small businesses' opportunities to respond to solicitations.

For further information, contact the Office of Technology, Research and Innovation. Phone, 202–653–6458.

Field Offices—Small Business Administration

(RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director; BM: Branch Manager; OC: Officer in Charge)

Region		Officer in Charge	Address/Telephone
I	Boston, MA 02110	J.H. Angevine (RA)	60 Batterymarch, 617-223-6660
	Boston, MA 02114	J.J. McNally, Jr. (DD)	150 Causeway St., 617-223-4074
	Hartford, CT 06106	J.P. Burke (DD)	1 Hartford Sq. W., 203-722-2511
	Providence, RI 02903	J.A. Hague (DD)	380 Westminister Mall, 401-528-4580
	Augusta, ME 04330	T.A. McGillicuddy (DD)	40 Western Ave., 207-622-8378
	Concord, NH 03301	W. Phillips (DD)	55 Pleasant St., 603-224-4724
	Montpelier, VT 05602	D.C. Emery (DD)	87 State St., 802-832-4422
	Springfield, MA 01103	M. Record (OC)	1550 Main St., 413-785-9268
II	New York, NY 10278	P.P. Neglia (RA)	26 Federal Plaza, 212-264-1450
		B.X. Haggerty (DD)	26 Federal Plaza, 121-264-1318
	Syracuse, NY 13260	J.W. Harrison (DD)	100 S. Clinton St., 315-423-5371
	Buffalo, NY 14202	F.J. Sciortino (BM)	111 W. Huron St., 716-846-4305
	Camden, NJ 08104	J. Fernicola (OC)	1800 E. Davis St., 609-757-5183
	Elmira, NY 14901	J.J. Cristofaro (BM)	333 E. Water St., 607-733-6610
	Melville, NY 11747	W. Leavitt (BM)	35 Pinelaw Rd., 516-454-0764
	Rochester, NY 14614	P. Flihan (OC)	100 State St., 716-263-6700
	St. Thomas, VI 00801	L. Baptiste (OC)	Federal Office Bldg., Veterans Dr., 809-774-8530
	Hato Key, PR 00919	W.-B. Robles (DD)	Federal Bldg., Carlos Chardon Ave., 809-753-4003
	St. Croix, VI 00820	C. Christensen (OC)	4A LaGrande Princesse Chrostoamsted, 809-733-3480
III	Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004	R.T. Lhulier (RA)	231 St. Asaphs Rd., 215-596-5901
		W.T. Gennetti (DD)	31 St. Asaphs Rd., 215-596-5801
	Charleston, WV 25301	E.G. Zimmerman (BM)	Charleston National Plaza, 304-347-5220
	Harrisburg, PA 17101	K.J. Olson (BM)	100 Chestnut St., 717-782-3846
	Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702	J. Sokolowski (BM)	20 N. Pennsylvania Ave., 717-826-6446
	Wilmington, DE 19801	J.J. Giannini (BM)	844 King St., 302-573-6294
	Richmond, VA 23240	C.S. Marschall (DD)	400 N. 8th St., 804-771-2741
	Washington, DC 20036	J.E. Wolfe (DD)	1111 18th St. NW., 202-634-1805
	Pittsburgh, PA	J.M. Kopp (DD)	960 Penn Ave., 412-722-4306
	Towson, MD 21204	J.A. Feldman (DD)	8600 LaSalle Rd., 301-962-2054
	Clarksburg, WV 26301	M.P. Shelton (DD)	168 W. Main St., 304-623-3706
	Newark, NJ 07102	A.P. Lynch (DD)	60 Park Pl., 201-645-3580
IV	Atlanta, GA 30367	M.A. Widemire (RA)	1375 Peachtree St. NE., 404-881-4999
	Atlanta, GA 30309	C.B. Barnes (DD)	1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., 404-881-4749
	Birmingham, AL 35256	J.C. Barksdale (DD)	908 S. 20th St., 205-254-1341
	Charlotte, NC 28202	G.A. Keel (DD)	230 S. Tryon St., 704-371-6561
	Columbia, SC 29201	J.C. Patrick, Jr. (DD)	1835 Assembly St., 803-765-5373
	Jackson, MS 39269	J.K. Spradling (DD)	100 W. Capitol St., 601-960-4363
	Jacksonville, FL 32202	D.E. McAllister (DD)	400 W. Bay St., 904-791-3103
	Louisville, KY 40202	B.R. Wells (DD)	600 Federal Pl., 502-582-5971
	Coral Gables, FL 33134	J.L. Carey (DD)	222 Ponce de Leon Blvd., 305-350-5533
	Nashville, TN 37219	R.M. Hartman (DD)	404 James Robertson Pkwy., 615-251-5850
	Biloxi, MS 39530	C.A. Gillis (BM)	111 Fred Haise Blvd., 601-435-3676
	Statesboro, GA 30458	C. Henderson (OC)	52 N. Main St., 912-489-8719
	Tampa, FL 33602	E. Moora (OC)	700 Twiggs St., 813-228-2594
	West Palm Beach, FL 33407	R. Cosper (OC)	3500 45th St., 305-689-2223
V	Chicago, IL 60604	R.D. Durkin (RA)	230 S. Dearborn St., 312-353-0357
		J.L. Smith (DD)	219 S. Dearborn St., 312-353-4508
	Cincinnati, OH 45202	C.G. Boatright (BM)	550 Main St., 513-684-2814
	Cleveland, OH 44199	C. Hemming, Jr. (DD)	1240 E. 9th St., 216-522-4182
	Columbus, OH 43215	F.D. Ray (DD)	85 Marconi Blvd., 614-469-7310
	Detroit, MI 48226	R.L. Harshman (DD)	477 Michigan Ave., 313-226-6075
	Eau Claire, WI 54701	T. Jernigan (OC)	500 S. Barstow St., 715-834-9012
	Indianapolis, IN 46204-1584	R.D. General (OC)	575 N. Pennsylvania St., 315-269-7272
	Marquette, MI 49885	P. Jacobson (OC)	220 W. Washington St., 906-225-1108
	Madison, WI 53703	C. Charter (DD)	212 E. Washington Ave., 608-264-5205
	Milwaukee, WI 53203	R.C. Miller (BM)	310 W. Wisconsin Ave., 414-291-1488
	Minneapolis, MN 55403	C.C. Moreno (DD)	100 N. 6th St., 612-349-3530
	Springfield, IL 62701	J.N. Thomson (BM)	4 N. Old State Capitol Plaza, 217-492-4416
	South Bend, IN 46601	E.L. Harris (OC)	River Glen Office Plaza, 219-236-8361
VI	Dallas, TX 75235-3391	R.H. Lopez (RA)	8625 King George Dr., 214-767-7643
	Dallas, TX 75242	J.S. Reed (DD)	1100 Commerce St., 214-767-0600
	Fort Worth, TX 76102	G. Box (BM)	819 Taylor St., 817-334-3777
	Albuquerque, NM 87110	P. Ramos (DD)	5000 Marble Ave. NE., 505-766-3430
	Austin, TX 78701	J. Perez (DD)	300 E. 8th St., 512-482-7811
	Corpus Christi, TX 78401	M.A. Cavazos (BM)	400 Mann St., 512-888-3301
	El Paso, TX 79902	H. Zuniga (DD)	10737 Gateway W., 915-541-7676

Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

(RA: Regional Administrator; DD: District Director; BM: Branch Manager; OC: Officer in Charge)

Region		Officer in Charge	Address/Telephone
	Houston, TX 77054	D.D. Grose (DD)	2525 Murworth, 713-660-4409
	Little Rock, AR 72201	M. Britt (DD)	320 W. Capitol Ave., 740-378-5277
	Harlingen, TX 78550	R. Martin (DD)	222 E. Van Buren, 512-423-4533
	Lubbock, TX 79401	P.J. O'Jibway (DD)	1611 10th St., 806-743-7462
	Marshall, TX 75670	G. Lewis (OC)	100 S. Washington St., 214-935-5257
	New Orleans, LA 70112	T.A. Aboussie (DD)	1661 Canal St., 504-589-6685
	Shreveport, LA 71101	R. Windham (OC)	500 Fannin St., 318-226-5196
	Oklahoma City, OK 73102	R.K. Ball (DD)	200 NW. 5th St., 405-231-5237
	San Antonio, TX 78206	J. Perez (DD)	727 E. Durango, 512-730-6105
VII	Kansas City, MO 64106	W.A. Powell (RA)	911 Walnut St., 816-374-3316
		P. Smythe (DD)	1103 Grand Ave., 816-374-5557
	Des Moines, IA 50309	C.E. Lawlor (DD)	210 Walnut St., 515-284-4567
	Omaha, NE 68102	R.S. Budd (DD)	19th and Farnam Sts., 402-221-3620
	Springfield, MO 65806	S.C. Slaughter (BM)	309 N. Jefferson, 417-864-7670
	St. Louis, MO 63101	R.L. Andrews (DD)	815 Olive St., 314-425-6600
	Wichita, KS 67202	C. Hunter (DD)	110 E. Waterman St., 316-269-6566
	Cedar Rapids, IA 52402	R.W. Potter (DD)	373 Collins Rd. NE., 319-399-2571
	Cape Girardeau, MO 63701	G.L. Martin (OC)	339 Broadway, 314-335-6039
VIII	Denver, CO 80202-2395	C.R. Suarez (RA)	1405 Curtis St., 303-844-5441
	Denver, CO 80202-2599	E. Uccellini (DD)	721 19th St., 303-844-2607
	Casper, WY 82602-2839	P. Nemetz (DD)	100 East B St., 307-261-5761
	Fargo, ND 58102	R.L. Pinkerton (DD)	657 2d Ave. N., 701-237-5771
	Salt Lake City, UT 84138-1195	R.K. Moon (DD)	125 S. State St., 801-524-5804
	Sioux Falls, SD 57102-0577	C. Leedom (DD)	101 S. Main Ave., 605-336-2980
	Helena, MT 59626	J.R. Cronholm (DD)	301 S. Park, 406-449-5381
	Billings, MT 59101	J. Labatt (OC)	2601 1st Ave. N., 406-657-6047
IX	San Francisco, CA 94102	I. Castillo (RA)	450 Golden Gate Ave., 415-556-7487
	San Francisco, CA 94105	L.J. Wodarski (DD)	211 Main St., 415-974-0642
	Santa Ana, CA 92701	J.S. Waddell (BM)	2700 N. Main St., 714-836-2494
	Agana, GU 96910	Jose M.L. Lujan (BM)	238 O'Hara St., 671-472-7277
	Fresno, CA 93721	P. Bergin (DD)	2202 Monterey St., 209-487-5189
	Honolulu, HI 96850	D.K. Nakagawa (DD)	300 Ala Moana, 808-546-8950
	Las Vegas, NV 89101	R.S. Garrett (DD)	301 E. Stewart, 702-385-6611
	Los Angeles, CA 90071	G.Y. Morita (DD)	350 S. Figueroa St., 213-688-2956
	Phoenix, AZ 85012	W. Fronstein (DD)	3030 N. Central Ave., 602-241-2206
	Reno, NV 85505	R. Davis (OC)	50 S. Virginia St., 702-784-5268
	Sacramento, CA 95814	(Vacancy) (BM)	660 J St., 916-440-2956
	San Diego, CA 92188	G.P. Chandler, Jr. (DD)	880 Front St., 714-293-5430
	San Jose, CA 95113	P. Calleja (OC)	111 W. St. John St., 408-291-7584
	Tucson, AZ 85701	R.A. Schulze (OC)	301 W. Congress, 602-792-6715
X	Seattle, WA 98121	S.J. Hall (RA)	2615 4th Ave., 206-442-5677
	Seattle, WA 98174	J.J. Talerico (DD)	915 2d Ave., 206-442-5534
	Anchorage, AK 99501	F. Cox (DD)	8th and C Sts., 907-271-4022
	Boise, ID 83702	J.G. Kaeppner (DD)	1020 Main St., 208-334-1696
	Fairbanks, AK 99701	S. Carter (BM)	101 12th Ave., 907-456-0211
	Portland, OR 97204-2882	(Vacancy) (DD)	1220 SW. 3d Ave., 503-294-5221
	Spokane, WA 99210	V.W. Cameron (DD)	651 U.S. Courthouse, 509-456-3781

For further information, contact the Office of Information Services, Small Business Administration, 1441 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20416. Phone, 202-653-6365.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902
Phone, 615-632-2101

Capitol Hill Office Building, 412 First Street SE., Washington, DC 20444 [1]
Phone, 202-245-0101

Board of Directors:

C.H. Dean, Jr.	*Chairman*
Richard M. Freeman John B. Waters, Jr.	*Directors:*

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[1] Other offices: Muscle Shoals, AL, and Chattanooga, TN

Officials:

William F. Willis	*General Manager*
Craven H. Crowell, Jr.	*Director of Information*
Kenneth Gray	*Washington Representative*
Herbert S. Sanger, Jr.	*General Counsel*
Hugh G. Parris	*Manager of Power and Engineering*
Billy J. Bond	*Manager of Natural Resources and Economic Development*
John T. Shields	*Manager of Agricultural and Chemical Development*
John G. Stewart	*Manager of Corporate Planning and Administration*
John W. Thompson	*Manager of Corporate Services*
W.H. Thompson	*Manager of Employee Relations*

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a Government-owned corporation that conducts a unified program of resource development for the advancement of economic growth in the Tennessee Valley region. The Authority's program of activities includes flood control, navigation development, electric power production, fertilizer development, recreation improvement, and forestry and wildlife development. While its power program is financially self-supporting, other programs are financed primarily by appropriations from Congress.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress on May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 58; 16 U.S.C. 831–831dd). All functions of the Authority are vested in its Board of Directors, who are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Offices of the Board and General Manager are in Knoxville, TN.

TVA is wholly owned by the U.S. Government. While its electric power program is required to be financially self-supporting, other programs are financed primarily by appropriations.

A system of dams built by TVA on the Tennessee River and its larger tributaries provides flood regulation on the Tennessee and contributes to regulation of the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The system maintains a continuous 9-foot-draft channel for navigation for the length of the 650-mile Tennessee River main stream, from Paducah, KY, to Knoxville, TN. The dams harness the power of the rivers to produce electricity. They also provide other benefits, including a major asset for outdoor recreation.

TVA operates the river control system and provides assistance to State and local governments in reducing local flood problems. It also works with cooperating agencies to encourage full and effective use of the navigable waterway by industry and commerce.

TVA is the wholesale power supplier for many local municipal and cooperative electric systems serving customers in parts of seven States. It supplies power to several Federal installations and industries whose power requirements are large or unusual. Power to meet these demands is supplied from dams, coal-fired powerplants, nuclear powerplants, combustion turbine installations, and a pumped-storage hydroelectric project operated by TVA, U.S. Corps of Engineers dams in the Cumberland Valley; and Aluminum Company of America dams whose operation is coordinated with the TVA system.

In economic and community development programs, TVA provides technical assistance in areas including industrial development, regional waste management, tourism promotion, community preparedness, and vanpool organization. TVA works with local communities and groups to develop maximum use of available area resources. Working with regional learning centers, businesses, and industries, TVA has identified skills that are needed in the high-technology job market and has set up training centers.

At Muscle Shoals, AL, TVA operates a national laboratory for development of new and improved fertilizers and processes. Research results are made available to industry. Fertilizers produced in the demonstration facilities are distributed for use in research and educational programs, principally farm test-demonstrations and demonstrations conducted through cooperative and wholesale fertilizer distributors.

In cooperation with other agencies, TVA conducts research and development programs in forestry, fish and game, watershed protection, health services related to its operations, and economic development of Tennessee Valley communities.

In the western part of Kentucky and Tennessee, TVA operates Land Between The Lakes—a demonstration project in outdoor recreation, environmental education, and natural resource management.

Sources of Information

Local Economic Development and Regional Planning Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development, TVA, Knoxville, TN 37902. Phone, 615-632-8109.

Contract Information Division of Purchasing, TVA, 1000 Commerce Union Bank Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401. Phone, 615-751-2624. This office will direct inquiries to the appropriate procurement officer.

Electric Power Supply and Rates Office of Energy Use, TVA, Chattanooga, TN 37401. Phone, 615-751-5694.

Employment Employment Branch, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902 (and personnel offices at other major TVA locations and construction projects). Phone, 615-632-3264.

Environmental and Energy Education/ Information TVA Energy Education/ Information Programs, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902. Phone, 615-632-6032.

Environmental Quality Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development, TVA, Knoxville, TN 37902. Phone, 615-632-6578.

Fertilizer and Agriculture National Fertilizer Development Center, TVA, Muscle Shoals, AL 35660. Phone, 205-386-2593.

Map Information Mapping Services Branch, TVA, 200 Haney Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401. Phone, 615-751-6277.

Medical Program Division of Medical Services, TVA, 320 Edney Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401. Phone, 615-751-2091.

Citizen Participation Citizen Action Office, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902. ACTION LINES: Toll-free 1-800-362-9250 (Tennessee), 1-800-251-9242 (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia).

Publications Information Office, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902. Phone, 615-632-8000.

Recreation, Shoreline Development, Regulation of Floating Structures, and Land and Land Rights Division of Land and Economic Resources, TVA, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37901. Phone, 615-632-4400.

Technical Library Services 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902 (phone, 615-632-3466); Room 100, 401 Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401 (phone, 615-755-2811); National Fertilizer Development Center, Room A100, Muscle Shoals, AL 35660 (phone, 205-386-2871); Land Between The Lakes, Golden Pond, KY 42231 (phone, 502-924-5602).

For further information, contact the Information Office, Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902 (phone, 615-632-8000); or the Capitol Hill Office Building, 412 First Street SE., Washington, DC 20444 (phone, 202-245-0101).

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20451
Phone, 202-655-4000

Kenneth L. Adelman	*Director*
David F. Emery	*Deputy Director*
Michael A. Guhin	*Counsellor*
William B. Staples	*Executive Secretary*
Charles M. Kupperman	*Executive Secretary, General Advisory Committee*
Manfred Eimer	*Assistant Director, Bureau of Verification and Intelligence*
Thomas H. Etzold	*Assistant Director, Multilateral Affairs Bureau*
Henry Cooper	*Assistant Director, Bureau of Strategic Programs*
Lewis Dunn	*Assistant Director, Nuclear and Weapons Control Bureau*
Richard Ellis	*U.S. Commissioner, Standing Consultative Commission*
Donald Lowitz	*U.S. Representative to the Committee on Disarmament*
Edward L. Rowny	*Special Representative for Negotiations (S/ART)*
Paul Nitze	*Special Representative for Negotiations (S/ARN)*
Thomas Graham, Jr.	*General Counsel and Special Adviser to the Director*
John R. Allen, Jr.	*Senior Military Adviser*
William J. Montgomery	*Administrative Director*
Joseph Lehman	*Director of Public Affairs*
Alison Fortier	*Director, Office of Congressional Affairs*

[For the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 601]

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) formulates and implements arms control and disarmament policies that will promote the national security of the United States and its relations with other countries. At present, to effectively carry out its responsibilities, it prepares and participates in discussions and negotiations with the Soviet Union and other countries on such issues as strategic arms limitations, mutual force reductions in Central Europe, preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to countries that do not now possess them, a prohibition on chemical weapons, and monitoring the flow of arms trade throughout the world.

Activities

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was established on September 26, 1961, in response to congressional feeling that our country's arms control and disarmament policy could best be formed and carried out in a manner promoting the national security, by a central organization charged by law with primary responsibility for arms control and disarmament. The act creating the Agency (75 Stat. 631; 22 U.S.C. 2551) gives it a number of important responsibilities in the arms control field. The Agency conducts studies and provides advice relating to arms control and disarmament policy formulation; prepares for and manages United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field; disseminates and coordinates public information about arms control and disarmament; and prepares for, operates, or as needed, directs U.S. participation in international control systems that may result from United States arms control or disarmament activities.

In addition to directing the Agency activities as described above, the Director functions as the principal adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of State in arms control and disarmament matters. Under the direction of the Secretary of State, he also has primary responsibility within the Government for such matters.

In support of its activities, the Agency conducts research and studies or makes arrangements for their conduct (through contracts and agreements) by private or public institutions or persons. It also coordinates such efforts by or for other Government agencies, and analyzes selected defense programs for their arms control implications.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Act also provides for the establishment of a General Advisory Committee, not to exceed 15 members, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to advise the President, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Agency on matters affecting arms control, disarmament, and world peace.

Sources of Information

Speakers Officers of the Agency will address audiences in all parts of the country if speaking engagements can be fitted into their work schedules. Phone, 202-632-0392.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the Agency or obtain information on research contracts may contact the Contracting Office (phone, 703-235-8248) at the address shown below.

Publications Copies of publications, such as *World Military Expenditures* (annual series); *Documents on Disarmament* (annual series); *Arms Control and Disarmament Agreements;* and the Agency's *Annual Report,* may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or from the Agency's Office of Public Affairs (phone, 202-632-0392) at the address shown below.

For further information, contact the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20451. Phone, 202-632-0392.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

400 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20547
Phone, 202-655-4000

Charles Z. Wick	*Director*
(Vacancy)	*Deputy Director*
(Vacancy)	*Inspector General*
Thomas E. Harvey	*General Counsel*
C. Normand Poirier	*Deputy General Counsel*
Joseph D. O'Connell	*Acting Director, Office of Public Liaison*
Eugene E. Pell	*Associate Director for Broadcasting*
(Vacancy)	*Senior Deputy Associate Director for Broadcasting*
Morton S. Smith	*Deputy Associate Director (Modernization)*

Earl Klitenic	*Director, Office of Administration*
William E. Carroll	*Director, Office of Personnel*
Herbert M. Koster	*Director, Office of Audience Relations*
Kenneth Thompson	*Director, Office of Policy*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Office of Programs*
Robert Frese	*Director, Office of Engineering and Technical Operations*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Radio Marti Program*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Director for Programs*
Michael D. Schneider	*Deputy Associate Director for Programs*
Don Mathes	*Acting Chief, Planning and Guidance Staff*
Robert A. Martin	*Chief, International Communications Policy Staff*
Holly Mack Bell	*Chief, Media Reaction Staff*
John G. Mosher	*Director, Office of Program Coordination and Development*
Charles H. Clarke	*Director, Exhibits Service*
Robert W. Garrity	*Director, Foreign Press Centers*
Michael Pistor	*Director, Press and Publications Service*
Gordon Tubbs	*Acting Director, Office of Research*
Phillip O. Powell	*Executive Officer*
Ronald L. Trowbridge	*Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs*
Jodie Lewinsohn	*Deputy Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs*
(Vacancy)	*Chief, International Youth Exchange Staff*
Ann Guthrie	*Chief, Cultural Properties Staff*
Guy Brown	*Director, Office of Cultural Centers and Resources*
Robert F. Smith	*Director, Office of Private Sector Programs*
Lawrence Daks	*Acting Director, Office of International Visitors*
Jeanne J. Smoot	*Director, Office of Academic Programs*
Thomas G. Leydon	*Executive Officer*
Woodward Kingman	*Associate Director for Management*
David I. Hitchcock	*Deputy Associate Director for Management*
Eileen Keane Binns	*Chief, Management Plans and Analysis Staff*
Richard L. Roth	*Director, Office of Administration and Technology*
Angie Garcia	*Director, Office of Personnel*
Stanley M. Silverman	*Comptroller*
Bernard C. Dowling	*Director, Office of Security*
Horace Dawson	*Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights*
Phillip R. Rogers	*Director, Office of Contracts*
Alvin Snyder	*Director, Television and Film Service*
Richard Levy	*Deputy Director*
Robert Voth	*Director, Office of Policy, Planning and Area Coordination*
John Deviney	*Director, Office of International Marketing*
William Eames	*Director, Office of News and Current Events*
Frederick Stein	*Acting Director, Office of Facilities*
Vincent Lauria	*Executive Officer*
John R. Clingerman	*Director, Office of African Affairs*
Kent Obee	*Deputy Director*

Robert A. Riccio	*Director, Office of American Republics Affairs*
Donna Oglesby	*Deputy Director*
Robert L.M. Nevitt	*Director, Office of East Asian and Pacific Affairs*
John M. Reid	*Deputy Director*
John Kordek	*Director, Office of European Affairs*
Marlin W. Remick	*Deputy Director*
Alvin Perlman	*Deputy Director (USSR, Eastern and Southern Europe)*
James P. Thurber	*Director, Office of North African, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs*
Kenton Keith	*Deputy Director*

[For the United States Information Agency statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 4, 1978, 43 FR 14298]

The United States Information Agency (USIA), formerly the United States International Communication Agency (USICA), is responsible for the U.S. Government's overseas information and cultural programs, including the Voice of America and the Fulbright scholarship program. USIA is known overseas as the U.S. Information Service (USIS). USIA has responsibility for the conduct of U.S. overseas informational, educational, and cultural affairs programs, including the exchange of persons designed to build bridges of mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples of the world. USIA engages in a wide variety of communication activities—from academic and cultural exchanges to press, radio, television, film, seminar, library, and cultural center programs abroad—to accomplish its goals to strengthen foreign understanding of American society, obtain greater support of U.S. policies, and increase understanding between the United States and other countries.

USIA also has the responsibility to report to the President and the Secretary of State, as well as to advise the National Security Council, on worldwide public opinion as it is relevant to the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The International Communication Agency, which was established April 1, 1978, by authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, was redesignated as the United States Information Agency by section 303(a) of the United States Information Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983 (96 Stat. 291). That Reorganization Plan consolidated into USICA the functions previously carried out by the United States Information Agency and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State. The Plan also provided for the merger of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information and the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs into a seven-member U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

Purpose and Functions

USIA's specific tasks are to: strengthen foreign understanding and support for U.S. policies and actions; counter attempts to distort the objectives and policies of the United States; advise the President, the Secretary of State, members of the National Security Council, and other key officials on the implications of foreign opinion for present and contemplated United States policies; promote and administer educational and cultural exchange programs in the national interest and in order to bring about greater understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of the world; cooperate with the American private sector to enhance the quality and range of America's overseas information and cultural efforts; assist in the development of a comprehensive policy on the free flow of information and international communications; and conduct negotiations on information, educational, and cultural exchanges with other governments.

The basic legislative authority for USIA activities is provided by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 6; 22 U.S.C. 1431–1442), as amended, which authorizes the dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, culture, and policies; and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527; 22 U.S.C. 2451–2458A), as amended, which authorizes educational and cultural exchanges between the United States and other countries as well as United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad.

To accomplish its purposes, the Agency uses a wide array of approaches and methods to carry out its work abroad, including international radio broadcasting, motion pictures, television, exhibits, personal contacts, lectures and seminars, American Centers, libraries, English-language instruction, press placement, magazines and other publications, book translation and distribution, and facilitation to foreign press and television journalists working in the United States.

The Agency develops, administers, and facilitates programs for the international exchange of students, teachers, and other educators. It brings leaders in government, politics, social welfare, and other professional fields to consult with colleagues in the United States, observe American society and institutions, convey an understanding of their own cultures, and develop their particular fields of interest. The Agency seeks to enlarge the circle of those able to serve as influential interpreters between the United States and other nations, encourage key institutions to strengthen their contacts across national boundaries, and reduce impediments to the exchange of ideas and information. It administers a program through which American groups and individuals in the performing arts and athletics are sent abroad to perform, advise, and consult with their professional colleagues in other societies.

The Agency also is charged with advising the President, the President's representatives abroad, and the various departments and agencies on the implications of foreign opinion for present and contemplated United States policies, programs, and official statements.

The Agency's advice on substantive matters having foreign opinion implications includes: communication of comments, perspectives, and ideas by the Director to the White House and the heads of departments and agencies concerned with foreign affairs; participation by USIA area officers in the work of the National Security Council Interdepartmental Groups; close working relationships of USIA area and program officers with the Departments of State and Defense and other related departments and agencies; periodic assignment of USIA career officers to positions in the National Security Council, Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce, and other related departments and agencies; and dissemination to the White House and concerned Federal agencies of regular reports on foreign media reaction to activities and policies of the United States.

Abroad, the head of each USIS post, the Public Affairs Officer, provides the Ambassador and other members of the U.S. diplomatic mission with professional advice and expertise on all matters relating to the work of the Agency.

Operations

Agency operations are organized along both functional and geographical lines. The executive policy group consists of the Director, the Deputy Director, Counselor of the Agency, four Associate Directors, the General Counsel, the Director of the Office of Public Liaison, and the Director of the Television and Film Service. The structure of USIA is shown in the Agency's organization chart in Appendix C, located on page 871.

Functional Elements The four major functional elements of USIA are the Voice of America (VOA) and the Bureaus of Programs (P), Educational and Cultural Affairs (E), and Management (M).

The *Voice of America* is the functional element for radio broadcasting and includes the Radio Marti Program. The Voice of America produces and broadcasts radio programs in English and 42 foreign languages for overseas audiences. Programming includes news, reports from correspondents on the scene, analyses of events from Washington, feature programs, music, and editorials.

The *Bureau of Programs* consists of the Agency's Policy Guidance Staff, International Communication Policy Staff, Media Reaction Staff, three Foreign Press Centers, two media services, and two major offices. The media services are responsible for the acquisition and production of a variety of media products for use by USIS posts abroad. These include a daily wireless bulletin to all posts containing official texts and other material needed to represent events in the United States, magazines, pamphlets, reprints, photographs, picture stories, and exhibits in various formats. Media production facilities include a regional exhibits center and two printing plants at overseas locations. The Foreign Press Centers facilitate foreign journalists working in New York, Washington, and Los Angeles. The Office of Program Coordination and Development analyzes field program support requests, develops and maintains program-relevant materials, coordinates the acquisition and production of Agency media products, and identifies and recruits speakers, performing artists, and fine arts exhibitions for USIS posts overseas. The Office of Research provides current insights into the overseas communication environment.

The *Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs* consists of the International Youth Exchange Staff, Cultural Property Staff, and four major offices:

The Office of Cultural Centers and Resources provides policy direction, program support, and professional guidance and materials to USIS libraries and binational centers overseas; provides library services to domestic Agency offices; promotes the distribution of American books in English and other languages; operates a donated-books program; and supports English-teaching programs abroad.

The Office of Private Sector Programs is responsible for developing cooperative projects with private sector institutions to support, complement, and enhance the goals and objectives of the USIA. These projects are designed to promote a better understanding of the United States abroad by means of educational and cultural exchange between Americans and citizens of other nations. The Office may provide selective assistance, encouragement, and grant support to nonprofit activities of U.S. organizations and institutions that satisfy this purpose, with special emphasis on international educational and cultural exchanges.

The Office of International Visitors is responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating all international visitor programs, both grantee and voluntary; managing the Agency's four reception centers; serving as the Agency's liaison with public and private organizations involved in the international visitor program; and arranging programs in the United States for U.N. fellows and foreign government trainees.

The Office of Academic Programs is responsible for organizing and assisting academic exchanges between the United States and other countries; facilitating the establishment and maintenance of close ties between the American academic community and those abroad; encouraging and supporting American studies at foreign universities and other institutions of higher learning; and providing staff support to the Board of Foreign Scholarships. The Office also maintains liaison with a wide range of non-Government institutions to encourage programs and foster institutional cooperation or ties across national boundaries; and coordinates international information, educational, cultural, and exchange programs conducted by other departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.

The *Bureau of Management* is responsible for planning, organizing, directing, and controlling the Agency's administrative and management operations. The Bureau's offices provide support services in the areas of administration, advanced technology, personnel and training, budget and fiscal operations, management analysis, security, equal employment opportunity, contracts, and procurement.

Executive Level Offices The three executive level offices in USIA are: Office of Public Liaison (PL), Office of the General Counsel and Congressional Liaison (GC), and Office of Inspector General (IG).

The *Office of Public Liaison* directs and implements or coordinates activities to enhance public awareness of Agency activities by providing information or responding to inquiries from the media, selected individuals and groups, or government agencies and elected officials. The Office's main purpose is to convey an accurate and positive image of USIA's programs and activities within the framework of Agency legislation.

The *Office of General Counsel and Congressional Liaison* provides general legal support, assistance, and representation to the Director and all elements of the Agency, both domestic and overseas, in all aspects of Agency operations; serves as the primary channel for contacts with Members and committees of the Congress and their staffs; carries out the accreditation and supervisory authority of the Director with respect to international educational and cultural exchange visitor program sponsors; and adjudicates requests of alien exchange visitors for waiver of the 2-year home-country residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (66 Stat. 182; 8 U.S.C. 1182).

The *Office of Inspector General* conducts independent reviews, audits, investigations, and evaluations of program, management, and financial operations at USIS posts and domestic activities and also is responsible for the Agency's program to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. The Inspector General prepares reports with recommendations, including reporting to the Attorney General on possible violations of Federal criminal law. The Inspector General reports to and is under the general supervision of the Director of USIA; however, the Inspector General has independence in selecting activities for review.

Television and Film Service The Television and Film Service is responsible for planning, organizing, and directing the Agency's television and film activities. The areas of responsibility encompass producing programs and interactive press conferences for the WORLDNET satellite delivery system; producing and acquiring films and VCR's for direct projection or placement overseas; providing facilitative assistance to visiting foreign television and film producers; providing assistance to foreign broadcasters in the production and foreign telecast of cooperative television programs; and coordinating with other U.S. and foreign government agencies on the dissemination of information overseas through motion pictures and television.

Counselor of the Agency The Counselor of the Agency provides advice and counseling to the Director and undertakes special assignments, at the Director's request, usually requiring coordination of activities within USIA or among USIA and other U.S. Government agencies. The Counselor has a special responsibility for bringing the Foreign Service perspective to issues before the Director and for ensuring that their implications for overseas operations are fully considered. The Counselor's office is designed to react quickly to new developments and to intercept potential problems before they unfold.

Geographic Areas The five geographic area offices are the principal Agency contacts with its overseas posts. They provide broad managerial oversight of the posts and programs abroad, conveying the central intentions of the Director and other Agency officials to the posts and, in return, relaying area and post needs and perspectives to the executive policy group and to functional offices of the Agency.

Overseas Posts

USIS posts overseas conduct communication, cultural, and educational exchange activities on behalf of the U.S. Government, except for Commands of the Department of Defense. The Agency maintains 203 posts in 127 countries.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office of the United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547.

Administrative Regulations Inquiries on administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff affecting members of the public, which were issued, adopted, or promulgated on or after July 5, 1967, should be directed to the Management Plans and Analysis Staff, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-485-8676.

Contracts Contact the Office of Contracts, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-485-6398.

Employment Contact the Special Recruitment Section, Office of Personnel, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-485-2618. For VOA employment information, contact the Voice of America, Office of Personnel, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-472-6909.

International Audiovisual Programs For information concerning a certification program under international agreement to facilitate the export and import of qualified visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural character, contact the Chief Attestation Officer of the United States, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-376-7203.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Liaison, United States Information Agency, 400 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-485-2355.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20523
Phone, 202-655-4000; for specific areas of concern, refer to Sources of Information on page 646.

M. Peter McPherson	*Acting Director, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency*
Jay F. Morris	*Acting Deputy Director*

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20523
Phone, 202-655-4000; for specific areas of concern, refer to Sources of Information on page 646.

M. Peter McPherson	*Administrator*
Jay F. Morris	*Deputy Administrator*
James Norris	*Counselor to the Agency*
Malcolm H. Butler	*Executive Secretary*
Kate Semerad	*Assistant Administrator, Bureau for External Affairs*
Kelly C. Kammerer	*Director, Office of Legislative Affairs*

Richard A. Derham	*Assistant Administrator for Program and Policy Coordination*
Nyle C. Brady	*Senior Assistant Administrator for Science and Technology*
Frederick E. Hutchinson	*Executive Director, Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Support Staff*
Herbert L. Beckington	*Inspector General*
Howard M. Fry	*General Counsel*
Dennis Diamond	*Acting Director, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs*
Julius W. Becton, Jr.	*Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance*
Howard A. Minners	*Director, Office of the Science Advisor*
R.T. Rollis, Jr.	*Assistant to the Administrator for Management*
Julia C. Bloch	*Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance*
Neal Peden	*Assistant Administrator for Private Enterprise*
Joseph Bennett	*Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Mark L. Edelman	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa*
Charles W. Greenleaf, Jr.	*Assistant Administrator for Asia and Near East*
Victor M. Rivera	*Acting Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean*
W. Antoinette Ford	*Assistant Administrator for Arab Donor Coordination*

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

State Annex 16, Room 308, Washington, DC 20523
Phone, 703-235-3663

Mailing address: Trade and Development Program, International Development Cooperation Agency, Washington, DC 20523

Christian R. Holmes	*Director*
John V.E. Hardy, Jr.	*Deputy Director and Assistant Director/Operations*
Van Dyne McCutcheon	*Assistant Director/Program*
Van Dyne McCutcheon	*Regional Director/Africa*
Joe J. Sconce	*Regional Director/Latin America and the Caribbean*
Ronald E. Bobel	*Regional Director/Middle East*
Margaret Kemper	*Regional Director/Asia*

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1129 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20527
Phone, 202-653-2920

M. Peter McPherson	*Chairman of the Board*
Robert E. Lighthizer	*Vice Chairman*
Craig A. Nalen	*President and Chief Executive Officer*
L. Ebersole Gaines	*Executive Vice President*
Bruce N. Hatton	*Director, Legislative Affairs*

Felton McL. Johnston, Jr.	*Vice President, Insurance*
Robert O. Draggon	*Vice President, Finance*
Robert B. Shanks	*Vice President and General Counsel*
Gerald T. West	*Vice President, Development*
Richard K. Childress	*Vice President, Personnel and Administration*
C. Dale Duvall	*Treasurer*

The International Development Cooperation Agency's (IDCA) function is policy planning, policymaking, and policy coordination on the range of international economic issues affecting developing countries. IDCA's mission is twofold: First, to ensure that development goals are taken fully into account in all executive branch decisionmaking on trade, financing and monetary affairs, technology, and other economic policy issues affecting the less-developed nations; and second, to provide strong direction for U.S. economic policies toward the developing world and a coherent development strategy through the effective use of U.S. bilateral development assistance programs and U.S. participation in multilateral development organizations.

The International Development Cooperation Agency was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1979 (44 FR 41165), effective October 1, 1979, to be a focal point within the U.S. Government for economic matters affecting U.S. relations with developing countries.

The Director of IDCA serves as the principal international development adviser to the President and to the Secretary of State, subject to guidance concerning the foreign policy of the United States from the Secretary of State.

The IDCA Director has a wide range of authorities to assist in the pursuit of the Agency's mission:

Agency for International Development (AID). AID is a component of IDCA, and its Administrator currently serves as the IDCA Acting Director;

Trade and Development Program (TDP). TDP is an organizational unit within IDCA, and the TDP Director reports to the IDCA Director; and the

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). OPIC is a component of IDCA, and the IDCA Director serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Functions and Activities

IDCA, whose purpose is primarily developmental, has lead budget and policy responsibility for U.S. participation in United Nations (U.N.) and Organization of American States (OAS) programs. These include the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program, and the OAS Technical Assistance Funds.

U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks (MDB's)—the World Bank Group and the regional development banks—is a shared responsibility of the Director of IDCA and the Secretary of the Treasury, who instruct U.S. representatives to the MDB's. The Director of IDCA is consulted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the selection of the U.S. Executive Directors of the multilateral banks. The IDCA Director advises the Secretary and the U.S. representatives on development programs and policies and on each development project of the multilateral banks. Such advice is normally determinative except in cases in which the Secretary of the Treasury finds that compelling financial or other nondevelopmental reasons (legislative requirements) require a different U.S. position. Differences between the Director and the Secretary may be submitted to the President for resolution.

The direction of the Food for Peace Program (Public Law 480) is a shared responsibility of IDCA and the Department of Agriculture.

IDCA plays an important role in the implementation of the U.S. Economic Support Fund and a number of other development-related activities and programs.

The Director of IDCA and senior agency staff chair and participate in a wide range of interagency committees. The Director is a member of the National Advisory Committee on International and Monetary Affairs, the Trade Policy Committee, and the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Assistance.

The Director chairs the Development Coordination Committee, a broad interagency body that coordinates development and development-related policies and programs. As Chair of this Committee, the IDCA Director annually prepares and submits to the Congress a report on development coordination. This report reviews the efforts undertaken by the U.S. Government in the past year to promote international economic development, and it discusses key issues facing policymakers in the development field.

IDCA has responsibility for policy instructions for a number of U.S. programs affecting developing countries. The IDCA Director provides policy guidelines for the bilateral assistance program to use in developing projects and programs. The Director also works with other agencies in formulating the position the United States will take in international conferences or negotiations on many issues of concern to developing countries.

IDCA staff functions are currently being performed by AID personnel.

Agency for International Development

[For the Agency for International Development statement of organization, see the Federal Register of August 23, 1984, 49 FR 33503]

The Agency for International Development (AID) carries out economic assistance programs designed to help the people of developing countries develop their human and economic resources, increase their productive capacities, and improve the quality of human life as well as promote economic and political stability in friendly countries.

AID functions under an Administrator, who also currently serves as the Acting Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency. The Administrator directs U.S. foreign and economic assistance operations in more than 60 countries.

Programs

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (75 Stat. 424; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note), authorizes AID to administer, normally on a bilateral basis, two kinds of foreign assistance: development assistance and economic support funds.

In addition, AID, in cooperation with the Departments of Agriculture and State, carries out the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.), which includes the sale of agricultural commodities on concessional terms (Title I), the donation of agricultural commodities (Title II), and the provision of food under the Food for Development Program (Title III).

AID also conducts humanitarian relief activities in support of those who suffer from natural calamities such as earthquakes, famine, floods, and drought. Programs are conducted, often in conjunction with those of other nations and private charitable organizations, to quickly alleviate the effects of disaster and reduce human suffering.

AID emphasizes four major thrusts to achieve successful economic development: (1) use of market forces to stimulate growth of market economies in developing countries and to interest U.S. companies in making investments in those countries; (2) policy dialog to encourage those countries that receive U.S. assistance to adopt rational economic policies that foster economic growth; (3) institution building that supports the establishment and growth of institutions such as schools, colleges, training organizations, and supportive government ministries necessary for economic growth in developing countries; and (4) practical technology transfer to enable countries to produce their own resources.

AID's main objective is to help developing countries to help themselves.

Specifically, AID administers programs under the Foreign Assistance Act within the following major categories of assistance:

Development Assistance AID focuses its development assistance programs on critical problem areas in those functional sectors which affect the majority of the people in the developing countries. The areas of concentration are:

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition—to alleviate starvation, hunger, and malnutrition in developing countries by increasing the food supply in order to achieve improvements in diets and by expanding employment opportunities for low-income families in both rural and urban areas to enable them to purchase the food they need.

Health—to lower infant and child mortality rates through primary health care programs in developing countries; reduce the incidence of serious communicable diseases; and assist developing countries to plan the allocation of financial and human resources in health so that poorer groups have better access to preventive and curative health services;

Population Planning—to address problems of rapid population growth and to extend voluntary family planning services to the village level through programs that provide or promote safe, effective, affordable, acceptable family planning services;

Education and Human Resource Development—to expand access to basic education through programs in health, nutrition, family planning, and agriculture. Specifically, AID supports low-cost primary education, particularly for the rural poor; the use of mass media and communications technology such as radio, curricula revision, and teacher training to increase the relevancy of formal education to meet basic human needs; and the development of informal education and training approaches for rural families and workers in agriculture, nutrition, health, and family planning.

Energy, Private and Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities—to support selected development activities that deal with a wide range of development concerns which do not fall within the above functional sectors; for example, projects directed toward assisting developing countries with their national energy and natural resource problems and projects which provide for the transfer and adaptation of appropriate technology and lessen the problems of rapid urbanization, including employment and income problems. These activities place high priority on greater involvement of the private sector of both the United States and less developed countries, in development, including greater reliance on private and voluntary organizations.

Private Enterprise—is integrated into each of the functional program areas to assist, both directly and in collaboration with the U.S. private sector, those developing countries that want to support a private sector, market-oriented, developmental strategy. U.S. and developing country private sector resources can be an important supplement and complement to existing bilateral and multilateral aid programs; and private investment can make a vital contribution to development through job creation, increased productivity, transferred technology, and management know-how and the generation of additional and diversified products to meet internal demand and expand export capacity.

For further information, contact the Bureau for Private Enterprise. Phone, 703–235–2274.

Economic Support Fund The primary objective of the Economic Support Fund (ESF) is to support U.S. economic, political, and security interests and to advance U.S. foreign policy goals. ESF provides resources that stem the spread of economic and political disruption and that help friends and allies in dealing with threats to their security and independence.

ESF is flexible economic assistance provided on a grant or loan basis and may be used to sustain economic activity and restore financial equilibrium, to address basic development needs, or to improve infrastructure. In administering ESF, consideration is given to policy guidance which underlies the provision of development assistance. This would include, for example, assisting developing countries in building and maintaining social and economic institutions necessary to self-sustaining and equitable growth, providing opportunities to improve the quality of everyday life and meeting basic human needs.

For further information, contact the Office of Planning and Budget, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. Phone, 202-632-2088.

Specific Programs

Sahel Development—AID participates in a long-term program for the development of the Sahelian region of West Africa. The objectives of the Sahel Development Program are to promote regional food self-reliance and self-sustaining economic growth. The program is coordinated, planned, and designed by the Club du Sahel, which is comprised of 8 Sahel States: Mali, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mauritania, Cape Verde, and The Gambia; the United States; and over 20 participating governments and international organizations.

For further information, contact the Office of Sahel and West Africa Affairs, Sahel Regional Desk, Bureau for Africa. Phone, 202-632-0990.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad—The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program provides grants to private U.S. nonprofit organizations sponsoring American schools and hospitals abroad. The purpose is to demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

For further information, contact the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance. Phone, 703-235-1966.

International Disaster Assistance—The President has designated the AID Administrator as Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. In this role the Administrator may call upon the resources of any agency of the U.S. Government to provide emergency relief or technical assistance in disaster preparedness. Relief may also be channeled through U.S. voluntary agencies or international relief organizations in response to foreign disasters resulting from earthquakes, droughts and famines, epidemics, floods and storms, civil strife, power shortages, and accidents.

For further information, contact the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. Phone, 202-632-8924.

Housing Guaranty Program—AID's Housing Guaranty Program facilitates private financing for shelter for lower income families in developing countries by guaranteeing repayment to U.S. lenders for projects requested by these countries. AID seeks to finance innovative programs such as squatter upgrading through the provisions of sewerage, potable water, electricity, and credit for home improvements; and sites and services by the provision of a basic urbanized lot, with the family constructing its own dwelling unit; and low-cost expandable core housing units.

These projects are designed to promote affordable homeownership for lower income households, increase the participation of the privtae sector in the financing and development of low-cost shelter, support improved housing finance policies, and strengthen local delivery of essential urban services to poorer neighborhoods.

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs also supports a program of research and technical assistance in urban development, emphasizing the development and application of new tools for analyzing urban issues and urban investment strategies and assisting in strengthening urban investment strategies and urban and financial management policies and practices.

For further information, contact the Office of Housing and Urban Programs, Bureau for Private Enterprise. Phone, 202-632-9637.

Food for Peace—In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, AID participates in the sale of agricultural commodities on concesssional terms under Title I of Public Law 480 to encourage economic development, assist in combating hunger and malnutrition, and for other purposes.

Under Title II, AID administers the donation of agricultural commodities to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, to combat malnutrition, to promote economic and community development, and for needy persons and nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States.

AID also administers Title III, which provides that a portion of funds accruing from Title I sales be used for food for development programs to improve the production, protection, and utilization of food to increase the well-being of the poor in the rural sector of the recipient country and that funds so used are applied against that government's Title I repayment obligation (Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended).

AID supports the use of food aid in ways that promote rather than hinder the growth of food production and associated policy and program initiatives in the host government.

For further information, contact the Office of Food for Peace, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance. Phone, 703-235-9210.

Science and Technology—In recognition of the higher priority that developing countries are placing on science and technology, AID is focusing on more innovative and collaborative approaches to the problems and processes of development research and technology transfer. This program includes both support of research to explore the potential uses of emerging technologies for development and innovative approaches to strengthen the capacity of less developed countries to take advantage of these new technologies.

For further information, contact the Office of the Senior Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Science and Technology. Phone, 202-632-1827.

Special Provisions

Capital Technology—AID supports projects with the specific objective of broadening the range of technologies in use. This is accomplished by increasing local research and the flow of information on appropriate technologies; promoting local development, adaptation, and utilization of technologies appropriate to developing countries; and providing assistance which encourages the formulation of policies that broaden the range of technological options.

For further information, contact the Office of Rural and Institutional Development, Bureau for Science and Technology. Phone, 703-235-8881.

Women in Development—In recognition of the fact that women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support, and the overall development process of the national economies of such countries, Congress requires that U.S. bilateral aid be administered so as to give particular attention to the programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort. AID implements this congressional mandate with leadership by the Office of Women in Development.

For further information, contact the Office of Women in Development, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. Phone, 202-632-3992.

AID Overseas Organizations AID country organizations are located in countries where AID is carrying out bilateral economic assistance programs.

AID country organizations are subject to the coordinative direction and guidance of the chief U.S. diplomatic representative in the country, such as the

Ambassador, and the direction and supervision of the AID Assistant Administrator of the geographic bureau which has responsibility for the economic assistance program to the country in which the organization is located. Some programs and program support activities of AID country organizations are subject to the coordinative direction of the AID geographic bureau and other AID bureaus or offices.

Overseas Organizations—Agency for International Development

Missions, Offices, Sections of Embassy, and Selected Regional Organization

(MD: Mission Director; D: Director; AD: Associate Director; OR: Office of the AID Representative; AAO: AID Affairs Officer for Section of Embassy; RDO: Regional Development Officer; DO: Development Officer)

Country	Officer in Charge
Bangladesh/Dhaka	William R. Joslin, Acting (MD).
Belize/Belize City	Neboysha R. Brashich (OR).
Bolivia/La Paz	David A. Cohen (MD).
Botswana/Gaborone	J. Paul Guedet (MD).
Brazil/Brasilia	Howard Lusk (OR).
Burkina Faso	Emerson J. Melaven (MD).
Burma/Rangoon	Charles D. Ward (OR).
Burundi/Bujumbura	George T. Bliss (OR).
Cameroon/Yaounde	Herbert N. Miller, Acting (MD).
Cape Verde/Praia	Thomas H. Ball (OR).
Caribbean/Bridgetown, Barbados	James S. Holtaway (D).
Chad/N'Djamena	John B. Woods (OR).
Colombia/Bogotá	James Smith (AAO).
Costa Rica/San Jose	Daniel A. Chaij (MD).
Djibouti/Djibouti	John A. Lundgren (OR).
Dominican Republic/Santo Domingo	Henry H. Bassford (MD).
Ecuador/Quito	Orlando Llenza (MD).
Egypt/Cairo	Frank B. Kimball (MD).
El Salvador/San Salvador	Robin L. Gomez (MD).
Ethiopia/Addis Ababa	Fred C. Fischer (OR).
Fiji/Suva	William E. Paupe (RDO).
Gambia/Banjul	Byron H. Bahl (OR).
Ghana/Accra	Thomas C. Luche, Acting (MD).
Grenada/St. Georges	James W. Habron (AD).
Guatemala/Guatemala City	Charles E. Costello (MD).
Guatemala (ROCAP)	John R. Eyre, Acting (D).
Guinea/Conakry	Mark G. Wentling (AAO).
Guinea-Bissau/Bissau	Gussie Daniels III (OR).
Guyana/Georgetown	Harry R. Johnson, Acting (MD).
Haiti/Port-au-Prince	Jerome T. French (MD).
Honduras/Tegucigalpa	Anthony J. Cauterucci (MD).
India/New Delhi	Owen P. Cylke (MD).
Indonesia/Jakarta	William P. Fuller (MD).
Italy/Naples	Richard M. Dangler (OR).
Jamaica/Kingston	Lewis P. Reade (MD).
Jordan/Amman	Gerald F. Gower (MD).
Kenya/Nairobi	Charles L. Gladson (MD).
Lebanon/Beirut	Terry L. Lambacher (MD).
Lesotho/Maseru	Edna A. Boorady (MD).
Liberia/Monrovia	(Vacancy) (MD).
Malawi/Lilongwe	Sheldon W. Cole (OR).
Mali/Bamako	David M. Wilson (MD).
Mauritania/Nouakchott	Donald F. Miller (MD).
Mexico/Mexico City	Samuel Taylor (OR).
Morocco/Rabat	Robert C. Chase (MD).
Mozambique/Maputo	(Vacancy) (AAO).
Nepal/Kathmandu	Janet Ballantyne, Acting (MD).
Niger/Niamey	Peter Benedict (MD).
Oman/Muscat	Furman G. Towery (OR).
Pakistan/Islamabad	Donor M. Lion (MD).
Panama/Panama City	Ronald D. Levin (MD).
Paraguay/Asuncion	Paul Fritz (OR).
Peru/Lima	John A. Sanbrailo (MD).
Philippines/Manila	Frederick Schieck (MD).
Portugal/Lisbon	Michael F. Lukomski (AAO).
Rwanda/Kigali	Eugene R. Chiavaroli (OR).
Senegal/Dakar	Sara Jane Littlefield (MD).
Sierra Leone/Freetown	William S. Lefes (AAO).
Somalia Republic/Mogadishu	Louis A. Cohen (MD).

Overseas Organizations—Agency for International Development—Continued

Missions, Offices, Sections of Embassy, and Selected Regional Organization

(MD: Mission Director; D: Director; AD: Associate Director; OR: Office of the AID Representative; AAO: AID Affairs Officer for Section of Embassy; RDO: Regional Development Officer; DO: Development Officer)

Country	Officer in Charge
South Africa/Pretoria	Jimmy O. Philpott (AAO)
Sri Lanka/Colombo	Frank Corel (MD).
Sudan/Khartoum	William R. Brown (MD).
Swaziland/Mbabane	Robert G. Huesmann (MD).
Tanzania/Dar es Salaam	Frederick E. Gilbert, Acting (MD).
Thailand/Bangkok	Robert Halligan (MD).
Togo/Lomé	Myron Golden (OR).
Tunisia/Tunis	James R. Phippard (MD).
Uganda/Kampala	Irvin D. Coker (MD).
Yemen Arab Republic/Sana	Charles F. Weden (MD).
Zaire/Kinshasa	Richard L. Podol (MD).
Zambia/Lusaka	James A. Patterson (OR).
Zimbabwe/Harare	Roy A. Stacy (MD).
Regional Economic Development Services Offices	
Kenya/Nairobi (REDSO/ESA)	John W. Koehring (D).
Ivory Coast/Abidjan (REDSO/WCA)	Laurance W. Bond (D).
Regional Financial Management Center	
Kenya/Nairobi (RFMC)	Robert L. Bourquein (D).
U.S. Missions to International Organizations	
Office of the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—Paris, France.	Rutherford M. Poats.
Office of the U.S. Representative to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—Paris, France.	David Lazar.
Office of the AID Coordinator/U.S. Mission to International Organizations—Geneva, Switzerland.	Michael DeH. Dwyre.
Office of the AID Coordinator/African Programs—Paris, France.	Glenn G. Slocum, Jr., Donald Dembowski, Norman M. Schoonover.
Office of the U.S. Director, Asian Development Bank—Manila, the Philippines.	(Vacancy).
Office of Development Affairs, World Food Program and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—Rome, Italy.	H. Peters Strong, Jr.
Office of AID Coordinator/Office of Food and Agriculture (FODAG)—Rome, Italy.	Allan R. Furman.

Trade and Development Program

The Trade and Development Program (TDP) was established on July 1, 1980, pursuant to the provisions of the International Development Cooperation Agency's Delegation of Authority No. 4, dated June 27, 1980 (45 FR 46254), to promote economic development and, simultaneously, the sale of U.S. goods and services in Third World countries. TDP finances feasibility studies for high priority development projects that will be financed by the World Bank or other international financial institutions or from the host country's own resources. TDP-financed studies are performed only by U.S. firms.

TDP operates under the authority of sections 607(a) and 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2357, 2421). Under section 607(a) of the act, TDP serves as the coordinating and authorizing agency for the provision of government-to-government technical assistance on a fully reimbursable basis.

Under section 661 of the act, TDP finances planning services, including conceptual design and prefeasibility studies and feasibility studies and design engineering to assist U.S. firms in becoming involved in development projects having substantial U.S. export potential in project implementation.

TDP also assists U.S. firms in planning overseas investment projects by performing cost-sharing feasibility studies on the condition of reimbursement if the project is implemented.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

[For the Overseas Private Investment Corporation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter VII]

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) assists United States investors to make profitable investments in over 90 developing countries. It encourages investment projects that will help the social and economic development of these countries. At the same time, it helps the U.S. balance of payments through the profits returned to this country, as well as the U.S. jobs and exports created. OPIC offers U.S. investors assistance in finding investment opportunities, insurance to protect their investments, loans and loan guaranties to help finance their projects, and partial funding for feasibility studies.

OPIC is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors—8 appointed from the private sector and 7 from the Federal Government.

Functions

By reducing or eliminating certain perceived political risks for investors and providing financing and assistance not otherwise available, OPIC helps to reduce the unusual risks and problems that can make investment opportunities in the developing areas less attractive than in advanced countries. At the same time, it reduces the need for government-to-government lending programs by involving the U.S. private sector in establishing capital-generation and strengthening private sector economies in developing countries.

OPIC insures U.S. investors against the political risks of expropriation, inconvertibility of local currency holdings, and damage from war, revolution, insurrection, or civil strife. It also offers a special insurance policy to U.S. contractors and exporters against arbitrary drawings of letters of credit posted as bid, performance, or advance payment guaranties. Other special programs are offered for minerals exploration, oil and gas exploration, and development and leasing operations.

OPIC offers U.S. lenders protection against both commercial and political risks by guaranteeing payment of principal and interest on loans (up to $50 million) made to eligible private enterprises.

Its Direct Investment Fund loans, offered to small- and medium-sized businesses, generally cover terms of from 7 to 12 years, and usually range from $100,000 to $4 million with varying interest rates, depending on assessment of the risks the project financed.

The Corporation offers investment information and counseling and a computerized project called matching, and also shares in the costs of finding and developing projects.

Since OPIC programs are available only for a new facility, expansion or modernization of an existing plant, or new inputs of technology or services, the investments it assists are more likely to produce significant new benefits for host countries.

OPIC also operates an investment mission program which provides senior U.S. executives the opportunity to discuss investment opportunities with host country officials and businesses.

Sources of Information

U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency

General inquiries may be directed to the Bureau for External Affairs, International Development Cooperation Agency, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-1850.

Agency for International Development

Public and Press General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Public Inquiries, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-1850.

Press inquiries should be directed to the Office of Press Relations, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-4274.

Congressional Congressional inquiries may be directed to the Office of Legislative Affairs, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-3652.

Personnel For information regarding foreign service employment with the Agency for International Development, contact the Recruitment Staff, Office of Personnel Management, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-2962.

For information regarding civil service employment with the Agency for International Development, contact the Civil Service Personnel Division, Office of Personnel Management, Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-0010.

Trade and Development Program

Trade and Development Program inquiries may be directed to the Assistant Director/Operations, Trade and Development Program, Room 309, State Annex 16, Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 703-235-3663.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

General inquiries may be directed to the Information Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Washington, DC 20527. Phone, 202-653-2800.

Publications OPIC programs are further detailed in the following publications available without charge: *Corporate Brochure; Annual Report; OPIC Programs for Contractors and Exporters; Country and Area List; Investment Insurance Handbook; Investment Financing Handbook; OPIC Programs for International Leasing; OPIC Programs for Insurance Brokers; OPIC Programs for the Energy Industry; OPIC Investment Mission Program; OPIC Programs for Investment Encouragement; OPIC Investor Information Service; OPIC Opportunity Bank Program;* and *TOPICS,* the Corporation's newsletter.

Small Business Activities For small business information, call toll free (outside the Washington, DC, area), 800-424-OPIC.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436
Phone, 202-523-0161

	Commissioners:
Paula Stern	*Chairwoman*
Alfred E. Eckes	
Seeley G. Lodwick	

Susan Wittenberg Liebeler	*Vice Chairman*
David B. Rohr	
(1 Vacancy)	
William E. Fry	*Acting Director of Operations*
Lynn Featherstone	*Acting Director of Investigations*
Lyn Schlitt	*General Counsel*
William T. Hart	*Executive Liaison*
Thomas Gallagher	*Congressional Liaison*
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Kenneth R. Mason	*Secretary*
Hal Sundstrom	*Assistant Secretary/Public and Consumer Affairs*
John Suomela	*Director, Office of Economics*
Vern Simpson	*Acting Director, Office of Industries*
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John J. Gersic	*Energy and Chemicals*
Aaron Chesser	*Machinery and Equipment*
Walter S. Trezevant	*General Manufactures*
Reuben Schwartz	*Textiles, Leather Products and Apparel*
Eugene A. Rosengarden	*Director, Office of Tariff Affairs*
Michael J. Olsavsky	*Director, Office of Data Systems*
Arthur Wineburg	*Acting Director, Office of Unfair Import Investigations*
Lorin Goodrich	*Director, Office of Administration*

The United States International Trade Commission furnishes studies, reports, and recommendations involving international trade and tariffs to the President, the Congress, and other Government agencies. In this capacity, the Commission conducts a variety of investigations, public hearings, and research projects pertaining to the international policies of the United States.

The United States International Trade Commission is an independent agency created by act of Congress approved September 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795), as the United States Tariff Commission. The name was changed to the United States International Trade Commission by section 171 of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009; 19 U.S.C. 2231). The Commission's present powers and duties are provided for largely by the Tariff Act of 1930; the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; the Trade Act of 1974; and the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Commissioners appointed after January 3, 1975, are appointed for 9-year terms, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term, and are not eligible for reappointment. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are designated by the President for 2-year terms, and succeeding Chairmen may not be of the same political party. The Chairman generally is responsible for the administration of the Commission. Prior to January 3, 1975, the Chairman and the Vice Chairman were designated annually by the President. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. (Sec. 330, Tariff Act of 1930; 91 Stat. 867; 19 U.S.C. 1330.)

Functions

The Commission performs a number of functions pursuant to the statutes referred to above. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is given broad powers of investigation relating to the customs laws of the United States and foreign countries, the volume of importation in comparison with domestic production and consumption, the conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, and all other factors affecting competition between articles of the United States and imported articles, and is required to make available to the President and to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and is directed to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress. The Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 144) repealed the Antidumping Act, 1921, and through amendment of the Tariff Act of 1930, assigned significant new responsibilities to the Commission in the area of investigations of injury to domestic industries caused by subsidized imports or imports sold at less than fair value.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the Commission is required to engage in extensive research, conduct specialized studies, and maintain a high degree of expertise in all matters relating to the commercial and international trade policies of the United States. (Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations The Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade which may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries. (Sec. 131, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2151.)

Generalized System of Preferences The Commission advises the President with respect to every article which may be considered for preferential removal of the duty on imports from designated developing countries as to the probable economic effect the preferential removal of duty will have on the domestic industry and on consumers. (Secs. 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163.)

Import Relief for Domestic Industries The Commission conducts investigations upon petition on behalf of an industry, a firm, a group of workers, or other entity representative of an industry to determine whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the President has discretion to take action to provide import relief, such as an increase in duties, establishment of quantitative restrictions, orderly marketing arrangements, or specified types of adjustment assistance to groups of workers, firms, or communities. If the President does not provide relief in the form recommended by the Commission, and, if a concurrent resolution disapproving the action of the President is enacted by Congress, then the President is required to provide the relief recommended by the Commission. (Secs. 201, 202, and 203, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2251–2253.)

The Commission reports with respect to developments within an industry that has been granted import relief and advises the President of the probable economic effect of the reduction or elimination of the tariff increase that has been granted. The President may continue, modify, or terminate the import relief previously granted. (Sec. 351, Trade Expansion Act of 1962; 19 U.S.C. 1981 and sec. 203, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2253.)

East-West Trade Monitoring System The Commission monitors imports into the United States from nonmarket-economy countries and makes a report not less frequently than once each calendar quarter on the effect of such imports on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within the industry. (Sec. 410, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2240.)

Trade With Communist Countries The Commission makes investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in the case of injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country. (Sec. 406, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2436.)

Investigations Under the Tariff Act of 1930 Relating to Imported Articles Subsidized or Sold at Less-Than-Fair Value The Commission conducts preliminary investigations to determine whether there is reasonable indication of material injury to, threat of material injury to, or material retardation of the establishment of an industry in the United States by reason of imports of foreign merchandise allegedly being subsidized or sold at less-than-fair value. If the Commission's determination is affirmative, and the Secretary of Commerce further determines that the foreign merchandise is being subsidized or is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than its fair value, or there is reason to believe or suspect such unfair practices are occurring, then the Commission conducts final investigations to determine whether a U.S. industry, is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or its establishment is materially retarded, by reason of such imports. (Secs. 703, 705, 733, 735, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1671a, d, and 1673b, d.)

If the Secretary of Commerce determines to suspend an investigation upon acceptance of an agreement to eliminate the injurious effect of subsidized imports or imports sold at less-than-fair value, the Commission may conduct an investigation to determine whether the injurious effect of imports of the merchandise which was the subject of the suspended investigation is eliminated completely by the agreement. (Secs. 704, 734, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1671c, 1673c.) The Commission also conducts investigations to determine whether in light of changed circumstances such a suspension agreement continues to eliminate completely the injurious effect of imports of the merchandise. (Sec. 751, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1675.)

The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether changed circumstances exist which indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry would not be materially retarded, if the countervailing duty order or antidumping order resulting from affirmative final determinations by the Commission and Secretary of Commerce were modified or revoked. (Sec. 571, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1675.)

With regard to imports of articles from countries not party to the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI, and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Commission determines, with respect to any such duty-free article which the Secretary of Commerce has determined is being subsidized, whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or its establishment is materially retarded by reason of such imports. (Sec. 303, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1303; sec. 103, Trade Agreements Act of 1979, 93 Stat. 190.)

Import Interference With Agricultural Programs The Commission conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any articles are being or are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture for agricultural commodities or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations. The President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either import fees or quotas. (Sec. 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 624.)

Unfair Practices in Import Trade The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether unfair methods of competition or unfair acts are being committed in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their domestic sale, the effect or tendency of which is to substantially injure or destroy an efficiently and economically operated domestic industry, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States. If the Commission determines that there is a violation of the statute, it shall direct that the articles involved be excluded from entry into the United States, or in lieu of so acting, it may issue cease and desist orders directing the person engaged in such violation to cease and desist from engaging in such unfair methods or acts. Provision is made for the Commission to make certain public interest determinations which could result in the withholding of an exclusion or cease and desist order. Provision is made also for the President to intervene, for policy reasons, to terminate a Commission order. The Commission determinations of violation are subject to court review. (Sec. 337, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1337, and sec. 341, Trade Act of 1974.)

Uniform Statistical Data The Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production.

In conjunction with such activities, the three agencies are to develop concepts for an international commodity code for reporting transactions in international trade and to report thereon to the Congress. (Sec. 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1484(e), and sec. 608, Trade Act of 1974.)

Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated The Commission issues a publication containing U.S. tariff schedules and related matters and considers questions concerning the arrangement of such schedules and the classification of articles. (Sec. 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962; 76 Stat. 74, secs. 332(a) and 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332(a) and 1484(e).)

International Trade Studies The Commission conducts studies, investigations, and research projects on a broad range of topics relating to international trade, pursuant to requests of the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, either branch of the Congress, or on its own motion. Public reports of these studies, investigations, and research projects are issued in most cases. (Sec. 322, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

The Commission also keeps informed of the operation and effect of provisions relating to duties or other import restrictions of the United States contained in various trade agreements. (Sec. 603, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2482.) Occasionally the Commission is required by statute to perform specific trade-related studies. Recent examples of such studies include a bill requiring the Commission to report on the impact of activities of the Export-Import Bank on U.S. industries, agriculture, and employment (sec. 1911, 92 Stat. 3641); and a bill requiring the Commission to report on the domestic economic impact of U.S. exports of certain industrial technology (sec. 118, 91 Stat. 243).

Tariff Summaries The Commission prepares and publishes, from time to time, a series of summaries of trade and tariff information. These summaries contain descriptions (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, and the extent and relative importance of U.S. consumption, production, and trade, together with certain basic factors affecting the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries. (Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930; 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Sources of Information

Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Phone, 202-523-0161.

Reading Rooms Reading rooms are open to the public in the Office of the Secretary and in the Commission Library.

Contracts The Chief, Finance Division, has responsibility for contract matters. Phone, 202-523-4515.

Publications The Commission publishes results of investigations concerning various commodities and subjects; it also publishes a series of reports on chemicals. Other publications include *Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information*; an annual report to the Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program; and an annual report to the Congress of Commission activities. Specific information regarding these publications can be obtained from the Office of the Secretary.

Employment Information on employment can be obtained from the Chief, Personnel Division. Personnel employed include international economists, attorneys, accountants, commodity and industry specialists and analysts, and clerical and other support personnel. Phone, 202-523-0182.

For further information, contact the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Phone, 202-523-0161.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20260-0010
Phone, 202-245-4000

	Board of Governors:
John R. McKean	*Chairman of the Board*
George W. Camp	*Vice Chairman of the Board*
John N. Griesemer	*Governor*
Ruth O. Peters	*Governor*
John L. Ryan	*Governor*
William J. Sullivan	*Governor*
Peter E. Voss	*Governor*
(2 Vacancies)	
Paul N. Carlin	*Postmaster General*
Jackie A. Strange	*Deputy Postmaster General*
	Secretary of the Board
David F. Harris	
	Management:
Paul N. Carlin	*Postmaster General*
Nancy L. George	*Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General*
Mary Layton	*Assistant Postmaster General, Public and Employee Communications Department*
William T. Johnstone	*Assistant Postmaster General, Government Relations Department*
Eugene C. Hagburg	*Assistant Postmaster General, Planning Department*
Louis A. Cox	*General Counsel, Law Department*
Harold J. Hughes	*Deputy General Counsel*
Michael S. Coughlin	*Senior Assistant Postmaster General, Employee and Labor Relations Group*
Thomas J. Fritsch	*Assistant Postmaster General, Labor Relations Department*

David H. Charters	*Assistant Postmaster General, Employee Relations Department*
William R. Cummings	*Senior Assistant Postmaster General, Finance Group, and Chief Financial Officer*
Karen T. Uemoto	*Assistant Postmaster General, Rates and Classification Department*
Stephen E. Miller	*Assistant Postmaster General, Department of the Controller*
James R. Glassco, Jr.	*Treasurer*
Charles R. Clauson	*Chief Postal Inspector*
Jackie A. Strange	*Deputy Postmaster General*
Jerry K. Lee, Sr.	*Senior Assistant Postmaster General, Research and Management Systems Group*
Kenneth J. Hunter	*Assistant Postmaster General, Information Resource Management Department*
Herbert H. Schiller	*Assistant Postmaster General, Technology Resource Department*
Francis X. Biglin	*Senior Assistant Postmaster General, Administration Group*
James A. Cohen	*Judicial Officer*
Gordon C. Morison	*Assistant Postmaster General, Customer Services Department*
Ann McK. Robinson	*Consumer Advocate*
Roger P. Craig	*Assistant Postmaster General, Real Estate and Buildings Department*
James H. French	*Assistant Postmaster General, Procurement and Supply Department*
Walter E. Duka	*Assistant Postmaster General for International Postal Affairs*
James V. Jellison	*Senior Assistant Postmaster General, Operations Group*
Andrew S. Walker	*Assistant Postmaster General, Delivery Services Department*
William A. Campbell	*Assistant Postmaster General, Mail Processing Department*
William V. Chapp	*Assistant Postmaster General, Engineering and Technical Support Department*
John G. Mulligan	*Regional Postmaster General, Northeast*
Edward E. Horgan, Jr.	*Regional Postmaster General, Eastern*
Fletcher F. Acord	*Regional Postmaster General, Central*
Harry C. Penttala	*Regional Postmaster General, Southern*
Joseph R. Caraveo	*Regional Postmaster General, Western*

[For the United States Postal Service statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 39, Parts 221–226]

The United States Postal Service provides mail processing and delivery services to individuals and businesses within the United States. The Service is committed to the development of efficient mail-handling systems and operates its own planning and engineering programs. It is also the responsibility of the Postal Service to protect the mails from loss or theft and to apprehend those who violate postal laws.

The Postal Service was created as an independent establishment of the executive branch by section 2 of the Postal Reorganization Act, approved August 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 719; 39 U.S.C. 101 et seq.). The United States Postal

Service commenced operations on July 1, 1971.

The Postal Service has over 700,000 employees and handles more than 131 billion pieces of mail annually. The chief executive officer of the Postal Service, the Postmaster General, is appointed by the nine Governors of the Postal Service, who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for overlapping 9-year terms. The nine Governors and the Postmaster General appoint the Deputy Postmaster General, and these 11 people constitute the Board of Governors.

In addition to the national headquarters, there are regional, district, and sectional center offices supervising almost 40,000 post office branches, stations, and community post offices throughout the United States.

Activities

In order to expand and improve service to the public, the Postal Service is engaged in customer cooperation activities, including the development of programs for both the general public and major customers. The Consumer Advocate, a postal ombudsman, represents the interest of the individual mail customer in matters involving the Postal Service by bringing complaints and suggestions to the attention of top postal management and solving the problems of individual customers. To provide postal services responsive to public needs, the Postal Service operates its own planning, research, engineering, real estate, and procurement programs specially adapted to postal requirements, and maintains close ties with international postal organizations.

A fundamental commitment of the Postal Service is to provide swift and reliable mail delivery. To meet its mail delivery standards, the Postal Service maintains extensive processing and delivery systems and comprehensive, integrated bulk mail handling systems that utilize complex transportation services to link together every community in the Nation with every other community and foreign nations.

Postal Service activities designed to facilitate postal operations include design and maintenance of the postal rate structure, development of mail classification standards, and generation of internal information necessary for effective management of the postal enterprise.

The Postal Service is the only Federal agency whose employment policies are governed by a process of collective bargaining. Labor contract negotiations, affecting all bargaining unit personnel, as well as personnel matters involving employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, are administered by the Employee and Labor Relations Group.

Through its Inspection Service activities, the Postal Service protects the mails, postal funds, and property; investigates internal conditions and needs that may affect its security and effectiveness; apprehends those who violate the postal laws; and audits financial and nonfinancial operations. There is a Regional Chief Inspector in each of the five postal regions. Information and complaints of postal violations should be presented to the nearest Postal Inspector in charge.

There are five Regional Postmasters General, each managing postal activities in his geographical area. The five Regions are the Eastern, Northeast, Southern, Central, and Western, with headquarters at Philadelphia, New York City, Memphis, Chicago, and San Bruno, respectively.

Postal Regions—United States Postal Service

Region	Address	Telephone
CENTRAL—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.	433 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, IL 60699-0100.	312-886-3550
SOUTHERN—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.	1407 Union Ave., Memphis, TN 38166-0532.	901-722-7532
EASTERN—District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey (ZIP 080-087), New York (ZIP 130-149), Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.	P.O. Box 8601, Philadelphia, PA 19197.	215-496-6001
WESTERN—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Pacific Possessions and Trust Territories.	850 Cherry Ave., San Bruno, CA 94099-0100.	415-470-9000
NORTHEAST--Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey (ZIP 070-079, 088-089), New York (ZIP 090-129), Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.	1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10098-0100.	212-974-8200

Postal Inspection Service—United States Postal Service

Postal Region/Divisional Office	Address	Telephone
CENTRAL	Main Post Office Bldg., Chicago, IL 60607	312-886-3305
Chicago, IL 60667	433 W. Van Buren St.	312-886-3312,
Cincinnati, OH 45201	P.O. Box 2057	513-684-2404
Cleveland, OH 44101	P.O. Box 5726	216-443-4000
Des Moines, IA 50302	P.O. Box 566	515-283-7676
Detroit, MI 48232	P.O. Box 119	313-226-6732
Indianapolis, IN 46208	Suite 303, 3737 N. Meridian	317-927-8575
Kansas City, MO 64141	P.O. Box 1606	816-374-9420
Milwaukee, WI 53201	P.O. Box 788	414-291-3071
St. Louis, MO 63199	10th Floor, 200 S. Hanley Rd.	314-425-3060
St. Paul, MN 55164	P.O. Box G4558	612-293-3200
SOUTHERN	10th Floor, 1407 Union Ave., Memphis, TN 38161	901-726-6044
Atlanta, GA 30321	P.O. Box 16489	404-763-7080
Birmingham, AL 35202	P.O. Box 2767	205-254-1922
Charlotte, NC 28228	2901 I-85 South	704-393-4474
Fort Worth, TX 76101	P.O. Box 1230	817-334-2754
Houston, TX 77251	P.O. Box 1276	713-226-3501
Memphis, TN 38103	P.O. Box 3180	901-521-3486
Miami, FL 33152	P.O. Box 520772	305-591-0420
New Orleans, LA 70151	P.O. Box 51690	504-589-2246
Tampa, FL 33622	P.O. Box 22526	813-228-2481
EASTERN	1 Bala Cynwyd Plaza, Bala Cynwvd, PA 19004	215-596-5751
Baltimore, MD 21203	P.O. Box 1856	301-962-0625
Buffalo, NY 14203	685 Ellicott Sq.	716-846-4091
Harrisburg, PA 17105	P.O. Box 3535	717-257-2330
Philadelphia, PA 19101	P.O. Box 7500	215-596-5417
Pittsburgh, PA 15290	1001 California Ave.	412-359-7900
Richmond, VA 23260	P.O. Box 25009	804-771-2079
Washington, DC 20066	P.O. Box 1820	202-523-2551
NORTHEAST	20th Floor, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10097	212-974-8479
Boston, MA 02202	P.O. Box 2217	617-654-5840
Hartford, CT 06145	P.O. Box 2169	203-524-6060
Newark, NJ 07101	P.O. Box 509	201-596-5400
New York, NY 10116	P.O. Box 555	212-971-7644
San Juan, PR 00936	P.O. Box 3667	809-765-6305
WESTERN	San Bruno, CA 94098	415-470-9471
Denver, CO 80201	P.O. Box 329	303-837-4541
Los Angeles, CA 91102	P.O. Box 2000	818-405-1200
Oakland, CA 94623	P.O. Box 24005	415-273-7035
Phoenix, AZ 85036	P.O. Box 20666	602-261-3451
Portland, OR 97208	P.O. Box 4487	503-221-2311
San Diego, CA 92112	P.O. Box 2110	714-293-6430
San Francisco, CA 94101	P.O. Box 882000	415-500-5700
Seattle, WA 98111	P.O. Box 400	206-422-7880

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following information should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, DC 20260, or to the appropriate regional office or post office, as indicated above.

Consumer Information Contact the Consumer Advocate. Phone, 202-245-4550. Information on specific products and services is available from the Customer Services Department. Phone, 202-245-5734. Information on past and present schemes used to defraud the public is available through the Chief Postal Inspector. Phone, 202-245-5445.

Reading Rooms Located on 11th Floor North, Library Division. Phone, 202-245-4023.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Procurement and Supply Department. Phone, 202-245-4215.

Speakers Contact the Assistant Postmaster General, Public and Employee Communications, to schedule speakers and to coordinate Postal Service participation in meetings of national organizations and associations. Phone, 202-245-4144.

Speakers for meetings which are regional or local in nature are scheduled by the appropriate Regional Postmaster General's office or the Regional Chief Inspector's office.

Philatelic Information Contact the Office of Stamps and Customer Programs. Phone, 202-245-5739.

Philatelic Sales Contact the Philatelic Sales Branch, Washington, DC 20260-9997. Phone, 202-245-4923.

Films Contact the Public and Employee Communications Department for films available for loan to the public. Phone, 202-245-5145.

Employment General information about jobs such as clerk, letter carrier, etc., including information about programs for veterans, may be obtained by contacting the nearest post office.

Individuals, generally college graduates interested in engineering, management, finance, personnel work, or in employment as physicists, mathematicians, and operations research analysts, may obtain information by contacting the Employee and Labor Relations Group. Phone, 202-245-4748.

Information about Inspection Service employment may be obtained from the Chief Postal Inspector. Phone, 202-245-5445.

Publications Pamphlets on mailability, postage rates and fees, and many other topics may be obtained free of charge from the nearest post office.

Most postal regulations are contained in *Postal Service Manuals* covering Domestic Mail, International Mail, Postal Operations, Administrative Support, Employee and Labor Relations, Financial Management, and Postal Contracting. These manuals and other publications including the *National ZIP Code and Post Office Directory* (Publication 65) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (The *National ZIP Code and Post Office Directory* is also available through local post offices.)

For further information, contact the Public and Employee Communications Department, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, DC 20260-3121. Phone, 202-245-4144.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420
Phone, 202-393-4120

Harry N. Walters	*Administrator of Veterans Affairs*
Col. F.C. Bidgood	*Executive Assistant to the Administrator*
Everett Alvarez, Jr.	*Deputy Administrator*
Leo C. Wurschmidt	*Executive Assistant to the Deputy Administrator*
Nora Scott Kinzer	*Special Assistant to the Administrator*

Bernard A. Gill	*Special Assistant to the Administrator*
Ralph M. Crossen	*Special Assistant to the Administrator*
Jack D. Tarran	*Executive Secretary*
Frank S. Sato	*Inspector General*
Renald P. Morani	*Deputy Inspector General*
Wallace E. Busbee, Jr.	*Executive Assistant*
Robert A. Hincken	*Assistant Inspector General for Investigations*
Bobby B. Oakley	*Assistant Inspector General for Auditing*
Garry L. Duncan	*Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Auditing—Field Operations*
Michael Slachta	*Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Auditing—Headquarters Operations*
Jack Kroll	*Assistant Inspector General for Policy, Planning and Resources*
Kenneth E. Eaton	*Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals*
Roger K. Bauer	*Vice Chairman*
John J. Corcoran	*Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals*
Dan R. Anders	*Vice Chairman*
Donald L. Ivers	*General Counsel*
Frederic L. Conway III	*Special Assistant to the General Counsel*
Robert E. Coy	*Deputy General Counsel*
James P. Kane	*Assistant General Counsel*
Norman Paulson	*Assistant General Counsel*
Audley Hendricks	*Assistant General Counsel*
Neal C. Lawson	*Assistant General Counsel*
William E. Thomas, Jr.	*Assistant General Counsel*
Nicholas C. Chybinski	*Assistant General Counsel*
Conrad R. Hoffman	*Director, Office of Budget and Finance (Controller)*
John P. Uhl	*Executive Assistant*
Cary L. Cole	*Director, Budget Service*
Homer D. Burge	*Director, Manpower Service*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Finance Service*
Raymond S. Blunt	*Director, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation*
Walter J. Besecker	*Director, Program Planning and Policy Analysis Service*
H. Raymond Wilburn, Jr.	*Director, Management and Organization Service*
Lynn H. Covington	*Director, Program Evaluation Service*
Michael Rudd	*Director, Office of Personnel and Labor Relations*
Robert E. Pettyjohn	*Deputy Director, Office of Personnel and Labor Relations*
Ronald E. Cowles	*Associate Director for Personnel Operations*
George M. Kvasnicka	*Associate Director for Personnel Policy*
James R. Yancey	*Director, Office of Equal Opportunity*
Gerald Tognetti	*Director, Discrimination Complaints Service*
Genevieve W. Cornelius	*Director, Affirmative Action Service*
Susan M. Livingstone	*Associate Deputy Administrator for Logistics*
Leonel V. Miranda	*Deputy Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Carlos A. Ruiz	*Staff Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization*
Albert A. Peter, Jr.	*Director, Office of Construction*

William D. Fote	*Deputy Director, Office of Construction*
Ronald J. Adam	*Director, Architect-Engineer Evaluation Staff*
Blake J. Ratliff	*Director, Research Staff*
Bruce C. Bauer	*Project Director, Northeastern Area*
James Lefter	*Project Director, Southern Area*
James W. Lawson	*Project Director, Central Area*
Andrew C. Pappamihiel	*Project Director, Western Area*
Chin Fun Kwok	*Associate Director for Engineering*
Marvin Spatz	*Associate Director for Architecture*
Clyde C. Cook	*Director, Office of Procurement and Supply*
Ernest L. Harper	*Deputy Director, Office of Procurement and Supply*
Jay J. Joerger	*Director, Policy and Interagency Service*
Roger L. Koebler	*Director, Personal Property Management Service*
James R. Johnson	*Director, Procurement Service*
Jacob S. Rosenthal	*Director, Inventory and Supply Fund Management Service*
Willa V. Robuck	*Director, Office of Administration*
Gary J. Rivelle	*Deputy Director, Office of Administration*
(Vacancy)	*Associate Deputy Administrator for Information Resources Management*
Harold F. Gracey, Jr.	*Director, Management Control Staff*
Robert W. Schultz	*Director, Office of Information Management and Statistics*
Leonard R. Bourget	*Executive Assistant*
Amar J. Singh	*Director, Statistical Policy and Research Service*
Richard Pell, Jr.	*Director, Reporting Policy and Review Service*
David N. Stone	*Director, Paperwork Management and Regulations Service*
Jack J. Sharkey	*Director, Office of Data Management and Telecommunications*
Robert A. Frongello	*Executive Assistant*
Joseph D. Garrett	*Director, Budget and Financial Staff*
James V. Iannuzzi	*Associate Director for Systems Design and Integration Management*
Thomas F. Bub	*Director, Benefits Automation Service*
George J. Monferdini	*Director, Medical Automation Service*
John R. Young	*Director, Staff Automation Service*
James V. Edwards	*Director, Technical Support Service*
Robert F. Routt	*Director, ADP Systems Audit Service*
Allan L. Gohrband	*Associate Director for ADP Policy and Operations Management*
Clarence M. Edwards	*Director, Field Management Service*
Robert B. Holbrook	*Director, ADP Policy and Resource Management Service*
Sherman L. Naidorf	*Associate Director for Telecommunications*
Charles C. Noble	*Deputy Associate Director for Telecommunications*
Walter S. Gust	*Assistant Director for Data Communications*
Larie W. Holmes	*Director, Advanced Network Service*
Anthony E. Silveira	*Director, Data Transmission Service*
William R. Bearden	*Director, Telephone Service*

Philip R. Bagato	*Director, Special Systems Service*
Charles V. Rupert	*Director, VA Data Transmission Systems Management Service*
A.L. Drucker	*Director, Resource and Data Management Service*
David A. Cole	*Associate Deputy Administrator for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs*
Al Poteet	*Director, Congressional Affairs Service*
Nancy K. Ellis	*Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Service*
Donald W. Jones	*Associate Deputy Administrator for Public and Consumer Affairs*
Stratton M. Appleman	*Executive Assistant*
Joseph Mancias, Jr.	*Director, Program Planning and Special Projects Service*
Christopher J. Scheer	*Director, Field Operations Service*
Donald R. Smith	*Director, News Service*
Rosa Maria Fontanez	*Director, Consuemr Affairs Service*
John W. Ditzler, M.D.	*Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine and Surgery*
Carl L. Stephenson	*Executive Assistant to the Chief Medical Director*
John A. Grovall, M.D.	*Deputy Chief Medical Director*
Joseph P. Travers	*Director, Resource Management*
Charles V. Yarbrough	*Director, Management Support*
Francis E. Conrad, M.D.	*Director, Quality Assurance*
Robert E. Lindsey, Jr.	*Director for Operations*
D. Earl Brown, M.D.	*Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director for Program Development and Planning*
Mark W. Wolcott, M.D.	*Assistant Chief Medical Director for Clinical Affairs*
Marjorie R. Quandt	*Assistant Chief Medical for Administration*
David M. Worthen, M.D.	*Assistant Chief medical Director for Academic Affairs*
Hollis G. Boren, M.D.	*Assistant Chief Medical Director for Research and Development*
Robert R. Rhyne, D.D.S.	*Assistant Chief Medical Director for Dentistry*
Murray G. Mitts, M.D.	*Acting Assistant Chief Medical Director for Planning Coordination*
Raymond J. Vogel	*Chief Benefits Director, Department of Veterans Benefits*
John W. Hagan, Jr.	*Deputy Chief Benefits Director*
Field McChesney	*Executive Assistant*
Charles E. Lucas	*Public Affairs Officer*
David M. Walls	*Field Director, Eastern Region*
Raymond B. Peterson	*Field Director, Central Region*
Essie D. Morgan	*Field Director, Western Region*
Donald M. Twitty	*Director, Budget Staff*
Richard A. Rehling	*Director, Management and Manpower Staff*
Gerald P. Moore	*Director, Compensation and Pension Service*
C.L. Dollarhide	*Director, Education Service*
Edward D. Green	*Director, Veterans Assistance Service*
Frederick A. Schatz	*Director, Administrative Service*
Robert M. O'Toole	*Director, Loan Guaranty Service*

Dennis R. Wyant	*Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling Service*
Paul T. Bannai	*Chief Memorial Affairs Director, Department of Memorial Affairs*
Arthur S. Hamerschlag	*Deputy Chief Memorial Affairs Director*
Dean W. Holt	*Executive Assistant*
Donald M. Skinder	*Director, Ceremonies and Special Activities*
Vincent L. Barile	*Director, Budget and Planning Staff*
Josephine G. Nealon	*Director, Personnel Resources Staff*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Administrative Operations Staff*
Harold F. Graber	*Director, State Cemetery Grants*
William Sawchak	*Public Affairs Officer*
Bob R. Beller	*Director, Cemetery Service*
Kenneth L. McConoughey	*Director, Monument Service*
	Directors, National Cemetery Area Office:
Roger R. Rapp	*Philadelphia, PA*
(Vacancy)	*Atlanta, GA*
Donnell S. Mohr	*Denver, CO*

[For the Veterans Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 24, 1979, 44 FR 24181]

A thorough system of benefits for veterans and dependents is administered by the Veterans Administration (VA). These benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pension based on financial need for totally disabled veterans or certain survivors for disabilities or death not related to military service; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial, including cemeteries, markers, flags, etc.; and a comprehensive medical program involving a widespread system of nursing homes, clinics, and 172 medical centers.

The Veterans Administration was established as an independent agency under the President by Executive Order 5398 of July 21, 1930, in accordance with the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1016). This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate the U.S. Veterans Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers.

The Board of Veterans Appeals has statutory jurisdiction to decide appeals to the Administrator for benefits under all laws administered by the Veterans Administration (38 U.S.C. 4001–4009; 38 CFR 19.1–19.6, 19.101–19.200). Decisions are final, except as to issues on insurance contracts that are subject to action in the Federal district courts.

Medicine and Surgery

The Department of Medicine and Surgery provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, and outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces. It operates 172 medical centers, 16 domiciliaries, 225 clinics, and 105 nursing home units in the United States, the Commmonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines, and provides for similar care under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals and community nursing homes, and for visits by veterans to non-VA physicians and dentists for outpatient treatment. The Department also supports veterans under care in hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries operated by 33 States. Under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration (CHAMPVA), dependents of certain veterans are provided with medical care supplied by non-VA institutions and physicians.

The Department conducts both individual medical and health-care delivery research projects and multi-hospital research programs. It assists in the education of physicians and dentists, and with training of many other health care professionals through affiliations with educational institutions and organizations. These programs are all conducted as prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs pursuant to sections 4101–4115 of title 38 of the United States Code and other statutory authority and regulations.

For further information, contact the Public Information Staff. Phone, 202–389–3466.

Veterans Benefits

The Department of Veterans Benefits conducts an integrated program of veterans benefits:

Compensation and Pension The Compensation and Pension Service has responsibility for: claims for disability compensation and pension; for automobile allowances and special adaptive equipment; claims for specially adapted housing; special clothing allowances; emergency officers' retirement pay; eligibility determinations based on military service for other VA benefits and services or those of other Government agencies; survivors' claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, death pension, burial and plot allowance claims; claims for accrued benefits; forfeiture determinations; claims for adjusted compensation in death cases; and claims for reimbursement for headstone or marker.

Education The Education Service administers programs for readjustment of educational benefits for veterans of the post-Korean conflict and Vietnam era; educational assistance benefits for post–Vietnam era veterans, peacetime era veterans, and members of the Selected Reserve; and educational assistance for spouses, surviving spouses, and children of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled or die from disability incurred or aggravated in active service in the Armed Forces, or are prisoners of war or are missing in action. Special restorative training is also available to eligible children.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling The purpose of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Counseling program is to provide for all services and assistance necessary to enable service-disabled veterans to achieve maximum independence in daily living, and to obtain and maintain suitable employment. Eligible veterans receive comprehensive rehabilitation services, including assessment, counseling, training allowances, and employment assistance. Specialized services provided include individualized written rehabilitation plans, independent living training, integrated rehabilitation efforts through a case manager concept, and priority service for veterans with serious employment handicaps.

During the period from February 1, 1985, to January 31, 1989, certain new pension recipients may be eligible for a special program of vocational training and employment services to enable them to achieve a vocational goal. In addition, upon request, counseling is provided to other eligible veterans, servicepersons, and beneficiaries using VA educational or training programs.

Loan Guaranty Credit assistance is provided so the housing credit needs of eligible veterans and active duty service personnel may be satisfied by private capital on more liberal terms than generally available to nonveterans. Assistance is provided chiefly through substituting the Government's guaranty on loans made by private lenders in lieu of the downpayments, shorter terms, and other requirements generally required in conventional home mortgage transactions.

In addition, a system of direct financial grants is available to help certain permanently disabled veterans acquire specially adapted housing.

The major activities include appraising properties to establish their values; supervising the construction of new residential properties; passing on the ability of a veteran to repay a loan and the credit risk; servicing and liquidating defaulted loans; and disposing of real estate acquired as the consequence of defaulted loans. There are also substantial operations involved in managing and realizing loan assets. A counseling service is conducted to aid potential minority homebuyers both in obtaining housing credit and in discharging their obligations as homeowners and mortgagors.

Insurance VA life insurance operations are for the benefit of service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries. The day-to-day processing of all matters related to individual insurance accounts is handled by the VA Regional Office and Insurance Centers in Philadelphia, PA, and St. Paul, MN.

Insurance activities include:

Complete maintenance of all individual insurance accounts (policies); authorization of policy loans, cash surrenders, and matured endowments; exchange and conversion of policy plans; development of insurance death claims and authorization of payment to the beneficiary; development of disability insurance claims to support waiver of premium or disability insurance award payments in behalf of the insured; allotments from pay for members of the military; payroll deductions for employees of large commercial employers; establishing relationship of individual death or disability to extra hazard of military service for assessment to proper funding accounts; any other transaction that may have a bearing upon the total responsibility for the insurance program.

In addition, the VA is responsible for:

Supervision of the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) Programs for today's service members and veterans. The Veterans' Insurance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 165; 38 U.S.C. 765–779), effective May 24, 1974, substantially amended the law authorizing SGLI by providing for the conversion of SGLI to a 5-year nonrenewable term policy known as Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI). At the termination of the 5-year term period, it may be converted to an individual policy with any one of the many participating commercial insurance companies. Supervision of the SGLI/VGLI Programs is under the terms of contractual agreement with a Primary Insurer. More than 330 commercial life insurance companies participate in the SGLI/VGLI Programs on a reinsurer/converter or converter-only basis. The Primary Insurer administers the SGLI/VGLI Programs through the Office of the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, 213 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102; and

Supervision of the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Program for those disabled veterans who receive a VA grant for specially adapted housing—under the terms of a contractual agreement with a Primary Insurer (the Primary Insurer administers the VMLI Program through the Office of Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance, P.O. Box 81497, Lincoln, NE 68501).

VA guarantees the protection of commercial life insurance (up to $10,000) against premium payments for persons while in military or naval service, and 2 years thereafter—under the provisions of article IV, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 1178; 50 U.S.C. app. 540–548).

Veterans Assistance Through the Veterans Assistance Service, information, advice, and assistance are provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, representatives, and others in applying for benefits administered by the Veterans Administration. In addition, the Veterans Assistance Service cooperates with the Department of Labor and other Federal, State, and local agencies in developing employment opportunities for veterans, including on-the-job and apprenticeship training programs, and referral for assistance in resolving socioeconomic, housing, and other related problems.

This Service is responsible for maintaining a benefits protection program (fiduciary activities) for minors and incompetent adult beneficiaries. It also provides field investigative services for other VA components. It ensures compliance by schools and training institutions with VA directives. It also ensures compliance with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in any program receiving Federal financial assistance; title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, prohibiting discrimination on the ground of sex in any education program receiving Federal financial assistance; and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, prohibiting discrimination on the ground of handicap in any program receiving Federal financial assistance. The programs of this Service are provided through VA regional offices, VA medical centers, itinerant visits to communities, and a special toll-free telephone service available in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The Veterans Assistance Service also has the responsibility of providing information regarding veterans benefits to the various branches of the Armed Forces here and abroad and to veterans residing in foreign countries through United States embassies and consular offices, and of coordinating veterans' activities with foreign governments.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Department of Veterans Benefits. Phone, 202-389-5210.

Department of Memorial Affairs

The Department of Memorial Affairs (DMA) administers the National Cemetery system, which provides cemeterial services to veterans and other eligibles as prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the provisions of the National Cemeteries Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 75) and other statutory authority and regulations. DMA services also include providing headstones and markers for graves of eligibles in national and private cemeteries and monetary aid to States for the establishment, expansion, and improvement of veterans' cemeteries.

Data Management and Telecommunications

The Office of Data Management and Telecommunications provides a complete range of automatic data processing and telecommunications services to all departments and staff offices of the VA. These services are in support of the many and varied veterans benefits, medical, and administrative programs. Among these are the compensation and pension, education, insurance, loan guarantee, clinical laboratories, and burial allowance activities. To provide maximum support and to carry out its mission effectively and economically, the Office operates five data processing centers located in Austin, TX; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA; Philadelphia, PA; and St. Paul, MN; and one satellite service center in Washington, DC.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Specialist, Office of Data Management and Telecommunications (32), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-389-5165.

Field Stations

Insurance Centers Two field sites house all individual insurance records covering service members and veterans under the Government-administered programs: WW I United States Government Life Insurance (K); WW II National Service Life Insurance (V and H); post-Korean Conflict (RS/W); Veterans Reopened Insurance for the disabled of WW II and Korea (J-JR-JS); and the only Government-administered program open for new issues to disabled veterans only (RH).

The two field locations are the VA Regional Office and Insurance Centers at Philadelphia, PA, and St. Paul, MN. All WW I insurance accounts, and those accounts for which the premium is paid by allotment from military service pay, by deduction from VA compensation, or by payroll deduction with a commercial employer, are located at Philadelphia. All remaining insurance accounts are geographically distributed between the two VA Centers—with the Mississippi River serving as the approximate line of division. The Philadelphia VA Center is also responsible for formulating policy for the veterans insurance programs.

The insurance functions performed by the two field stations include the total range of insurance operations to provide individual policy, underwriting, life and death insurance claims service for service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries.

Regional Office A Veterans Administration regional office is a field station that grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries within an assigned territory; furnishes information regarding Veterans Administration benefits and services; adjudicates claims and makes awards for disability compensation and pension; determines eligibility for hospitalization; supervises the payment of VA benefits to incompetent beneficiaries; aids, guides, and prescribes vocational rehabilitation training and administers educational benefits; guarantees loans for purchase of mobile homes and lots and condominium units, purchase or construction or alteration of homes and farm residences, and under certain conditions, guarantees refinancing loans; processes grants for specially adapted housing; processes death claims; aids and otherwise assists the veteran in exercising rights to benefits and services; and supervises Veterans Administration offices under its jurisdiction. The regional office is also responsible for veterans assistance activities including coordination of efforts of participating agencies in an "outreach" program to assist returning service members, particularly those who are educationally disadvantaged.

Services to U.S. veterans in most foreign countries normally are provided by the Veterans Administration Regional Office, District of Columbia. The Honolulu Regional Office serves the Islands of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Wake, and Midway and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. U.S. veterans in the Virgin Islands and Mexico are served by the San Juan and Houston offices, respectively. Service is provided in cooperation with embassy staffs of the Department of State.

Veterans Administration Regional Office, District of Columbia The Veterans Administration Regional Office, District of Columbia, is a typical VA regional office with additional functions. It has global jurisdiction and grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans, their beneficiaries and dependents, residing outside the territorial limits of the United States; adjudicates certain unusual claims and actions not common to all regional offices, such as WW I adjusted compensation death cases, forfeiture cases, and benefits under special enactments provided by the Congress. Maintains liaison with the Treasury Department on types and methods of payments to recipients in foreign countries.

VA Office A Veterans Administration office is an organizational element established to provide veterans assistance service and such other services as cannot be conveniently provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and others in a given locality by the parent regional office or center.

Medical Center A Veterans Administration medical center provides eligible beneficiaries with medical and other health care services equivalent to those provided by private sector institutions, augmented in many instances by services to meet the special requirements of veterans. One hundred and thirty-three VA medical facilities are affiliated with 101 medical schools for residency training; 104 VA medical facilities are affiliated with 59 dental schools; and all VAMC's cooperate with one or more educational institutions in programs of nursing, associated health professions and occupations, and administrative training and related research, both in individual projects and in association with other VA medical centers in broad cooperative studies. There are 105 nursing home care units associated with VA medical centers to provide skilled nursing care and related medical services to patients who are no longer in need of hospital care.

VA Regional Office and Insurance Center A Veterans Administration regional office and insurance center is an organizational element consisting of a regional office and an insurance center under the jurisdiction of one director.

VA Medical and Regional Office Center A Veterans Administration medical and regional office center is an organizational element consisting of a regional office and a medical center or a regional office, medical center, and domiciliary under the jurisdiction of one director.

Data Processing Center/Satellite Service Center A Veterans Administration data processing center/satellite service center is responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of automated systems developed to support veterans benefits, medical, and administrative programs. The equipment at a center consists of sophisticated computers and communication devices as well as a large assortment of miscellaneous supporting gear which are operated on a 7-day week, 24-hour-a-day schedule, in support of the VA mission.

Domiciliary A Veterans Administration domiciliary provides the least intensive level of inpatient medical care. This includes necessary ambulatory medical treatment, rehabilitation and support services in a structured environment to veterans who are unable because of their disabilities to provide adequately for themselves in the community.

Outpatient Clinic A Veterans Administration outpatient clinic provides eligible beneficiaries with ambulatory care.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, Data Processing Centers, and VA Data Transmission Service—Veterans Administration

Address	Type of facility	Director
Alabama:		
Birmingham, 35233 (700 S. 19th St.)	Medical Center	Hugh R. Vickerstaff.
Montgomery, 36193 (215 Perry Hill Rd.)	......do	Floyd C. McNair.
Montgomery, 36104 (474 S. Court St.)	Regional Office	James W. Conway.
Tuscaloosa, 35401	Medical Center	Joseph P. Snelling.
Tuskegee, 36983	......do	David A. Tull, M.D.
Alaska:		
Anchorage, 99501 (235 E. 8th Ave.)	Regional Office	David A. Barrett.
Arizona:		
Phoenix, 85012 (7th St. and Indian School Rd.).	Medical Center	Ray L. Bourne.
Phoenix, 85012 (3225 N. Central Ave.)	Regional Office	Roger W. Brickey.
Prescott, 86313	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Virgil I. McIntyre.
Tucson, 85723	Medical Center	Gaylord V. Morton.
Arkansas:		
Fayetteville, 72701	......do	Dan G. Kadrovach.
Little Rock, 72206 (300 Roosevelt Rd.) (John L. McClellan Memorial Veterans Hospital). Little Rock Division. North Little Rock Division. (Mail: Little Rock).	......do	Vincent J. Parrish.
Little Rock, 72201 (1200 W. 3rd St.)	Regional Office	Bobby L. Moore.
California:		
Bell, 90201 (Federal Service Center, Bldg. 701, Door 4, 4747 Southeastern Ave.).	Supply Depot	Henry A. Wilbur.
Fresno, 93703 (2615 Clinton Ave.)	Medical Center	Joseph J. Mason, Jr.
Livermore, 94550	......do	Marvin E. O'Rear.
Long Beach, 90822 (5901 E. 7th St.)	......do	Dean R. Stordahl.
Loma Linda, 92357 (11201 Benton St.) (Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital).	Medical Center	(Vacancy).
West Los Angeles, 90073	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	William K. Anderson.
Los Angeles, 90013 (425 S. Hill St.)	Outpatient Clinic	(Vacancy).
Los Angeles, 90024 (11000 Wilshire Blvd.) (Mail: P.O. Box 24048).	Data Processing Center	George H. Carey.
Los Angeles, 90024 (11000 Wilshire Blvd.)	Regional Office	Lois A. High.
Martinez, 94553 (150 Muir Rd.)	Medical Center	Clarence H. Nixon.
Palo Alto, 94304 (3801 Miranda Ave.) Menlo Park Division. Palo Alto Division.	......do	James C. De Niro.
San Diego, 92161 (3350 La Jolla Village Dr.).	......do	(Vacancy)
San Diego, 92108 (2022 Camino Del Rio North).	Regional Office	Daniel H. Emer.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, Data Processing Centers, and VA Data Transmission Service—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
San Francisco, 94121 (4150 Clement St.)	Medical Center	Laurance V. Foye, Jr., M.D.
San Francisco, 94105 (211 Main St.)	Regional Office	Paul D. Ising.
Sepulveda, 91343	Medical Center	Ronald L. Nelson.
Colorado:		
Denver, 80225 (Denver Federal Center)	Regional Office	(Vacancy).
Denver, 80220 (1055 Clermont St.)	Medical Center	James R. Donachie.
Denver, 80225 (Denver Federal Center)	Prosthetics Distribution Center	Robert A. Shields.
Fort Lyon, 81038	do	Robert E. Lee, D.P.M.
Grand Junction, 81501	do	William P. Freer.
Connecticut:		
Hartford, 06103 (450 Main St.)	Regional Office	Bob Schloendorn.
Newington, 06111 (551 Willard Ave.)	Medical Center	Maurice A. Holton.
West Haven, 06516 (W. Spring St.)	do	Albert M. Blecich.
Delaware:		
Wilmington, 19805 (1601 Kirkwood Hwy.)	Medical and Regional Office Center	Wilfred E. Kingsley.
District of Columbia:		
Washington, 20422 (50 Irving St. NW.)	Medical Center	Aladino A. Gavazzi.
Washington, 20421 (941 N. Capitol St. NE.).	Regional Office	W. David Smith.
Washington, 20420 (811 Vermont Ave. NW.).	Satellite Service Center	Howard D. Boyd.
Florida:		
Bay Pines, 33504 (1000 Bay Pines Blvd. N.).	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Richard F. McElligot.
Gainesville, 32602 (Archer Rd.)	Medical Center	J. Malcom Randall.
Lake City, 32055	do	Howard M. Ruppen.
Miami, 33125 (1201 NW. 16th St.)	do	Thomas C. Doherty.
St. Petersburg, 33731 (P.O. Box 1437)	Regional Office	Carlos Rainwater.
Tampa, 33612 (13000 N. 30th St.) (James A. Haley Veterans Hospital).	Medical Center	Richard A. Silver.
Georgia:		
Atlanta, 30308 (730 Peachtree St. NE.)	Regional Office	Charles Wickes.
Augusta, 30904 Forest Hills Division. Lenwood Division.	Medical Center	Donald R. Burnette.
Decatur, 30033 (1670 Clairmont Rd.)	do	Glenn Alred, Jr.
Dublin, 31021	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	William O. Edgar.
Hawaii:		
Honolulu, 96850 (P.O. Box 50188	Regional Office	Robert L. Winters.
Idaho:		
Boise, 83724 (550 W. Fort St.)	do	Harold L. Kuyper.
Boise, 83702 (5th and Fort Sts.)	Medical Center	James A. Goff.
Illinois:		
Chicago, 60611 (333 E. Huron St.)	do	Joseph L. Moore.
Chicago, 60680 (820 S. Damen Ave.)	do	Paul R. Stanford, Jr.
Chicago, 60680 (P.O. Box 8136)	Regional Office	Grady W. Horton.
Chicago, 60666 (Lock Box 66303, AMF O'Hare).	Data Processing Center	Danny L. Ball.
Danville, 61832	Medical Center	Donald E. Riedl.
North Chicago, 60064	do	Lawrence C. Stewart.
Hines, 60141 (Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital)	do	John R. Fears.
Hines, 60141 (P.O. Box 76)	Marketing Center	James E. Lykins.
Hines, 60141 (P.O. Box 27)	Supply Depot	Robert P. Craig.
Marion, 62959	Medical Center	Robert T. Patton.
Indiana:		
Fort Wayne, 46805 (1600 Randalia Dr.)	do	James A. Woytassek.
Indianapolis, 46202 (1481 W. 10th St.) Cold Spring Road Division. Tenth Street Division. (Mail: 1481 W. 10th St., Indianapolis).	do	Terrence L. Johnson.
Indianapolis, 46204 (575 N. Pennsylvania St.).	Regional Office	Roy C. Wetherell.
Marion, 46952	Medical Center	Anthony B. Branch.
Iowa:		
Des Moines, 50309 (210 Walnut St.)	Regional Office	Norman W. Bauer.
Des Moines, 50310 (30th and Euclid Ave.)	Medical Center	Wayne H. Maddocks.
Iowa City, 52240	do	John F. Hickman III.
Knoxville, 50138	do	Robert P. Blair.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, Data Processing Centers, and VA Data Transmission Service—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Kansas:		
Leavenworth, 66048	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	James H. Cuer.
Topeka, 66622 (2200 Gage Blvd.)	Medical Center	Paul K. Kennedy.
Wichita, 67218 (5500 E. Kellogg)	Medical Center	Robert F. Pelka.
Wichita, 67211 (901 George Washington Blvd.).	Regional Office	Robert F. Pelka.
Kentucky:		
Lexington, 40507	Medical Center	John R. Rowan.
Cooper Drive Division.		
Leestown Division.		
Louisville, 40202 (600 Federal Pl.)	Regional Office	E. Lee Caudill.
Louisville, 40202 (800 Zorn Ave.)	Medical Center	Russell B. Wimmer.
Louisiana:		
Alexandria, 71301	do	George Parsons.
New Orleans, 70146 (1601 Peridido St.)	do	Gregory J. Haag, Jr.
New Orleans, 70113 (701 Loyola Ave.)	Regional Office	Anthony R. Lentini.
Shreveport, 71130 (510 E. Stoner Ave.)	Medical Center	Donald A. Pabst.
Maine:		
Togus, 04330	Medical and Regional Office Center	John D. Bunger.
Maryland:		
Baltimore, 21201 (31 Hopkins Plaza)	Regional Office	Milford J. Clayton.
Baltimore, 21218 (3900 Loch Raven Blvd.)	Medical Center	James A. Christian.
Fort Howard, 21052	do	Robert Haith, Jr.
Perry Point, 21902	do	(Vacancy).
Massachusetts:		
Bedford, 01730 (200 Springs Rd.) (Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital).	do	Richard E. Nohe.
Boston, 02130 (150 S. Huntington Ave.)	do	Barbara A. Small.
Boston, 02203 (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.).	Regional Office	John J. McNiff.
Boston, 02108 (17 Court St.)	Outpatient Clinic	Michael J. Kane.
Northampton, 01060	Medical Center	Hugh M. Ferguson, Jr.
West Roxbury, 02132 (1400 Veterans of Foreign Wars Pkwy.).	do	Thomas J. Stranova.
Michigan:		
Allen Park, 48101	Medical Center	James H. Stephens.
Ann Arbor, 48105 (2215 Fuller Rd.)	do	John T. Carson.
Battle Creek, 49106	do	Viola V. Johnson.
Detroit, 48226 (Patrick V. McNamara Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave.).	Regional Office	Gordon W. Clowney.
Iron Mountain, 49801	Medical Center	Joseph S. Spurgas, Jr.
Saginaw, 48602 (1500 Weiss St.)	do	Gary L. Wilkinson.
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis, 55417 (54th St. and 48th Ave. S.).	do	Thomas P. Mullon.
St. Cloud, 56301	do	Robert T. Dacy.
St. Paul, 55111 (Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling). Remittances: P.O. Box 1820.	Regional Office and Insurance Center.	Morris B. Nooner, Jr.
St. Paul, 55111 (Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling).	Data Processing Center	Thomas N. Ransom.
Mississippi:		
Biloxi, 39531	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	James H. Caldwell, Jr.
Biloxi Hospital and Domiciliary Division.		
Gulfport Hospital Division. (Mail: Biloxi, MS).		
Jackson, 39216 (1500 E. Woodrow Wilson Ave.).	Medical Center	James L. Warnock.
Jackson, 39269 (100 W. Capitol St.)	Regional Office	Samuel J. Maraman.
Missouri:		
Columbia, 65201 (800 Stadium Rd.) (Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital).	Medical Center	Joseph L. Kurzejeski.
Kansas City, 64128 (4801 Linwood Blvd.)	do	Jonathan F. Fitts.
Poplar Bluff, 63901	do	Walton H. Bonner.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, Data Processing Centers, and VA Data Transmission Service—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Missouri—Continued:		
St. Louis, 63125 John J. Cochran Division. Jefferson Barracks Division.	do	Sidney M. Ford.
St. Louis, 63115 (P.O. Box 5020)	Records Processing Center	Charles H. White.
St. Louis, 63103 (1520 Market St.)	Regional Office	Donald R. Ramsey.
Montana:		
Fort Harrison, 59636	Medical and Regional Office Center	Frank W. Caldwell.
Miles City, 59301	Medical Center	Ralph W. Knoebel.
Nebraska:		
Grand Island, 68801	do	Margaret Etheridge.
Lincoln, 68510 (600 70th St.)	do	Max L. Lybarger.
Lincoln, 68508 (100 Centennial Mall North)	Regional Office	James C. Smith.
Omaha, 68105 (4101 Woolworth Ave.)	Medical Center	Roderick L. Turcotte.
Nevada:		
Henderson (Las Vegas), 89015 (102 Lake Mead Dr.).	Outpatient Clinic	Paul G. Grogan.
Reno, 89520 (1000 Locust St.)	Medical Center	Mary Ann Coffey.
Reno, 89520 (245 E. Liberty St.)	Regional Office	(Vacancy).
New Hampshire:		
Manchester, 03104 (718 Smyth Rd.)	Medical Center	William Kelleher.
Manchester, 03103 (275 Chestnut St.)	Regional Office	Henry W. Gresham.
New Jersey:		
East Orange, 07019	Medical Center	Peter Baglio.
Lyons, 07939	do	A. Paul Kidd.
Newark, 07102 (20 Washington Pl.)	Regional Office	James R. Purdy.
Somerville, 08876	Supply Depot	Anthony Borneo.
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque, 87108 (2100 Ridgecrest Dr. SE.).	Medical Center	Andrew Montano.
Albuquerque, 87102 (500 Gold Ave. SW.)	Regional Office	Joseph S. Cordova.
New York:		
Albany, 12208	Medical Center	Albert B. Washko.
Batavia, 14020	do	Robert Wickham.
Bath, 14810	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Mel A. Gores.
Bronx, 10468 (130 W. Kingsbridge Rd.)	Medical Center	Kenneth Mulholland.
Brooklyn, 11209 (800 Poly Pl.) Brooklyn Division. St. Albans Division.	do	James J. Farsetta.
Brooklyn, 11205 (35 Ryerson St.)	Outpatient Clinic	James J. Farsetta.
Buffalo, 14202 (111 W. Huron St.)	Regional Office	John Hricik.
Buffalo, 14215 (3495 Bailey Ave.)	Medical Center	Joseph Paris.
Canandaigua, 14424	do	DeWayne C. Robertson.
Castle Point, 12511	do	Richard S. Droske.
Montrose, 10548 (Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital).	do	Dewey Robbiana, Jr., M.D.
New York, 10001 (252 7th Ave. at 24th St.).	Regional Office	Thomas Lastowka.
New York, 10010 (First Ave. at E. 24th St.)	Medical Center	James S. Dooley.
Northport, L.I., 11768	do	William L. Hodson, Jr.
Syracuse, 13210 (Irving Ave. and University Pl.).	do	Clyde H. Corsaro.
North Carolina:		
Durham, 27705 (508 Fulton St. and Erwin Rd.).	Medical Center	Burdeen F. Brown.
Fayetteville, 28301 (2300 Ramsey St.)	do	Bernath E. Phillips.
Asheville, 28805	do	Robert Dawson, Jr.
Salisbury, 28144	do	Thomas L. Ayres.
Winston-Salem, 27102 (251 N. Main St.)	Regional Office	Kenneth E. McDonald.
North Dakota:		
Fargo, 58102	Medical and Regional Office Center	Francis E. Gathman.
Ohio:		
Chillicothe, 45601	Medical Center	Garlond E. Evers.
Cincinnati, 45220 (3200 Vine St.)	do	Donald L. Ziegenhorn.
Cleveland, 44106 (10701 East Blvd.) Becksville Division. Wade Park Division.	do	Peter Stajduhar, M.D.
Cleveland, 44199 (1240 E. 9th St.)	Regional Office	Raymond H. Avent.
Columbus, 43210 (456 Clinic Dr.)	Outpatient Clinic	Troy E. Page.
Dayton, 45428	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Alan G. Harper.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, Data Processing Centers, and VA Data Transmission Service—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Oklahoma:		
Muskogee, 74401 (Memorial Station, Honor Heights Dr.).	Medical Center	Fred F. Salas.
Muskogee, 74401 (125 S. Main St.)	Regional Office	(Vacancy).
Oklahoma City, 73104 (921 NE. 13th St.)	Medical Center	Walter H. Whitcomb, M.D.
Oregon:		
Portland, 97201 (Sam Jackson Park)	......do	Barry L. Bell.
Portland, 97204 (1220 SW. 3d Ave.)	Regional Office	Jack G. McReynolds.
Roseburg, 97470	Medical Center	Perry C. Norman.
White City, 97501	Domiciliary	Frank A. Drake.
Pennsylvania:		
Altoona, 16603	Medical Center	John J. Ruff.
Aspinwall (see Pittsburgh, 15240).		
Butler, 16001	......do	Reginald L. Mosior.
Coatesville, 19320	......do	James L.G. Parsons II.
Erie, 16501 (135 E. 38th St. Blvd.)	......do	Jack D. Graham.
Lebanon, 17042	......do	Leonard Washington.
Philadelphia, 19101 (5000 Wissahickon Ave.) (Insurance Remittances: P.O. Box 7787). (Mail: P.O. Box 8079).	Regional Office and Insurance Center.	(Vacancy).
Philadelphia, 19101 (5000 Wissahickon Ave.) (Mail: P.O. Box 8079).	Data Processing Center	Steven K. Gerhardt.
Philadelphia, 19104 (University and Woodland Aves.).	Medical Center	R. Tom Williams.
Pittsburgh, 15222 (1000 Liberty Ave.)	Regional Office	Harold T. Bushey.
Pittsburgh, 15206 (Highland Dr.)	Medical Center	Carl Cossu.
Pittsburgh, 15240 (University Dr. C) Aspinwall Division. Pittsburgh Division. (Mail: University Drive, Pittsburgh).	......do	Thomas A. Gigliotti.
Wilkes-Barre, 18711 (1111 East End Blvd.)	......do	Michael A. Parroll.
Philippine Republic:		
Manila (A.P.O., San Francisco, CA, 96528)	Regional Office	Thomas H. Price.
Puerto Rico:		
San Juan (Barrio Monacillos G.P.O., Box 4867, 00936). Hato Rey (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Bldg., Carlos E. Chardon St., 00918).	Medical and Regional Office Center	Charles Freeman.
Rhode Island:		
Providence, 02903 (380 Westminster Mall)	Regional Office	John Montgomery.
Providence, 02908 (Davis Park)	Medical Center	Edward H. Seiler.
South Carolina:		
Charleston, 29403 (109 Bee St.)	Medical Center	J. Fred Hoefer, Jr.
Columbia, 29201 (William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Hospital).	......do	Joan S. Kershner.
Columbia, 29201 (1801 Assembly St.)	Regional Office	R. Stedman Sloan, Jr.
South Dakota:		
Fort Meade, 57741	Medical Center	James A. Woytassek.
Hot Springs, 57747	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	(Vacancy).
Sioux Falls, 57107 (Royal C. Johnson Veterans Memorial Hospital).	Medical Center	Dexter D. Dix.
Sioux Falls, 57117 (2501 W. 22d St.) (Mail: P.O. Box 5046).	Regional Office	Dexter D. Dix.
Tennessee:		
Memphis, 38104 (1030 Jefferson Ave.)	Medical Center	Herbert S. Arnett.
Mountain Home, 37684 (Johnson City)	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Bernard D. Price
Murfreesboro, 37130	Medical Center	Robert S. Pepiot.
Nashville, 37203 (1310 24th Ave., S.)	......do	Larry E. Deters.
Nashville, 37203 (110 9th Ave., S.)	Regional Office	Robert S. Bielak.
Texas:		
Amarillo, 79106 (6010 Amarillo Blvd. W.)	Medical Center	R. Michael Harwell.
Austin, 78772 (1615 E. Woodward St.)	Data Processing Center	Thomas H. Acklen.
Austin, 78772 (1615 E. Woodward St.)	VA Data Transmission Service	Charles K. Shepherd.
Big Spring, 79720	Medical Center	John H. Steward.
Bonham, 75418 (Sam Rayburn Memorial Veterans Center).	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Alfonso Estrada.
Dallas, 75216 (4500 S. Lancaster Rd.)	Medical Center	C. Wayne Hawkins.
El Paso, 77905 (5919 Brook Hollow Dr.)	Outpatient Clinic	John C. McBride.

Centers, Domiciliaries, Medical Centers, Medical and Regional Office Centers, Outpatient Clinics, Insurance Centers, Regional Offices, Supply Activities, Data Processing Centers, and VA Data Transmission Service—Veterans Administration—Continued

Address	Type of facility	Director
Houston, 77301 (2002 Holcombe Blvd.)	Medical Center	John V. Sheehan.
Houston, 77054 (2515 Murworth Dr.)	Regional Office	Theodore W. Myatt.
Kerrville, 78028	Medical Center	Arnold E. Mouish.
Marlin, 76661	Medical Center	Darrell B. Derrington.
San Antonio, 78285 (7400 Merton Minter Blvd.) (Audi L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hostpital).	......do	Jose R. Coronado.
Temple, 76501 (Olin E. Teague Veterans Center).	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Eugene A. Borrell.
Waco, 76703 (Memorial Dr.)	Medical Center	Irvin D. Noll.
Waco, 76799 (1400 N. Valley Mills Dr.)	Regional Office	Stephen L. Lemons.
Utah:		
Salt Lake City, 84147 (125 S. State St.)	......do	Douglas B. Wadsworth.
Salt Lake City, 84113	Medical Center	(Vacancy)
Vermont:		
White River Junction, 05001	Medical and Regional Office Center	Thomas P. Wheaton.
Virginia:		
Hampton, 23667	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Robert E. Morris.
Richmond, 23249 (1201 Broad Rock Rd.)	Medical Center	James W. Holsinger, M.D.
Roanoke, 24011 (210 Franklin Rd. SW.)	Regional Office	Ralph Smith.
Salem, 24153	Medical Center	Hugh E. Davis.
Washington:		
American Lake, Tacoma, 98493	......do	William E. Claypool.
Seattle, 98174 (915 2d Ave.)	Regional Office	Richard F. Murphy.
Seattle, 98108 (4435 Beacon Ave., S.)	Medical Center	Jerome R. Dolezal.
Spokane, 99208 (N. 4815 Assembly St.)	......do	Edwin J. Mack.
Walla Walla, 99362 (77 Wainwright Dr.)	......do	Thomas A. Trujillo.
West Virginia:		
Beckley, 25801 (200 Veterans Ave.)	......do	Domenic R. Pisegna.
Clarksburg, 26301	......do	David J. Kilcoyne.
Huntington, 25701 (1540 Spring Valley Dr.)	......do	Lansing Hills.
Huntington, 25701 (640 4th Ave.)	Regional Office	Samuel A. Tiano.
Martinsburg, 25401	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	I.V. Billes.
Romney, 26725 (Grassylick Rd.) (VA mail: 1685 E. Woodward St., Austin, TX 78772).	VA Data Transmission Service	Paul Campbell.
Wisconsin:		
Madison, 53705 (2500 Overlook Terr.) (William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital).	Medical Center	Nathan L. Geraths.
Milwaukee, 53193 (5000 W. National Ave.)	Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).	Russell E. Struble.
Milwaukee, 53193 (P.O. Box 6)	Regional Office	(Vacancy).
Tomah, 54660	Medical Center	Jon E. Crisman.
Wyoming:		
Cheyenne, 82001 (2360 E. Pershing Blvd.)	Medical and Regional Office Center	Charles G. Beck.
Sheridan, 82801	Medical Center	F. Jack Smith.

Sources of Information

Employment The Veterans Administration employs physicians, dentists, podiatrists, optometrists, nurses, physician assistants, expanded function dental auxiliaries, certified respiratory therapy technicians, registered respiratory therapists, licensed physical therapists, and licensed practical or vocational nurses under VA's excepted merit system that does not require civil service examination. A variety of other professional, technical, and clerical workers is employed through civil service examinations. Employment inquiries should be made to the Personnel Officer of the nearest VA station.

News Media Representatives of the media outside Washington, DC, may contact the VA through the nearest area Office of Public and Consumer Affairs:

Chicago (312-353-4076)
Dallas (214-372-7084)
Los Angeles (213-824-4497)
New York (212-620-6525)

National and Washington, DC, media may contact the Office of Public and

Consumer Affairs in the VA Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420 (202–389–2741).

Audiovisuals Persons interested in the availability of VA motion pictures or exhibits for showing outside VA may write the Director, Audio Visuals Service (037), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–389–2715.

Medical Center (Hospital) Construction Veterans Administration design projects requiring services for both design and construction are advertised in the *Commerce Business Daily.* Architect-engineer firms interested in working on VA medical center construction projects may write to the Director, A/E Evaluation Staff (O8E). Construction contractors should address their inquiries to the Chief, Administrative Services Division (O8C2). Contact both at the Veterans Administration Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420 (phone, 202–389–3308); or write to the Chief, Supply Service, of a particular VA Medical Center or a VA Medical and Regional Office Center.

Contracts and Procurements Persons seeking to do business with the Veterans Administration may contact the Director, Procurement Service (93), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–389–3054.

Persons seeking information regarding special programs for small and minority businesses may contact the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (005C). Phone, 202–376–6996.

Publications *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report* may be obtained (in single copies), without charge, from the Reports Preparation Division (722), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420.

The 1984 VA IS–1 fact sheet, *Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents,* is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, for $2.50.

VA Pamphlet 1–1, *Appeals Regulations and Rules of Practice, Board of Veterans Appeals,* may be obtained, without charge, from the Chairman, Board of Veterans Appeals (01C1), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420.

Board of Veterans Appeals Index I–01–1, an index to appellate decisions, is available in annual cumulation from July 1977 to the present on microfiche only. Quarterly indexes and the annual cumulative index may be purchased for $7.00 per copy from: Promisel & Korn, Inc., Suite 1009, 4720 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814.

VA Pamphlet 27–82–2, *A Summary of Veterans Administration Benefits,* may be obtained, without charge, from any VA regional office.

VA DMA–IS–1, a list of *Veterans Administration National Cemeteries* showing those with and without available grave space, and information on procedures and eligibility for burial in a National Cemetery, may be obtained, without charge, from the Department of Memorial Affairs (40F), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420.

Construction research report listing is available from the Director, Management Staff (O8C), Office of Construction, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420.

Reading Room Persons visiting Central Office, Washington, DC, to inspect, obtain information from, or copy VA records available to the public should go to Room 132, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., for referral. Phone, 202–389–2356. Assistance at field stations may be obtained by inquiring of local personnel.

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Consumer Affairs, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–389–2741.

Guide to
Boards, Committees, and Commissions

Note: This is a listing of Federal boards, centers, commissions, councils, panels, study groups, task forces, etc., not listed elsewhere in the *Manual,* which were established by congressional or Presidential action and whose functions are not strictly limited to the internal operations of a parent department or agency. While the editors have attempted to compile a complete and accurate listing, information relating to omissions or errors and suggestions for improving coverage of this listing are welcome. Please address your comments to the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-5230.

Federal advisory committees, as defined by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), approved October 6, 1972, have not been included here. A complete listing of these committees can be found in *Federal Advisory Committees—Thirteenth Annual Report of the President, Covering Fiscal Year 1984.* For further information on Federal advisory committees and this report, contact the Committee Management Secretariat, Room 7030, General Services Administration, General Services Building (NX), Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-523-4884.

Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-5240.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

Suite 2000, Vanguard Building, 1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20575. Phone, 202-653-5536.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Room 809, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-786-0503.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board

Room 1010, Switzer Building, 330 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 202-245-1591.

Arthritis Interagency Coordinating Committee

National Institutes of Health, Room 9A35, Building 31, Bethesda, MD 20205. Phone, 301-496-4353.

Board of Foreign Scholarships

Operations Staff, United States Information Agency, 301 Fourth Street SW., Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-485-7290.

California Debris Commission

650 Capital Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814. Phone, 916-440-2327.

Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee

Stamp Division, United States Postal Service, Room 5800, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20260-6352. Phone, 202-245-4951.

Commission on Presidential Scholars

Room 2079, Federal Office Building 6, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 202-245-7793.

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

Room 5100, Main Treasury Building, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-2386.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

Room 3001, Department of Commerce, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-3737.

Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped

Suite 1107, Crystal Square 5, 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 703-557-1145.

Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202-724-7655.

Delaware River Basin Commission

Office of the United States Commissioner: Department of the Interior, Room 5113, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5761.

Office of the Executive Director: P.O. Box 7360, W. Trenton, NJ 08628. Phone, 609-883-9500 (non-FTS).

Development Coordination Committee

Agency for International Development, Room 5942, 320 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, DC 20523. Phone, 202-632-9620.

Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board

Room 417, Donohoe Building, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472. Phone, 202-287-0880.

Endangered Species Committee

Room 4423, Department of the Interior Building, Eighteenth and E Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-7258.

Export Administration Review Board

Room 1613, Herbert C. Hoover Building (formerly the Department of Commerce Building), Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-3128.

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

Suite 701, 1776 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-357-0177.

Federal Financing Bank

Room 3054 (MT), Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-2468.

Federal Interagency Committee on Education

Room 2083 (FOB6), Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 202-447-7501.

Federal Library Committee

Room 1023, John Adams Building, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-6055.

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission

Sixth Floor, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-653-5633.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission

H2347 House Office Building Annex No. 2, Washington, DC 20515. Phone, 202-226-2491.

Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-395-4831.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Room 4004, Department of the Interior Building, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-2773.

Information Security Oversight Office

Room 6046, General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-535-7251.

Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees

Room 422, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202-634-9748.

Interagency Committee for the Purchase of United States Savings Bonds

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Vanguard Building, Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202-634-5347.

Japan-United States Friendship Commission

Suite 910, 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20009. Phone, 202-673-5295.

Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries

Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-535-6787.

Mailers Technical Advisory Committee

Room 5520, Sales Division, United States Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20260-6341. Phone, 202-245-5757.

Marine Mammal Commission

Room 307, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-653-6237.

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission

Room 520, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-653-7653.

Mississippi River Commission

United States Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 80, Vicksburg, MS 39180. Phone, 601-634-5000.

National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies

Room 5455, Main Treasury Building, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-566-5227.

National Archives Trust Fund Board

Room G-5, National Archives Building, Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-3047.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Suite 3122, General Services Administration Regional Office Building 3, Seventh and D Streets SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-382-0840.

National Council on the Handicapped

Suite 814, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591. Phone, 202-453-3846.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-5384.

National Park Foundation

P.O. Box 57473, Washington, DC 20037. Phone, 202-785-4500.

Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission

P.O. Box KK, Flagstaff, AZ 86002. Phone, 602-779-2721.

Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws

Room 4346, Department of the Interior Building, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5617.

Office of the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System

Room 3412, Post Office Building, P.O. Box 290, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20044. Phone, 202-275-1100.

Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise

Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-287-5383.

President's Commission on Executive Exchange

744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-4616.

President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202-653-5044.

President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency

Room 3026, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-4960.

President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Room 340, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20500. Phone, 202-456-2352.

President's Intelligence Oversight Board

Room 331, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20500. Phone, 202-456-2530.

Property Review Board

Room 200, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20500. Phone, 202-395-3030.

Regulatory Information Service Center

Room 5216, New Executive Office Building, 726 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-4931.

Susquehanna River Basin Commission

Office of the United States Commissioner: Room 5113, Department of the Interior Building, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4091.

Office of the Executive Director: 1701 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102. Phone, 717-238-0422 (non-FTS).

Task Force on Legal Equity for Women

Room 309F, Hubert Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201. Phone, 202-472-5233.

Textile Trade Policy Group

Room 300, 600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-395-3026.

Trade Policy Committee

Room 501, 600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-395-7210.

United States National Commission for UNESCO

Room 4334A (IO/CU), Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-1534.

Veterans Day National Committee

Room 275C (40B), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-389-5386.

Quasi-Official Agencies

Note: This section contains organizations which are not agencies under the definition in 5 U.S.C. 105 but which are required by statute to publish certain information on their programs and activities in the *Federal Register.*

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

733 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20005
Phone, 202–272–4030

	Officials:
Thomas J. Opsut	*President*
Charles Jarvis	*Vice President, Operations*
M. Dennis Daugherty	*Acting Secretary and Assistant to the President*
John Voetch	*Director, Office of Administration*
Victor Fortuno	*Acting Director, Office of Compliance and Review*
Charles White	*Acting Comptroller*
Peter Broccoletti	*Acting Director, Office of Field Services*
(Vacancy)	*General Counsel*
James Streeter	*Director, Office of Government Relations*
Bernard Frey	*Director, Office of Information Management*
Robert Fuller	*Director, Office of Human Resources*

[For the Legal Services Corporation statement of organization, see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 1601]

The Legal Services Corporation is a private, nonprofit organization established by the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 378; 42 U.S.C. 2996), approved July 25, 1974, as amended by the act of December 28, 1977 (91 Stat. 1619), to provide financial support for legal assistance in noncriminal proceedings to persons financially unable to afford legal services.

The Corporation is governed by an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President of the Corporation, appointed by the Board of Directors, is the chief executive officer and serves as an *ex officio* Board member.

The Corporation provides financial assistance to qualified programs furnishing legal assistance to eligible clients and makes grants to and contracts with individuals, firms, corporations, and organizations for the purpose of providing legal assistance to these clients.

The Corporation establishes maximum income levels for clients based on family size, urban and rural differences, and cost-of-living variations. Using these maximum income levels and other financial factors, the Corporation's recipient programs establish criteria to determine the eligibility of clients and priorities of service based on an appraisal of the legal needs of the eligible client community.

The Corporation also conducts research and technical assistance activities.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Legal Services Corporation, 733 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-272-4030.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION (AMTRAK)

400 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20001
Phone, 202-383-3000

	Board of Directors:
W. Graham Claytor, Jr.	*Chairman*
Elizabeth Hanford Dole *(ex officio)*	*Secretary of Transportation*
	Members:
Samuel E. Hellenbrand	
Frank W. Jenkins	
Charles Luna	
Robert D. Orr	
Ross E. Rowland, Jr.	
(2 Vacancies)	
	Officers:
W. Graham Claytor, Jr.	*President and Chief Executive Officer*
Thomas P. Hackney, Jr.	*Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer*
Paul F. Mickey, Jr.	*Executive Vice President, Law and Public Affairs*
William S. Norman	*Executive Vice President, Marketing and Business Development*
Don R. Brazier	*Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration*
Harold R. Henderson	*General Counsel*
Dennis F. Sullivan	*Vice President-Chief Engineer*
James H. English	*Vice President, Government Affairs*
Eugene N. Eden	*Vice President, Passenger and Operating Services*
Timothy P. Gardner	*Vice President, Market Planning and Development*
Elyse G. Wander	*Vice President, Planning*
Robert E. Gall	*Vice President, Sales and Advertising*
John N. Stulak	*Vice President, Personnel*
George F. Daniels	*Vice President, Labor Relations*
George E. Gautney, Jr.	*Vice President, Computer Services*
Charles W. Hayward	*Vice President, Finance, and Treasurer*
Angelo M. Caputo	*Controller*
Cathy A. Goldstein	*Assistant Vice President, Corporate Communications*
William Erklenz	*Corporate Secretary*

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended (84 Stat. 1327; 45 U.S.C. 541), and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service.

Amtrak is governed by a 9-member board of directors: The Secretary of Transportation serves as an *ex officio* member and Amtrak's president serves as Chairman; three members are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate (representing labor, State Governors, and the business community); two members represent commuter authorities; and two members are selected by the preferred stockholder. The Corporation is managed by a president, 4 executive vice presidents, and 12 vice presidents.

Amtrak operates an average of 210 trains per day, serving over 500 station locations, over a system of approximately 24,000 route miles. Of this route system, Amtrak now owns a right-of-way of 2,611 track miles in the Northeast Corridor (Washington-New York-Boston; New Haven-Springfield; Philadelphia-Harrisburg), and several small track segments in the East, purchased pursuant to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 355; 45 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) and the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 31; 45 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

Amtrak owns or leases its stations and owns its own repair and maintenance facilities. The Corporation employs a total work force of approximately 18,500 and provides all reservation, station, and on-board service staffs, as well as train and engine operating crews in the Northeast Corridor. Outside the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak contracts with 21 privately owned railroads for the right to operate over their track and must compensate each railroad for its total package of services. Under contract, these railroads furnish engineers, train-operating crews, and maintenance services. The railroads are responsible for the condition of the roadbed and for coordinating the flow of traffic.

In fiscal year 1984, the Corporation transported more than 19 million people for more than 4.2 billion passenger miles and retained its standing as the sixth largest intercity passenger carrier in the country.

Although Amtrak's basic route system was originally designated by the Secretary of Transportation in 1971, modifications have been made to the Amtrak system and to individual routes which have resulted in more efficient and cost-effective operations.

Amtrak began operation in 1971 with an antiquated fleet of equipment inherited from private railroads; some cars were nearly 30 years old. Beginning in 1975 head-end powered equipment (HEP) cars, with electric lighting, heating, and cooling systems, were put into revenue service. The HEP cars are the result of a total refurbishing process completed at the Amtrak Beech Grove, Indiana, maintenance facility. In addition, Amtrak now has 492 Budd Company cars and 284 bilevel Superliner cars; 150 more single-level Budd cars are being built. Currently, every train in the Amtrak system is operating with new or completely rebuilt, all-electric equipment. This modern fleet, along with improved maintenance, has yielded the best on-time performance ever—81.5 percent, surpassing the performance of many other public carriers.

For further information, contact the Corporate Communications Department, Amtrak, 400 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-383-3860.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560
Phone, 202-357-1300

The Establishment:

The President of the United States
The Vice President of the United States
The Chief Justice of the United States
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Attorney General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Secretary of Health and Human Services
The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
The Secretary of Transportation
The Secretary of Energy
The Secretary of Education

The Board of Regents:

Warren E. Burger (*Chancellor*)	*The Chief Justice of the United States*
George Bush	*The Vice President of the United States*
	Members of the Senate:
Jake Garn	
Barry Goldwater	
James R. Sasser	
	Members of the House of Representatives:
Edward Boland	
Silvio O. Conte	
Norman Y. Mineta	
	Citizen Members:
Anne Armstrong, Carlisle H. Humelsine, Murray Gell-Mann, David C. Acheson, A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Jeannine Smith Clark, Samuel C. Johnson, William G. Bowen	

Officials:

Robert McC. Adams	*The Secretary*
James M. Hobbins	*Executive Assistant to the Secretary*
Joseph Coudon	*Special Assistant to the Secretary*
Peter G. Powers	*General Counsel*
Phillip Samuel Hughes	*Under Secretary*
Chris S. Peratino	*Director, Office of Audits*
John F. Jameson	*Assistant Secretary for Administration*
Robert L. Farrell	*Staff Director, Agenda Office*
Elbridge O. Hurlbut	*Director, Contracts Office*
John G. Motheral	*Director, Management Analysis Office*
Will Douglas, Jr.	*Director, Office of Equal Opportunity*
Howard Toy	*Director, Office of Personnel Administration*

James H. Wallace, Jr.	*Director, Office of Printing and Photographic Services*
Jon E. Yellin	*Director, Office of Programming and Budget*
Robert P. Perkins	*Director, Office of Supply Services*
Judith Petroski	*Chief, Travel Services Office*
Tom Lewis Peyton, Jr.	*Director of Facilities Services*
Phillip K. Reiss	*Director, Office of Facilities Planning and Engineering Services*
Michael R. League	*Director, Office of Plant Services*
Robert B. Burke	*Director, Office of Protection Services*
John E. Reinhardt	*Director, Directorate of International Activities*
Dean Anderson	*Acting Assistant Secretary for History and Art*
Richard N. Murray	*Director, Archives of American Art*
Lisa Taylor	*Director, Cooper-Hewitt Museum*
Thomas Lawton	*Director, Freer Gallery of Art*
James T. Demetrion	*Director, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden*
Nathan Reingold	*Editor, Joseph Henry Papers*
Sylvia Williams	*Director, National Museum of African Art*
Charles C. Eldredge	*Director, National Museum of American Art*
Lloyd E. Herman	*Director, Renwick Gallery*
Roger G. Kennedy	*Director, National Museum of American History*
(Vacancy)	*Director, Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research*
James Hutchins	*Executive Secretary, National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board*
Alan M. Fern	*Director, National Portrait Gallery*
Wilcomb E. Washburn	*Director, Office of American Studies*
Ralph C. Rinzler	*Assistant Secretary for Public Service*
David Challinor	*Assistant Secretary for Science*
Harold Michaelson	*Executive Officer, Office of Assistant Secretary for Science*
Ross B. Simons	*Program Manager, Office of Assistant Secretary for Science*
Walter J. Boyne	*Director, National Air and Space Museum*
Richard S. Fiske	*Director, National Museum of Natural History*
Michael H. Robinson	*Director, National Zoological Park*
Roberta Rubinoff	*Acting Director, Office of Fellowships and Grants*
William H. Klein	*Director, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center*
Irwin I. Shapiro	*Director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory*
Ira Rubinoff	*Director, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute*
William N. Richards	*Acting Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs*
(Vacancy)	*Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary*
Alan W. Postlethwaite	*Acting Director, Conservation Analytical Laboratory*
James A. Mahoney	*Director, Office of Exhibits Central*
Kennedy B. Schmertz	*Director, Office of Service and Protocol*

Jane R. Glaser	*Program Manager, Office of Museum Programs*
Barbara K. Schneider	*Program Manager, National Museum Act*
Richard H. Lytle	*Director, Office of Information Resource Management*
Robert Maloy	*Director, Smithsonian Institution Libraries*
James R. Buckler	*Director, Office of Horticulture*
Peggy Loar	*Director, Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service*
James C. Early	*Executive Assistant, Office of Public Service*
John R. Kinard	*Director, Anacostia Neighborhood Museum*
John E. Estes	*Director, Office of Publications Exchange*
Ann Bay	*Education Program Coordinator, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education*
Wilton S. Dillon	*Director, Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars*
Nazaret Cherkezian	*Director, Office of Telecommunications*
Felix C. Lowe	*Director, Smithsonian Institution Press*
Vincent L. McDonnell	*Deputy Director, Smithsonian Institution Press*
Joseph J. Bonsignore	*Publisher, Smithsonian Magazine*
Donald B. Moser	*Editor, Smithsonian Magazine*
Mary Grace Potter	*Director, Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center*
James M. Symington	*Director, Office of Membership and Development*
E. Jeffrey Stans	*Deputy Director*
Janet W. Solinger	*Director, Resident Associate Program*
Jacqueline Austin	*Director, National Associate Program*
Ann R. Leven	*Acting Treasurer*
John R. Clarke	*Assistant to the Treasurer*
Allen S. Goff	*Assistant Treasurer, Office of Accounting and Financial Services*
Phillip H. Babcock	*Director, Office of Grants and Risk Management*
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Donald Press	*Director of Merchandising, Mail Order Division*
Sam Greenberg	*Director, Museum Shops*
Margaret C. Hird	*Special Assistant to the Secretary*
Alvin Z. Rosenfeld	*Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Barbara H. Spraggins	*Director, Office of Special Events*
	Administered Under Separate Boards of Trustees:
	John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:
Roger L. Stevens	*Chairman*
Marta Istomin	*Artistic Director*
Thomas R. Kendrick	*Director of Operations*
Judith O'Dea Morr	*General Manager of Theaters*
Harry C. McPherson, Jr.	*General Counsel*
	National Gallery of Art:
John R. Stevenson	*President*
J. Carter Brown	*Director*

	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars:
James H. Billington	*Director*
William J. Baroody, Jr.	*Chairman, Board of Trustees*

The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of the United States Congress, approved August 10, 1846 (9 Stat. 102; 20 U.S.C. 41 et seq.), to carry out the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1829 had bequeathed his entire estate to the United States "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

After accepting the trust property for the United States, Congress vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents, composed of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and nine citizen members appointed by joint resolution of Congress.

To carry out Smithson's mandate, the Institution, as an independent trust establishment, performs fundamental research; publishes the results of studies, explorations, and investigations; preserves for study and reference over 100 million items of scientific, cultural, and historical interest; maintains exhibits representative of the arts, American history, technology, aeronautics and space exploration, and natural history; participates in the international exchange of learned publications; and engages in programs of education and national and international cooperative research and training, supported by its trust endowments and gifts, grants and contracts, and funds appropriated to it by Congress.

Activities

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum Located in one of the oldest communities of Washington, DC, and the first neighborhood museum of its kind, the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum serves as a museum exhibition hall and cultural center. The exhibit, research, and educational programs are designed in response to the interest and concerns of local residents as well as those of visitors from the greater Washington metropolitan area.

The Research Department supports exhibit design and educational programs and conducts independent studies in the areas of Afro-American history, minority and ethnic studies, and history of Anacostia and Washington, DC.

The Education Department designs, prepares, and schedules programs which enhance current exhibitions and develops independent programs and activities to serve the needs and interests of the local school community. These activities include a traveling puppet troupe for intermediate grades, teacher workshops and seminars and a circulating library of children's books, for use by teachers, on African and Afro-American history and biographies.

The Exhibit, Design and Production Laboratory, located in Fort Stanton Park, produces the design and construction of exhibitions for the Museum.

For further information, contact the Director, Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20020. Phone, 202-287-3306.

Archives of American Art The Archives of American Art contains the Nation's largest collection of documentary materials reflecting the history of visual arts in the United States. The Archives gathers, preserves, and microfilms the papers of artists, craftsmen, collectors, dealers, critics, museums, and art societies. These papers consist of manuscripts, letters, notebooks, sketchbooks, business records, clippings, exhibition catalogs, tape-recorded interviews, and photographs of artists and their work. The extensive microfilm holdings of the Archives include bodies of materials not belonging to the Archives but recorded by it with permission of the owner.

The Archives' chief processing and reference center is in the Smithsonian's Museum of American Art and Portrait Gallery Building. The Archives' executive office is in New York; regional branch offices, each with a complete set of microfilm duplicating the Archives' collections, are located in Boston, Detroit, LosAngeles, New York, and San Francisco.

For further information, contact the Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2781.

Conservation Analytical Laboratory The Conservation Analytical Laboratory provides a focus within the Smithsonian Institution for conservation of the millions of artifacts in the collections. It provides chemical analyses to curators for cataloging purposes, and to conservators for establishing the nature of a particular example of deterioration and for determining whether commercial materials proposed for use in prolonged contact with artifacts are truly safe. It treats many hundreds of artifacts each year and, upon request, supports other conservators in the Institution with advice and specialized materials. It collaborates with archeologists, curators, and university and government laboratories in archeometric studies.

For further information, contact the Director, Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Museum Support Center, 4210 Silver Hill Road, Suitland, MD 20560. Phone, 202-287-3700.

Cooper-Hewitt Museum, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Design The Museum, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Design, is located in New York City. Of scope and quality unparalleled in this country, its collection consists of more than 300,000 items. It maintains a reference library of about 35,000 volumes relating to design, ornament, and architecture and a picture library of several million photographs and clippings, as well as a series of archives devoted to color material and industrial design. The Museum is not only a major assemblage of decorative art materials but also a research laboratory serving professionals and students of design. The regularly changing exhibitions always relate to some aspect of design. The Museum is open daily except Mondays and major holidays.

For further information, contact the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East Ninety-First Street, New York, NY 10028. Phone, 212-860-6868.

Directorate of International Activities The Directorate of International Activities was established in October 1984 to monitor, coordinate, and enhance the Smithsonianwide array of international activities. The organization was set up to oversee liaison activities with Federal agencies and national and international organizations whose activities relate to those of the Institution. It emphasizes the establishment of international programs reflecting all world regions in all fields of existing Smithsonian interest, from popular culture and the performing arts to basic research in the natural sciences, and the development of a comprehensive, long-range program plan that will increase the scope, salience, and effectiveness of all the Institution's international activities.

For further information, contact the Director, Directorate of International Activities, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone. 202-357-4281.

Freer Gallery of Art The building, the original collection, and an endowment fund were the gift of Charles Lang Freer. The Gallery houses one of the world's most renowned collections of oriental art as well as an important group of ancient Egyptian glass, early Christian manuscripts, and the works of James McNeill Whistler together with other late 19th and early 20th century American painters.

Over 10,000 objects in the oriental section represent the arts of the Far East, the Near East, Indochina, and India, including paintings, manuscripts, scrolls, screens, pottery, metalwork, glass, jade, lacquer, and sculpture. Members of the staff conduct research on objects in the collection and publish results in scholarly journals and books. They arrange special exhibitions and present lectures in their field of specialization. Annually, a series of six lectures on Far and Near Eastern art is given by distinguished scholars.

Free public tours are given four times a day Monday through Saturday and twice a day on Sunday. An extensive library is open to the public during Gallery office hours. The Gallery also possesses a conservation laboratory and an oriental picture mounting studio.

For further information, contact the Freer Gallery of Art, Twelfth Street and Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2104.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden The Museum houses major collections of art consisting primarily of American and European painting and sculpture of the past 100 years. The nucleus of the collection is the gift of more than 6,000 works of art presented in 1966 to the people of the United States by Joseph H. Hirshhorn (1899–1981).

Supplementing the permanent collection are loan exhibitions focusing on contemporary painting and sculpture as well as on art movements of the modern era. There is an active program of public service and education, including docent tours through the Museum to introduce visitors to the collections, lectures on contemporary art and artists, films of historic and artistic interest, and others. The Museum houses a collection research facility, a specialized 10,000-volume art library, and a photographic archive—available for consultation by prior appointment.

For further information, contact the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Eighth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-3091.

Office of Publications Exchange The Exchange is set up to distribute the publications of the Smithsonian Institution to scientific and learned institutions abroad.

Staff accepts addressed packages of publications from libraries, scientific societies, and educational institutions in the United States for transmission to similar organizations in foreign countries, and in return receives addressed publications from foreign sources for distribution in the United States.

For further information, contact the Office of Publications Exchange, 1111 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2073.

National Museum of African Art The only museum in the United States dedicated exclusively to portraying the rich creative heritage of Africa, the Museum of African Art is located in a historic row of nine Capitol Hill houses, including the first Washington residence of Frederick Douglass.

Established in 1964 and incorporated as a bureau of the Smithsonian in 1979, the Museum regularly displays some 500 items of traditional sculpture, musical instruments, textiles, and artifacts drawn from its 9,000-object permanent collection or on loan from other public or private collections. The walls of its inner and outer courts hold replicas of the geometric color murals of the N'debele villages of southern Africa. Permanent installations include a gallery demonstrating African influences in modern art; educational displays for school classes; color photography by the late world-renowned photographer, Eliot Elisofon, featured in an award-winning multi-media presentation, "Tribute to Africa;" and memorabilia reflecting the life and times of Frederick Douglass as precursor of the civil rights movement. Contemporary African arts and crafts are featured at the Museum's Boutique Africa.

The permanent collections also include some 100,000 Elisofon slides, photos, and film segments on Africa, and a specialized library of 5,000 titles.

For further information, contact the Museum of African Art, 318 A Street NE., Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-287-3490.

National Air and Space Museum Created to memorialize the development of aviation and space flight, the Museum collects, displays, and preserves aeronautical and space flight artifacts of historical significance as well as documentary and artistic materials related to air and space. The exhibitions and study collections record man's conquest of the air from its tentative beginnings to recent achievements by high altitude aircraft, guided missiles, rockets, satellites, and manned space flight The principal areas in which work is concentrated include flight craft of all types, manned and unmanned, space flight vehicles, and propulsion systems.

The Langley Theater, with a giant screen presentation, and the 70-foot domed Albert Einstein Spacearium are featured.

For further information, contact the National Air and Space Museum, Seventh Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2491.

National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board advises and assists the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters concerned with portraying the historical contributions which the Armed Forces of the United States have made to American society and culture. The Board gives particular attention to the development of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research in the National Museum of American History.

For further information, contact the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2183.

National Museum of American Art This Museum is devoted to American painting, sculpture, and graphic art from the 18th century to the present. A portion of its permanent collection of over 25,000 works is exhibited in its extensive galleries, and the remainder is available for study by scholars. Various aspects of American art are examined through numerous temporary exhibitions, accompanied by carefully documented publications. The Department of Education conducts programs for schoolchildren, university students, and the general public, and its "Discover Graphics" program combines study of the collection with participation in a graphics workshop. It also has a program for junior interns. A research program for visiting scholars, both predoctoral and postdoctoral, is maintained, and training for university interns in all aspects of museum operations, including conservation, is carried on under staff supervision.

The Renwick Gallery presents special exhibitions, with accompanying publications, of American design, crafts, and decorative arts as well as the arts and crafts of other countries. It maintains an active film and lecture program.

Guided tours of the galleries, and special educational programs for schools and organizations are provided.

For further information, contact the Director, National Museum of American Art, Ninth and G Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-1959.

National Museum of American History The Museum's exhibits offer a unique view of the American experience. Important elements of the collections present the European background, but emphasis is placed upon the growth of the United States, upon the men and women who have shaped our heritage, upon science and the arts, and upon the remaking of our world through technology.

Exhibits draw upon strong collections in the sciences and engineering, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, medicine, printing, photography, ceramics, coins and stamps, and glass. Outstanding holdings include Whitney's cotton gin, Morse's telegraph, the Pioneer locomotive, and a great variety of scientific instruments. Political, social, military, and cultural history are also well represented. The Museum offers changing exhibits on a wide range of subjects including news reporting, atom smashers, American music, and American cars and trains. Demonstrations, films, and performances highlight many aspects of the Museum.

The Museum's curators, specialists, and technicians command professional knowledge and skills which are basic to the exhibits. The staff publishes widely, and some of its exhibit catalogs and research monographs are available in the Museum bookstore. By appointment, scholars may be aided in the use of the

Museum's research collections and specialized library facilities.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research conducts scholarly studies into the meaning of war, its effect on civilization, and the role of the Armed Forces.

For further information, contact the National Museum of American History, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2510.

National Museum of Natural History This Museum serves as a national and international center for the natural sciences. Among the exhibits are halls devoted to the Ice Age; the dynamics of evolution; the rise of Western civilization; meteorites; Moon rocks; mammals; birds; human biology; dinosaurs and other extinct animals and plants; sea life; South American, Asian, African, and Pacific cultures; gems and minerals; and native Americans. Notable new attractions include a 3,000-gallon tank containing a living coral reef; a live Insect Zoo; "Splendors of Nature," a hall of beautiful natural history objects; a Discovery Room where persons of all ages may touch and handle natural history specimens; and a Naturalist Center designed to provide a quiet library atmosphere for amateur naturalists. A new, 12,000-square-foot gallery on the ground floor is used for diverse special exhibitions.

The Museum maintains the largest natural history reference collections in the Nation, available to qualified researchers. The scientific staff conducts basic research on man and his artifacts, plants, animals, fossil organisms, rocks, minerals, and materials from outer space. Systematic and biological studies at the Museum are providing new information which is of use in conservation, monitoring pollution, food production, improvement of medical knowledge, and other problems.

A Scientific Event Alert Network (SEAN) notifies scientists throughout the world of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, meteorite falls and finds, and bright fireballs. The Museum also administers an Oceanographic Sorting Center which sorts and distributes collections of marine animals to international researchers and the Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port which conducts marine biological research along the Florida coast.

The Museum staff participates in joint educational programs with universities by teaching courses, training graduate students, and conducting science seminars.

For further information, contact the Director, National Museum of Natural History, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-356-2664.

National Portrait Gallery The Gallery was established by an act of Congress in 1962 as a museum of the Smithsonian Institution "for the exhibition and study of portraiture depicting men and women who have made significant contributions to the history, development, and culture of the people of the United States." It is housed in one of the oldest Government structures in Washington—the former U.S. Patent Office Building, constructed between 1836 and 1867—on the very site which Pierre L'Enfant, in his original plan for the city, had designated for a pantheon to honor the Nation's immortals.

The first floor of the Gallery is devoted to major loan exhibitions, changing exhibitions from the Gallery's collection of paintings, sculpture, prints, photographs, and drawings as well as several galleries with special portrait collections. On the second floor are featured the permanent collection of portraits of eminent Americans and the Hall of Presidents containing portraits and associative items of our Chief Executives. The two-story Victorian Renaissance Great Hall on the third floor is used for special events and exhibitions.

Publications include richly illustrated catalogs for major shows, an illustrated checklist of portraits in the collection, and educational materials designed to be used as teaching guides.

A 43,000-volume library is shared with the National Museum of American Art. The education department offers outreach programs for elementary and secondary schools, senior citizen groups, hospitals, and nursing homes; walk-in or group tours; and programs for handicapped audiences.

For general information and descriptive brochures on the Gallery's activities, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2866.

National Zoological Park The Zoological Park covers an area of approximately 165 acres of parkland along Rock Creek, 2 miles north of the center of Washington. In addition, it operates a 3,000-acre conservation and research center near Front Royal, VA. Its collection is outstanding, and comprises about 2,600 living mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles of over 600 species. Research objectives include investigations in animal behavior, ecology, nutrition, reproductive physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine. Conservation-oriented studies cover maintenance of wild populations and long-term captive breeding and care of endangered species.

For further information, contact the National Zoological Park, 3001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202-673-4721.

Office of Fellowships and Grants The Office administers the Smithsonian predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowship programs, which make grants to visiting scholars and students. This program is designed to bring developing scholars to the Smithsonian for periods of directed study, to give more senior scholars the benefit of specialized work with staff researchers, and to provide graduates and undergraduates an opportunity for study visits lasting up to 3 months. Fifty to sixty predoctoral and postdoctoral appointments are offered each year, averaging 1-year's duration, but ranging from 6 months to 2 years or more. A few fellowships are available for senior scholars.

Fellowships for short-term visits of 2 to 3 months are available for some 20 graduate students who can benefit significantly from the Institution's resources as they develop their areas of specialization, with direction from staff scholars. Modest grants also are awarded to some 25 scholars each year for 1-week visits to Smithsonian research facilities.

Undergraduates, advanced enough to participate substantially in Smithsonian research and curatorial projects, are provided with selected opportunities to further their work. About 35 students are appointed annually to work with staff members on specified projects. These appointments are usually made without a stipend.

The Office also administers a Special Foreign Currency Program, a nationally competitive grants program for research carried out by U.S. institutions in countries where the United States owns local currencies deemed by the Treasury Department to be in excess of normal U.S. needs. Grants are offered in disciplines in which the Smithsonian has traditional competence and interest: archeology, anthropology and related studies, systematic and environmental biology, astrophysics and earth sciences, and museum programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Fellowships and Grants, Amtrak Building, L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-287-3271.

Office of American Studies The Office conducts a graduate program in the material aspects of American civilization for graduate students enrolled in cooperating universities. Interested students should apply to the American studies departments of the George Washington University or the University of Maryland or the Office of American Studies, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

For further information, contact the Office of American Studies, 2306 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-673-4872.

Office of Folklife Programs The Office of Folklife Programs is responsible for research, documentation, and presentation of American folklife traditions. It prepares publications based on the papers, films, tapes, and other materials amassed during previous Festivals of American Folklife and directs the planning, development, and presentation of future folklife programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Folklife Programs, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-287-3424.

Office of Service and Protocol The Office of Service and Protocol provides the basic services necessary to support the international requirements of Smithsonian research and museum programs. The scope of its activities includes obtaining passports and visas for Smithsonian travelers, facilitating the exchange of objects between the Smithsonian and foreign museums, assisting in the drafting and implementation of agreements relating to international cooperative programs, providing assistance to scholars and dignitaries from other countries, facilitating communication, and making logistical arrangements necessary for research and participation in meetings abroad.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Service and Protocol, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2519.

Office of Museum Programs This Office provides professional guidance and technical assistance to museums on collections and their management, exhibition techniques, educational activities, and operational methods. It conducts training programs for museum professionals, produces and distributes information on museum conservation, and conducts evaluation studies of exhibitions and programs to identify areas and means of improvement. The Office cooperates with American and foreign museums and governmental agencies on museum matters, administers the National Museum Act, and oversees the archival, exhibition, conservation, library, registrarial, and horticultural activities of the Smithsonian.

For further information, contact the Office of Museum Programs, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-3125.

Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars The Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars brings together the Smithsonian's own professional staff, visiting investigators, and distinguished figures from many areas of intellectual accomplishment in interdisciplinary symposia, colloquia, and seminars. It develops the Institution's international symposia series at which leading scholars and specialists from all over the world examine themes of contemporary concern and significance. These programs consist of closed scholarly working sessions and special presentations for the interested public; an important feature is the publication by the Smithsonian Institution Press of a book based on each symposium's overall activities.

Consultative colloquia and seminars are organized regularly on a smaller scale within the spectrum of Smithsonian research interests. The Office works closely with the many bureaus of the Institution in bridging the sciences and humanities for the benefit of academicians from the United States and the other countries, as well as for intermediate students and a serious nonspecialist audience.

For further information, contact the Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2328.

Smithsonian Archives The Archives, which is open to the scholarly community and the general public, is the official depository for the Institution's records. These records are essential to an understanding of the growth of the Institution. They are equally significant for their documentation of the development of science and art in America, particularly during the 19th century, a process in which the Smithsonian played a major part. In addition to its official records, the Archives holds a substantial number of private papers which further document the Smithsonian's role through the lives of eminent scientists, such as Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, Samuel P. Langley, Charles D. Walcott, and Charles Greeley Abbot. Holdings are described in the *Guide to Smithsonian Archives,* Smithsonian Institution Press, 1978.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Archives, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-1420.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) is located in Cambridge, MA, on the grounds of the Harvard College Observatory (HCO). Since 1973, SAO and HCO have coordinated research activities under a single director in a cooperative venture known as the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics.

The Center's research activities are organized in seven divisions, as follows: atomic and molecular physics, radio and geoastronomy, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics.

Data-gathering facilities include a major observatory in Arizona; field stations to observe artificial satellites; an optical and radio astronomy facility in Massachusetts; and a radio astronomy and millimeter-wave facility in Texas. SAO's observational capabilities are complemented by library, computation, and laboratory facilities in Cambridge.

Research results are published in the *Center Preprint Series, Smithsonian Contributions to Astrophysics,* the *SAO Special Reports* series, and other technical and nontechnical bulletins, and distributed to scientific and educational institutions around the world. As a further service to international science, SAO serves as the headquarters for the International Astronomical Union's Central Telegram Bureau and the Minor Planet Center. The Central Telegram Bureau provides rapid international dissemination of news about the discovery of comets, novae, and other astronomical phenomena. The Minor Planet Center is the principal source for all positional observations of asteroids as well as for establishing their orbits and ephemerides.

The Public Affairs Office coordinates an extensive public education program. A variety of "open days" are held in Cambridge and at other facilities.

Information about these activities and other general materials for students and teachers may be obtained from the Information Officer, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone, 617–495–7461.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) measures physical, chemical, and biological interactions in the environment and determines how these interactions control biological responses. This research is carried out in a 50,000-square-foot laboratory in Rockville, MD, where methodology is developed for measuring the environment and characterizing the cellular and subcellular mechanisms within organisms that respond to environmental changes, especially sunlight; and in a 2,600-acre facility in Edgewater, MD, where the ecology of land/water interactions is studied for an estuary and its adjacent watersheds.

For further information, write the Director, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, 12441 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 301–443–2306.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries (SIL) The libraries of the Smithsonian Institution include approximately 950,000 volumes with strengths in natural history, museology, history of science and humanities. The systems' administrative services and Central Reference and Loan are located in the National Museum of Natural History with branch libraries located in each of the major Smithsonian museums and research units including the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts, New York City, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA, and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Republic of Panama. Inquiries on special subjects or special collections should be addressed to the appropriate branch library or to the Central Reference and Loan.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2240.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) The purpose of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service is to provide to educational, scientific, and cultural institutions exhibitions and other services which will enrich their programs and enable them to offer a greater variety of cultural experiences to their audiences. SITES circulates the best possible exhibits at the lowest possible rental fees.

More than 130 exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, decorative arts, history, children's art, natural history, photography, science and technology are circulated every year. Lists of available exhibitions and information for future bookings can be obtained directly from the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Washington, DC 20560.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-3168.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute The Institute, a research organization devoted to the study and support of tropical biology, education, and conservation, focuses broadly on the evolution of patterns of behavior and ecological adaptations. The tropics offer a rich natural laboratory for these purposes. Panama further offers its unique zoogeographic characteristics—landbridge to terrestrial life forms of two continents and water barriers to marine life of two oceans.

The Institute provides a base of operations and an intellectual center for exploring the frontiers of biology across the varied land and seascapes of the tropical world. It operates the Barro Colorado Nature Monument, a 12,000-acre tropical forest research preserve including Barro Colorado Island and adjacent peninsulas in Gatun Lake, Republic of Panama. The Institute also maintains an inland laboratory in Ancon, including one of the world's finest tropical biology libraries. In addition, there are two marine biology laboratories, one on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus at Galeta Island and the other at Fort Amador on the Pacific side. The Institute's scientific staff conducts research in these areas as well as in other parts of Central and South America, the Pacific, Asia, and Africa, where comparative studies are clarifying the distinctive biological role of the tropics.

For a brochure describing the Institute's activities and illustrating some of the facilities and habitats available, write the Director, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, APO Miami, FL 34002.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts The Center, the sole official memorial in Washington to President Kennedy, is an independent bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, administered by a 45-member Board of Trustees. The Center's operations are mostly dependent on box office receipts and private contributions.

Since its opening in 1971, the Center has presented a year-round program of the finest in music, dance, and drama from the United States and abroad. Facilities include the Concert Hall, the Opera House, the Eisenhower Theater, the Terrace Theater, and the theater lab. By special arrangement, the Center also houses the American Film Institute Theater.

The Center has joined with the Department of Education to establish an Alliance for Arts Education designed to increase participation by students throughout the country in Center activities and to establish the Center as a focal point for strengthening the arts in education at all levels.

The Center box offices are open daily, and general information may be obtained by calling 202-254-3600. Tickets may be purchased by calling 202-857-0900. Full-time students, senior citizens over the age of 65, enlisted personnel of grade E-4 and below, low-income groups, and the handicapped may purchase tickets for most performances at a 50-percent discount through the Specially Priced Ticket Program. This program is designed to make the Center accessible to all, regardless of economic circumstance.

Visitor services are provided by the Friends of the Kennedy Center. The National Park Service maintains a portion of the Center as a Presidential memorial while the Center's Board of Trustees is wholly responsible for theater programing and maintenance. Tours are available free of charge, daily, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. by calling 202–254–8700.

National Gallery of Art The National Gallery, although formally established as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, is autonomously governed by its own Board of Trustees. The original Gallery building was erected with funds given by Andrew W. Mellon, who also donated his collection of paintings and sculpture. On June 1, 1978, the Gallery opened the East Building, which was funded by Paul Mellon, the late Ailsa Mellon Bruce, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. This addition provides space for temporary exhibitions, the Gallery's growing collections, the Center for the Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, including a greatly expanded library and photographic archives, and administrative and curatorial offices.

The National Gallery's collections embrace every major school of western European art from the 13th century to the present and of American art from colonial days to the present. The collections continue to be built by private donation rather than with Government funds, which serve solely to operate and maintain the building and its collections. Among the extraordinary single works of art given or made possible by individuals, are the portrait of *Ginevra de' Benci* by Leonardo da Vinci, the only painting generally acknowledged to be by this renowned Italian Renaissance master outside of Europe, and masterpieces by Raphael, Rembrandt, Matisse, and Picasso.

A professor-in-residence position is filled annually by a distinguished scholar in the field of art history; graduate and postgraduate research is conducted under a fellowship program; programs for schoolchildren and the general public are conducted daily; and an Extension Service distributes on loan, throughout the world, audiovisual materials, including films, slide lectures, and slide sets. Publications, slides, and reproductions may be obtained through the Publications Service.

For general information on the Gallery and its activities, contact the Information Office, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–842–6353.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, located in Washington, DC, seeks outstanding project proposals representing diverse scholarly interests and approaches from individuals throughout the world. The Center welcomes all disciplines and research which falls outside one of its existing geographical or thematic categories. Scholarship undertaken at the Center transcends narrow specialties and includes a strong humanistic component. Fellows engage in no sponsored, classified, or structured group research at the Center.

The Center's residential fellowships are awarded in one broad program—the History, Culture, and Society Program, and several more specific programs—American Society and Politics, the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, the Latin American Program, the Asia Program, the International Security Studies Program, and the European Program. The History, Culture, and Society Program supports projects that promise to make major contributions to our understanding of the human condition or that attempt broad synthesis involving different fields or cultures across the humanities and social sciences. The Center encourages projects with theoretical, philosophical, or theological dimensions.

For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level; for participants from other backgrounds, equivalent maturity and professional achievement are expected. Fellows devote their full time to research and writing. The length of a fellowship can vary from 4 months to a year. Within certain limits, the Center seeks to enable the fellows to meet their earned incomes during the preceding year. Deadline for receipt of applications is October 1, with decisions by mid-February. Appointments usually cannot begin before the following September.

For further information and application materials,

contact The Wilson Center, Room 331, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2841.

Sources of Information

Contracts and Small Business Activities Information may be obtained from the Director, Office of Supply Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, regarding procurement of supplies; contracts for construction, services, exhibits, research, etc.; and property management and utilization services for all Smithsonian Institution organizations except as follows: The Building Director, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566; Supply Officer, National Gallery of Art, Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–287–3343.

Education and Research See statements on the Office of Fellowships and Grants, Office of American and Folklife Studies, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and other offices. For information, write to the Directors of these offices at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

Employment Employment information for the Washington, DC, metropolitan area may be obtained from the Office of Personnel Administration, Smithsonian Institution, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2212. Employment information for the following locations may be obtained by contacting the organizations directly as follows: the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, New York, NY 10028 (phone, 212–860–6868); Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Personnel Department, 185 Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge, MA 02138 (phone, 617–495–7311); National Gallery of Art, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20565 (phone, 202–737–4215); and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566 (phone, 202–872–0466).

Films The National Gallery of Art circulates films, slide lectures, and slide sets to schools and civic organizations throughout the country. Contact the Extension Service, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–737–4215.

Memberships For information about membership in the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, write the Resident Associate Program, Room 1271, Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–3030. Resident members are entitled to the following benefits: free exhibition previews, films, behind-the-scenes museum tours, lectures, and outdoor festivals; guided tours with Smithsonian and guest specialists; courses for adults—an extensive range in the arts, humanities, sciences, and studio arts; lectures, seminars, and performing arts events; classes, workshops, films, and events for young people; family activities; substantially reduced fees and priority of admission for all paid events; *Smithsonian,* the monthly magazine of the arts, sciences, and history; *The Smithsonian Associate,* a monthly newsletter describing Resident Associate activities; free parking in Smithsonian lots weekday evenings and after 4 p.m. on weekends and holidays; preferential rates on weekends and holidays until 4 p.m. (National Air and Space Museum garage not included.) For members 60 and over, 10-percent discount on many activity fees; discounts on museum shop purchases, *Wilson Quarterly* subscriptions, and tourmobile rides; restaurant privileges daily in the Associates' Court; special services for handicapped persons; domestic and international travel opportunities; and volunteer programs.

For information about membership in the Smithsonian National Associate Program, write the Associates Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2700. National members receive the *Smithsonian* magazine, information services from the Associates Reception Center, foreign and domestic study tours, selected studies seminars, dining privileges in the Associates' Court, and discounts on museum shop purchases.

For information about higher category contributing memberships, write Contributing Membership, Smithsonian Associates, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Room A&I–1190A, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–1699.

Information about the national and local activities of Friends of the Kennedy Center (including a bimonthly *Kennedy Center News* for members) is available at the Information Desks within the Center or by writing to Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566.

Information about activities of the Friends of the National Zoo and their magazine *The Zoogoer,* is available by writing to them at the National Zoological Park, Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202–232–7700.

Photographs Color and black and white photographs and slides (including illustrated slide lectures) are available to Government agencies, research and educational institutions, publishers, and the general public from the Smithsonian. Subjects include photographs of the Smithsonian's scientific, technological, historical, and art collections as well as pictures dating back more than 130 years taken from its photographic archives. Information, order forms, and price lists may be obtained from Photographic Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–1487.

Publications The Smithsonian Institution Press publishes books and studies related to the sciences, technology, history, air and space, and the arts at a wide range of prices. A book catalog and a list of studies are available from Publications Sales, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1111 N. Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202–357–1793.

The Press also publishes *Smithsonian Year,* the Institution's annual report, with a complete listing of current titles. The report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

A monthly Calendar of Events is published in the Washington Post by the Office of Public Affairs.

A brief guide to the Smithsonian Institution, published in English and four foreign languages; a guide for handicapped visitors; and the *Smithsonian Research Reports* (containing news of current research projects, particularly in the sciences, that are being conducted by Smithsonian staff) are available from the Office of Public Affairs, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2627.

For the monthly Calendar of Events of the National Museum of American Art and the Renwick Gallery, which also gives information on museum publications, write the Office of Public Affairs, National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2247.

The Publications Service, National Gallery of Art, makes available quality reproductions and publications about the Gallery's collections. The Information Office provides a monthly Calendar of Events and several brochures including *Brief Guide to the National Gallery of Art* and *An Invitation to the National Gallery of Art* (the latter in several foreign languages). Contact the appropriate office listed above at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–842–6355.

Radio and Telephone *Radio Smithsonian,* a weekly program presenting a sampling of the research, exhibits, and popular musical concerts of the Smithsonian, is broadcast every Sunday on WGMS–AM (570) and FM (103.5), Washington, DC, from 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., and at varying times over approximately 75 other stations in 34 States and Canada.

Smithsonian Galaxy, a series of 2 ½-minute radio features, broadcast six times monthly, growing out of the Smithsonian's activities in science, history, and the arts is carried by over 200 stations in the United States and Canada.

Dial-A-Museum, 202–357–2020; a taped telephone message with daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

Dial-A-Phenomenon, 202-357-2000; taped telephone message with weekly announcements on stars, planets, and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Speakers Speakers Bureau, Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566. (They maintain a roster of staff and volunteers available to speak about the Center and its activities.)

Education Office, National Gallery of Art, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20565. (They provide gallery talks and lectures.) Phone, 202-842-6246.

Speakers Bureau, National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. (Curators and historians speak on subjects related to portraits in the collection.) Phone, 202-357-2866.

Special Functions Inquiries regarding the use of Kennedy Center facilities for special functions may be directed to the Office of Special Events, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-872-0466.

Theater Operations Inquiries regarding the use of the Kennedy Center's theaters may be addressed to the Booking Coordinator, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-653-8402.

Tours For tour information, contact the appropriate office listed below:

Education and Community Out-Reach Department, Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20020. Phone, 202-287-3369.

Department of Education, National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-3095.

Curator of Education, National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2920.

Friends of the National Zoo, National Zoological Park, 3000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202-232-7703.

Tour Information, Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-254-8700.

Education Office, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202-737-4215.

Office of Education, National Museum of Natural History, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2810.

Office of Education and Information, National Museum of American History, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560 Phone, 202-357-1481; phone for the deaf and hearing impaired is TDD 357-1563.

Office of Education, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Eighth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-3235.

Department of Education, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, RR4, Box 28, Edgewater, MD 21037. Phone, 202-261-4190, ext. 42.

Membership Department, Cooper-Hewitt Museum, 2 East 91st Street, New York, NY 10028. Phone, 212-860-6868.

Tour Information, Freer Gallery of Art, Twelfth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2104.

Tour Office, Education Services Division, National Air and Space Museum, Seventh Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-1400.

Department of Education, Museum of African Art, 316 A Street NE., Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-287-3490.

For the brochure *Learning Opportunities for Schools* or the newsletter *Art to Zoo* for teachers from fourth through eighth grades, write to the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Arts and Industries Building, Room 1163, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2425.

Visitor Information The Smithsonian Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, located in the original Smithsonian building, provides a general orientation and assistance for members and the public relative to the national collections, museum events, and programs. Write to the Visitor

Information and Associates' Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

Volunteer Service Opportunities The Smithsonian Institution welcomes volunteers and offers a variety of service opportunities. Persons may serve as tour guides or information volunteers, or may participate in an independent program in which their educational and professional backgrounds are matched with curatorial or research requests from within the Smithsonian. For information, write to the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-381-6264; phone for the hearing-impaired is TDD 381-4448.

For information about volunteer opportunities at the Kennedy Center, write to Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-254-8700.

For further information, members of the press may contact the Office of Public Affairs, Smithsonian Institution, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2627.

All other inquiries should be directed to the Smithsonian Visitor Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, DC 20595
Phone, 202-488-8777

Stephen Berger	*Chairman of the Board*
Robert C. Gresham	*Vice Chairman and Counselor to the Board*
Cary W. Dickieson	*Executive Vice President*
John D. Wells	*Vice President and Staff Director*
Peter J. Gallagher	*General Counsel and Corporate Secretary*

The United States Railway Association was established by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 985; 45 U.S.C. 701), approved January 2, 1974, to authorize and direct the maintenance of adequate and efficient rail service in the midwest and northeast regions of the United States.

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman of the Board, the Secretary of Transportation, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Rail Corporation.

The Association developed and now implements a system plan whose goal is a financially self-sustaining, competitive, efficient, safe, and environmentally sound rail service system in the midwest and northeast regions adequate to meet rail transportation needs and service requirements.

The system plan, approved by Congress, provided for the creation of the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) through the restructuring of six bankrupt railroads, including the Penn Central. The Association provided funds to Conrail for working capital and rehabilitation by purchasing securities of the Corporation. The Association monitors Conrail's performance and use of funds. The Association studies possible changes in the Conrail system to enhance its economic viability. The Association also conducts the litigation on behalf of the Government that has arisen from the reorganization of the bankrupt railroads.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information should be directed to the Public Affairs Office, United States Railway Association, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, DC 20595.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, United States Railway Association, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, DC 20595. Phone, 202-488-8777.

UNITED STATES SYNTHETIC FUELS CORPORATION

2121 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20586
Phone, 202-822-6600

	Board of Directors:
Edward E. Noble	*Chairman*
	Members:
Victor A. Schroeder	
Tom Corcoran	
Eric H. Reichl	
Paul W. McAvoy	
(2 Vacancies)	

The United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation was established by the Energy Security Act (94 Stat. 636; 42 U.S.C. 8711), approved June 30, 1980, to accelerate the development of the synthetic fuels industry.

The business of the Corporation is administered by a seven-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Corporation functions as an investment bank providing financial incentives, but not direct funding, to the private sector for the construction and operation of commercial-scale plants to produce synthetic substitutes for imported fuel. The Corporation is required by law to submit to Congress a comprehensive strategy for the future development of the industry. That strategy will be based on the economic, technical, and environmental experience derived from projects supported by the Corporation.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Disclosure, United States Synthetic Fuels Corporation, 2121 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20586. Phone, 202-822-6460.

Sources of Information

[illegible]

UNITED STATES SYNTHETIC FUELS CORPORATION

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Selected Multilateral Organizations

MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES [1]

Explanatory Note: Descriptions of most of the organizations listed below may be found in the publication entitled *United States Contributions to International Organizations, Fiscal Year 1983* (Department of State Publication 9404, International Organization and Conference Series 164).

The United States participates in the organizations named below in accordance with the provisions of treaties, other international agreements, congressional legislation, or executive arrangements. In some cases, no financial contribution is involved.

I. United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and International Atomic Energy Agency

Food and Agricultural Organization
International Maritime Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Labor Organization
International Telecommunications Union
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization

II. Peacekeeping

United Nations Forces in Cyprus
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and UNIFIL
Multinational Forces and Observers

III. Inter-American Organizations

Organization of American States
Inter-American Indian Institute
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Pan American Health Organization
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Pan American Railway Congress Association
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

IV. Regional Organizations

NATO
North Atlantic Assembly
Colombo Plan Council
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
South Pacific Commission

V. Other International Organizations

Bureau of International Expositions
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Resources
Customs Cooperation Council
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Hague Conference on Private International Law
International Agency for Research on Cancer
International Agreement on the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

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[1] Various commissions, councils, or committees, subsidiary to the organizations listed here, are not named separately on this list. These include the international bodies for narcotics control, which are subsidiary to the United States.

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International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
International Coffee Organization
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES)
International Council of Scientific Unions and Its Associated Unions (20)
International Criminal Police Organization
International Hydrographic Organization
International Institute for Cotton
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
International Jute Organization
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Natural Rubber Organization
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Office of Epizootics
International Office of Vine and Wine
International Organization for Legal Metrology
International Rubber Study Group
International Seed Testing Association
International Sugar Organization
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
International Whaling Commission
International Wheat Council
Interparliamentary Union
North Atlantic Ice Patrol
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
World Tourism Organization

VI. Special Voluntary Programs

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program
Colombo Plan Staff College
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration
International Atomic Agency Technical Assistance Fund
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Specialized Agency)
OAS Special Cultural Fund
OAS Special Development Assistance Fund
OAS Special Multilateral Fund (Education and Science)
OAS Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)
PAHO Special Health Promotion Funds
United Nations Capital Development Fund
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Program
United Nations Educational and Training Program for South Africa
United Nations Environment Program
United Nations/Food and Agricultural Organization World Food Program
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Program
United Nations Institute for Namibia
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
United Nations Volunteers
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)
WHO Special Programs
WHO Voluntary Cooperation Program

African Development Bank

Headquarters: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

President: Wila D. Mung'omba.

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was formed in 1963 by 33 independent African countries to contribute, individually and jointly, to the economic and social progress of its regional members. In 1973, non-African countries joined with AFDB to establish the African Development Fund (AFDF) as the concessional lending affiliate of AFDB. The Fund loans only to the poorest African countries. Membership in the Bank was limited to 50 African nations until late 1982 when 24 nonregional countries began to join the institution.

The United States became a member of AFDF in 1976 by virtue of the African Development Fund Act (90 Stat. 591; 22 U.S.C. 290g note), and in February 1983 the United States became a member of AFDB by virtue of the African Development Bank Act (95 Stat. 741; 22 U.S.C. 290i note).

Asian Development Bank

Headquarters: 2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines

President: Masao Fujioka.

The Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank came into effect on August 22, 1966, when it was ratified by 15 governments. The Bank commenced operations on December 19, 1966. It now has a membership of 45 countries, 33 of which are from the Asian region. The United States became a member by virtue of the Asian Development Bank Act of March 16, 1966 (80 Stat. 71; 22 U.S.C. 285–285h).

The purpose of the Bank is to foster economic growth and contribute to the acceleration of economic development of the developing member countries in Asia, collectively and individually.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Headquarters: Rome, Italy.

Director General: Edouard Saouma (Lebanon).

Liaison Office for North America: Suite 300, 1001 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, DC 20437. Phones: 202–653–2400 (Director), 202–653–2402 (Public Information), 202–653–2398 (Administration), 202–653–2458 (Economics).

North American Representative: Roger A. Sorenson.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) officially came into being on October 16, 1945, with the signing of its constitution by the delegates of 44 member nations meeting in Quebec, Canada. By December 1983 its membership had increased to 156 nations. FAO derives its authority and funds from its member governments, but works closely with the United Nations, of which it is an autonomous specialized agency.

The purpose of the Organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, is "raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy."

Inter-American Defense Board

2600 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20441. Phone, 202–387–7860.

Chairman: Lt. Gen. Robert L. Schweitzer, USA.

The Inter-American Defense Board is a permanently constituted international organization, autonomous within the inter-American system, composed of army, navy, and air officers appointed by the governments of American Republics. Its constitutional sources are: Resolution XXXIX of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942; Resolution XXXIV of the Ninth International Conference of American States held in Bogotá, Colombia, in April 1948; and Resolution III of the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of

Foreign Affairs, held in Washington, DC, March–April 1951.

The Board studies and recommends to the governments of the American Republics measures necessary for close military collaboration in preparation for the collective self-defense of the American continents.

Inter-American Development Bank

Headquarters: 808 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20577. Phone, 202-634-8000.

President: Antonio Ortiz Mena.

The Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank came into effect in December 1959, when it was accepted by 19 Latin American Republics and the United States. The Bank commenced operations on October 1, 1960.

The United States became a member by virtue of the Inter-American Development Bank Act (73 Stat. 299; 22 U.S.C. 283). Trinidad and Tobago became a member in 1967, Barbados and Jamaica in 1969, Canada in 1972, Guyana in 1976, the Bahamas in 1977, and Suriname in 1980.

The Bank amended its Articles of Agreement on June 1, 1976, to enable the admission of nonregional countries. The countries of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia became members in 1976; Austria, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Finland, and Sweden in 1977; and Portugal in 1980.

The purpose of the Bank is to promote the economic and social development of the regional developing member countries, individually and collectively.

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration

Headquarters: Visiting address—17 Route des Morillon Grand Saconney, Geneva; mailing address—P.O. Box 100, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.

Director General: James L. Carlin.

Washington Office: Suite 711, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202-785-1909.

Washington Representative: Gretchen S. Brainerd.

New York Office: Suite 2122, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York, NY 10165. Phone, 212-599-0440.

Representative: Richard E. Scott.

California Office: 2173 Francisco Boulevard, Suite D, San Rafael, CA 94901. Phone, 415-459-8035.

Representative: James Gildea.

The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, was created in 1951 at a conference in Brussels sponsored by the Governments of the United States and Belgium.

ICM is a technical, nonpolitical organization which plans and operates refugee resettlement, national migration, and emergency relief programs at the request of its member governments and in cooperation with other international organizations.

ICM has three major objectives: the processing and movement of refugees to countries offering them permanent resettlement opportunities; the promotion of orderly migration to meet the specific needs of both emigration and immigration countries; and the transfer of technology through migration in order to promote the economic, educational, and social advancement of countries in the process of development, particularly in Latin America and Africa.

ICM has a membership of 31 governments; 15 other governments have observer status. Operational offices are located in 34 countries, including some nonmember countries in Southeast Asia.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Headquarters: Wagramerstrasse 5, Vienna, Austria.

Director General: Dr. Hans Blix (Sweden).

The Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from October 26, 1956, to January 24, 1957, was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and 79 other governments, ratified by the President of the United States on July 29, 1957, and entered into force the same day. As of 1983, 111 nations had become members of the IAEA.

The Agency seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity worldwide. It ensures, through the international safeguards system, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

For further information, contact the Office of Nuclear Technology and Safeguards, Bureau of Oceans, International and Scientific Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202–632–3310.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202–477–1234.

President: A.W. Clausen.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) officially came into existence on December 27, 1945, when the Articles of Agreement, formulated at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, NH, in July 1944, were signed in Washington, DC, by 28 governments. As of June 30, 1984, 146 countries were members of the Bank.

The purposes of the Bank are to assist in the reconstruction and development of its poor member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing finance for productive purposes primarily from funds raised by it in the world capital markets and its other resources; and to promote the long-range, balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of members, thereby assisting in raising productivity, the standard of living, and conditions of labor in their territories.

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) came into existence on September 24, 1960, as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Membership of IDA is open to all member countries of the Bank; and by June 30, 1984, 131 countries had become members. IDA's resources consist of subscriptions and supplementary resources in the form of general replenishments, mostly from its 33 more industrialized and developed members; special contributions by its richer members; and transfers from the net earnings of the World Bank.

The purposes of IDA are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the least developed areas of the world, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on concessionary terms, which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities.

International Civil Aviation Organization

1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, PQ Canada H3A 2R2. Phone, 514–285–8219

President of the Council: Dr. Assad Kotaite.
Secretary General: Yves Lambert.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations having a membership of 156 countries. It was created by the Convention on International Civil Aviation concluded at

Chicago in December 1944, and the permanent organization came into being formally in April 1947. The Convention was ratified by the President of the United States on August 6, 1946.

The purposes of ICAO are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster planning and development of international air transport, so as to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation; to encourage the design and operation of airplanes for peaceful purposes; and to meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient, and economical air transport.

For further information, contact the Aviation Programs and Policy Division, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202–632–9341.

This organization has no office in Washington, DC.

International Finance Corporation

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202–477–1234.

President: A.W. Clausen.
Executive Vice President: Sir William Ryrie.
Vice President: F. Javier Alejo.
Vice President: José E. Camacho.
Vice President: Makarand V. Dehejia.
Vice President: K. Georg Gabriel.
Vice President: Judhvir Parmar.
Vice President: Sven K. Riskaer.
Vice President: José M. Ruisanchez.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, was established in July 1956 to promote productive private enterprise in the developing countries. Membership is open to all countries that are members of the World Bank. All powers are vested in IFC's Board of Governors, with one Governor from each member country. Responsibility for conduct of IFC's general operations is vested in a Board of Directors made up of the 21 Executive Directors of the World Bank. The President of the World Bank is *ex officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. As of June 30, 1984, IFC had 125 member countries, vast amounts of subscribed capital and general reserves, and authority to borrow from the World Bank up to four times its unimpaired capital and surplus. Its capital is subscribed by its member countries.

The Corporation pursues its objective principally through direct investments in projects that either establish new businesses or expand, modify, or diversify existing businesses. It does this by providing finance of its own, either by loan or equity subscription or a combination of both, and by recruiting finance from other foreign and local sources.

International Monetary Fund

700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20431. Phone, 202–473–7000.

Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors: J. de Larosière.

The Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference signed at Bretton Woods, NH, on July 22, 1944, set forth the original Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. The Agreement became effective on December 27, 1945, when the President, authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (59 Stat. 512; 22 U.S.C. 286) accepted membership for the United States in the Fund, the Agreement having thus been accepted by countries having approximately 80 percent of the quotas. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors was held in March 1946, and the first meeting of the Executive Directors was held May 6, 1946.

On May 31, 1968, the Board of Governors approved a proposed amendment to the Articles of Agreement for the establishment of a facility based on Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in the Fund and for modification of certain rule and practices of the Fund. The amendment became effective on July 28, 1969, and the Special Drawing Account became operative on August 6, 1969. The United States acceptance of the amendment and participation in the Special Drawing Account were authorized by the Special Drawing Rights Act (82 Stat. 188; 22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.).

On April 30, 1976, the Board of Governors approved a proposed second amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which entered into force on April 1, 1978. United States acceptance of this amendment was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments (90 Stat. 2660). Under this amendment the two separate departments, formerly called accounts, that were established under the first amendment are continued: a General Department through which the Fund carries on its operations and transactions in currencies and gold, as in the past, and a Special Drawing Rights Department for functions related to SDRs, which serve as a supplement to gold and foreign exchange as a component of the international reserves of participant countries. The second amendment introduces new and flexible provisions dealing with exchange arrangements, including provision for Fund surveillance over the exchange rate policies of members, and changes in the characteristics and uses of the SDR intended to enhance its status.

The purposes of the Fund are: to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems; to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade; to promote exchange stability; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments for current transactions between members; and to give confidence to members by making the Fund's resources temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards.

In accordance with these purposes, the Fund seeks to shorten the duration and lessen the degree of imbalance in the international balances of payments of members.

For further information, contact the Chief Information Officer, External Relations Department, International Monetary Fund, 700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20431. Phone, 202-473-7066.

International Telecommunication Union

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Secretary General: Richard E. Butler.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a specialized agency of the United Nations with 160 members, originated from the International Telegraph Union established in 1865 and the International Radio-Telegraph Union established in 1906. The present International Telecommunication Union resulted from a merger in 1932 into one convention of provisions pertaining to radio, telegraph, and telephone.

The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the most efficient and economical systems of telecommunications possible throughout the world through recommended standards and minimum regulations governing the international use of telegraph, telephone, and radio services, and through technical and scientific studies designed to improve the means of communication.

For further information, call (4122) 99-51-11 in Geneva, Switzerland. Information also may be obtained from the Office of International Communications Policy (phone, 202-632-3405) or the Bureau of International Organization Affairs (phone, 202-632-1546), Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

This organization has no office in Washington, DC.

Organization of American States

General Secretariat: Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-789-3000.

Secretary General: João Clemente Baena Soares.

Assistant Secretary General: Val T. McComie.

Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs: Julio César Gil.

Executive Secretary for Education, Science, and Culture: Enrique Martin del Campo.

Assistant Secretary for Management: Earl J. Roueche.

Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs: Hugo Caminos.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional intergovernmental organization whose primary purposes are to preserve peace and security and to promote, by cooperative action, the integral development of the member states. Organized in its present form in 1948, its roots date from 1890, making it the oldest multipurpose international organization in the world.

The OAS member states are Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Commonwealth of Dominica, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The present Government of Cuba is excluded from participation by a decision of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in 1962. Seventeen nonmember countries are Permanent Observers.

The principal organs of the OAS are the General Assembly, which is normally composed of the foreign ministers of the member states and meets at least once a year to decide the general action and policy of the Organization; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which meets on call to consider urgent matters of common interest or threats to the peace and security of the hemisphere; the Permanent Council, which meets twice a month at OAS headquarters; the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council For Education, Science, and Culture, which meet once a year.

For further information, contact the Director, Department of Public Information, Organization of American States, Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-789-3760.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Headquarters: 2 rue Andre-Pascal 75775 Paris CE DEX 16, France. Phone, 524.82.00.

Secretary General: Jean-Claude Paye.

Washington Center: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006-4582. Phone, 202-724-1857.

Head: Hendrikus D. De Vroom.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an international intergovernmental organization, successor to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation created in 1948 to implement the Marshall plan for European recovery. The constituent Convention of OECD was signed by 18 European countries, Canada, and the United States on December 14, 1960, and was ratified by the required number of national parliaments by September 30, 1961. Since that date Japan, Finland, Australia, and New Zealand have become full members of the Organization, bringing the total of member countries to 24. Yugoslavia participates in certain OECD activities.

The Convention specifies that the Organization shall promote policies designed to:

Achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;

Contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as nonmember countries in the process of economic development; and

Contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

An OECD publications sales office and library are part of the Washington Center.

Pan American Health Organization

Executive Organ: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 Twenty-third Street NW., Washington, DC 20037. Phone, 202-861-3200.

Director: Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo.

The International Sanitary Bureau, created in 1902, became the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in 1923. In 1947 it became the executive organ of the Pan American Sanitary Organization. The name of the Organization was changed to Pan American Health Organization by the Pan American Sanitary Conference in 1958. Since 1949 the Organization has served as Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization.

The purposes of the Pan American Health Organization are to promote and coordinate efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life, and promote the physical and mental health of the people.

Pan American Sanitary Bureau The functions and duties of the Bureau are determined by the Pan American Sanitary Code (1924), ratified by the governments of the 21 American Republics, and by the Constitution of the Organization (1947). The Bureau is the central coordinating agency for international health activities in the Americas. Programs encompass technical collaboration with member governments in the field of public health. In a consultative capacity, it serves the national health authorities of the American Republics.

South Pacific Commission

Secretariat, B.P.D-5 Noumea, New Caledonia.

Secretary General: Francis Bugotu.

United States Liaison: Department of State, Office of Pacific Islands Affairs, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-3546.

The Department of State provides guidance and support for United States participation in the South Pacific Commission (SPC), such participation being authorized by the agreement establishing the SPC on February 6, 1947 (2 UST 1787; TIAS 2317), known as the Canberra Agreement, and the act approved January 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 15; 22 U.S.C. 280). SPC is composed of the following governments and territorial administrations: American Samoa, Australia, the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Pitcairn Islands, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, the United Kingdom, the United States, Vanuatu , Wallis and Futuna, and Western Samoa. The United States is represented at SPC meetings by the Agency for International Development's Regional Development Office, U.S. Embassy, Suva, Fiji, and by the appropriate experts from U.S. Government agencies.

The purpose of SPC is to serve the participating governments and administrations as a consultative and advisory body on matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories within SPC's area and the welfare and advancement of their peoples.

United Nations

United Nations, New York, NY 10017. Phone, 212-754-1234.

Secretary-General: Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru).

United Nations Office at Geneva: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Director-General: Erik Suy (Belgium).

Washington, DC, Office: U.N. Information Centre, 1889 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-289-8670.

Director: Phyllis Kaminsky (United States).

The United Nations is an international organization which was set up in accordance with the Charter [1] drafted by governments represented at the Conference on International Organization meeting at San Francisco. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, and came into force on October 24, 1945, when the required number of ratifications and accessions had been made by the signatories. Amendments increasing membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council came into effect on August 31, 1965.

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[1] Charter of the United Nations, together with the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Department of State Publication No. 2353, International Organization and Conference Series III, 21) June 26, 1945. Available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (87 pages).

The United Nations now consists of 159 member states of which 51 are founding members.

Purpose The purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter are: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Organization

The principal organs of the United Nations are:

General Assembly All states that are members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly. Its functions are to consider and discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter of the United Nations and to make recommendations to the members of the United Nations and other organs. It approves the budget of the organization, the expenses of which are borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security, may initiate studies, and may receive and consider reports from other organs of the United Nations. Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950, if the Security Council fails to act on an apparent threat to the peace breach of the peace, or act of aggression, because of lack of unanimity of its five permanent members, the Assembly itself may take up the matter within 24 hours—in emergency special session—and recommend collective measures, including, in case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly has held to date 39 regular sessions, 12 special sessions, and 9 emergency special sessions. It normally meets in regular annual session in September.

Security Council The Security Council consists of 15 members of which 5—the People's Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—are permanent members and are elected each year. The 10 nonpermanent members are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. The primary responsibility of the Security Council is to act on behalf of the members of the United Nations in maintenance of international peace and security. Measures that may be employed by the Security Council are outlined in the Charter.

The Security Council, together with the General Assembly, also elects the judges of the International Court of Justice and makes a recommendation to the General Assembly on the appointment of the Secretary General of the organization.

The Security Council first met in London on January 17, 1946, and is so organized as to be able to function continuously.

Economic and Social Council This organ is responsible, under the authority of the General Assembly, for the economic and social programs of the United Nations. Its functions include making or initiating studies, reports, and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; calling international conferences and preparing draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence; negotiating agreements with the specialized agencies and defining their relationship with the United Nations; coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies; and consulting with nongovernmental organizations concerned with matters within its competence. The Council consists of 54 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms; 18 are elected each year.

The Council usually holds two regular sessions a year. It has also held a number of special sessions.

Trusteeship Council The Trusteeship Council was initially established to consist of any member states which administer trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories, and enough other nonadministering countries elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms to ensure that membership would be equally divided between administering and nonadministering members. At present, the participating members of the Council are the United Kingdom, China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States.

Of the original 11 trust territories, all except the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which is administered by the United States, has attained the goals of the trusteeship system, either as independent states or as parts of such states.

The Council functions under authority of the General Assembly. It considers reports from the member administering the Trust Territory, examines petitions from inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and provides for periodic inspection visits to the Trust Territory. The Council has held 51 regular sessions and a number of special sessions; it now holds one regular session a year.

International Court of Justice The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It has its seat at The Hague, the Netherlands. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court. Nonmembers of the United Nations may become parties to the Statute of the Court on conditions prescribed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

The Court consists of 15 judges known as "members" of the Court. They are elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently; they may be reelected.

Secretariat The Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General and "such staff as the Organization may require." The Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He acts in that capacity for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General "may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

Universal Postal Union

International Bureau, Weltpostrasse 4, 3000
Bern 15, Switzerland.

Director General, International Bureau: Mohamed Ibrahim Sobhi.

The Universal Postal Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose 168 members comprise practically every country of the world, including various territories and possessions. The Union was created by a postal convention signed at Bern in 1874, the latest revision of this convention having been made at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1979.

The purpose of the Universal Postal Union has been to establish "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence" among the peoples of the various countries of the world, to assure the organization and improvement of the various postal services, and to encourage the development of international cooperation in this field.

For further information, contact the Assistant Postmaster General, International Postal Affairs Department, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, DC

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20260-6500, or the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

This organization has no office in Washington, DC.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland.

Director General: Dr. Halfdan T. Mahler.

Regional Office for the Americas: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 Twenty-third Street NW., Washington, DC 20037. Phone, 202-861-3200.

The International Health Conference, convened by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York in 1946, drafted the Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) and also established an 18-member Interim Commission which functioned until WHO officially came into being on April 7, 1948. The United States became a member on June 21, 1948, by joint resolution of Congress. There are now 160 member states, 2 nonmember states, and 2 associate members.

The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health—physical, mental, and social. The Organization recognizes health as fundamental to the attainment of peace and security, dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states.

World Meteorological Organization

Secretariat: Case postale No. 5, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Secretary General: G.O.P. Obasi.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, has a membership of 158 countries and territories. Its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), was organized in 1878. In April 1951, the functions and assets of IMO were transferred to WMO in accordance with a Convention adopted in Washington in 1947.

The purposes of the WMO are: to facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological and hydrological observations or other geophysical observations and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centers charged with the provision of meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, hydrology, agriculture, and other human activities; and to encourage research and training in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

For further information, contact the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Rockville, MD 20852.

This organization has no office in Washington, DC.

Selected Bilateral Organizations

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada

Room 150, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-632-8058.

United States Section:

Commissioner: Frank A. Whetstone.
Engineer to the Commission: Clyde R. Moore.

Canadian Section:

Commissioner: A.C. McEwen.

The International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, created under provisions of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain of April 21, 1906, April 11, 1908, and February 24, 1925, consists of a United States Commissioner, a Canadian Commissioner, and their assistants.

The purpose of the Commission is to define, mark, and maintain the demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

United States Section: Executive Center, 4110 Rio Bravo, El Paso, TX 79902. Phone, 915-541-7300.

Commissioner: Joseph F. Friedkin.

Mexican Section: El Chamizal, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Commissioner: Joaquin Bustamante Redondo.

The International Boundary Commission was created pursuant to the Treaty of March 1, 1889, and its jurisdiction was extended by subsequent treaties. It was reconstituted as the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, by the Water Treaty of 1944 with expanded responsibilities, and functions under the policy direction of the Department of State and the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations. The United States Section, a Federal agency, also operates under various congressional acts.

The Commission, consisting of the United States Section and the Mexican Section, is charged with implementing the provisions of existing treaties dealing with boundary and water matters affecting the two countries, to include preservation of the international boundary; distribution between the two countries of the waters of the boundary rivers; control of floods on the boundary rivers; their regulation by joint storage works to enable utilization of the waters in the two countries; improvement of the quality of waters of the boundary rivers; sanitation measures; and the use of waters in the boundary section of the Rio Grande to jointly develop hydroelectric power.

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

United States Section: 2001 S Street NW., Washington, DC 20440. Phone, 202-673-6222.

Chairman: Robert C. McEwen.
Commissioner: L. Keith Bulen.
Commissioner: Donald L. Totten.
Secretary: David A. LaRoche.
Legal Adviser: James G. Chandler.
Public Affairs Director: Sally J. Spiers.

Canadian Section: 100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5M1. Phone, 613-995-2984.

Chairman: P. André Bissonnette.
Commissioner: E. Richmond Olson.

Commissioner: (Vacancy).
Secretary: D.G. Chance.

Regional Office: 100 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, ON N9A 6T3. Phone, 519-256-7821 or 313-226-2170.

Director: Richard Thomas.

The International Joint Commission was organized in 1911 pursuant to the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain.

The purpose of the Commission is to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters; to settle questions between the United States and Canada involving rights, obligations, or interests of either along the common frontier; and to make provisions for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions which may arise. The Regional Office monitors, evaluates, and encourages compliance with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of November 22, 1978.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

United States Section: Room 1108B, 1300 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209. Phone, 202-694-5310/5607.

Chairman and U.S. Marine Corps Member: Maj. Gen. G.A. Corliss, USMC.

Mexican Section: Mexican Embassy Annex, 2829 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20009. Phone, 202-234-5492.

Chairman and Army-Air Member: Maj. Gen. Joel Martinez Montero.

The Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission was established on February 27, 1942, by the Presidents of Mexico and of the United States, to study problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, to consider broad plans for the defense of Mexico and areas adjacent to the United States, and to propose to the respective governments measures that, in its opinion, should be adopted.

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada

5227 Department of State Building, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 202-632-3135.

United States Section:

Chairman: (Vacancy)
Secretary: Sam Fromowitz (Department of State).

Canadian Section:

Chairman: Allan Lawrence
Secretary: Paul Barton (Department of External Affairs).

The Permanent Joint Board on Defense was set up by the United States and Canada in pursuance of a joint announcement of the President and the Prime Minister, dated August 17, 1940, at Ogdensburg, NY, for the purpose of carrying out studies relating to sea, land, and air problems, including personnel and materiel, and to consider, in the broad sense, the defense of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A: Executive Agencies and Functions of the Federal Government Abolished, Transferred, Terminated, or Changed in Name Subsequent to March 4, 1933

Abaca Production and Sale Functions of the President under the Abaca Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 435; 50 U.S.C. 541 et seq.) delegated to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transferred to General Services Administration by EO 10539 of June 22, 1954. By directive from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, abaca production was terminated and program liquidated in fiscal year 1960.

Active Corps of Executives (ACE) Established within ACTION by Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 404; 42 U.S.C. 5032), approved Oct. 1, 1973, to provide an opportunity for active businessmen and professionals to assist persons already in, or seeking to enter, business enterprises and to carry out management and financial counseling activities. Program transferred to Small Business Administration (*see* text) by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975, effective July 15, 1975.

Acts of Congress and Joint Resolutions, Transfer of Functions Concerning *See* Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Adjustment Assistance Coordinating Committee Established by the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2040; 19 U.S.C. 2392) to coordinate adjustment assistance policies, studies, and programs of various agencies and to promote adjustment assistance benefits. Inactive since 1981.

Administration on Aging Established by the Secretary of HEW on Oct. 1, 1965, to carry out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 218; 42 U.S.C. 3001 note). Reassigned to the Social and Rehabilitation Service (*see* appendix A) by Department reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Transferred to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development (*see* text) by Secretary's Order of June 15, 1973.

Administrative Committee of the Federal Register *See* National Archives Establishment, appendix A.

Administrator of Export Control Control of exports was instituted pursuant to provisions of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714; 50 U.S.C. App. 701). Proc. 2413 of July 2, 1940, vested administration of the provisions of section 6 in Administrator of Export Control, to function under rules and regulations prescribed by the President. EO 8900 of Sept. 15, 1941 (amended order establishing Economic Defense Board (EO 8839 of July 30, 1941)), transferred to the Board powers and functions formerly vested in Administrator of Export Control, whose duties included control of exports of materials and commodities designated as essential to defense which cannot be exported except under license, and requisition of commodities export of which has been denied. These functions continued in an Office of Export Control under Executive Director of Economic Defense Board. Name later changed to Board of Economic Warfare by EO 8982 of Dec. 17, 1941. (*See* Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.)

Adviser on Consumers' Problems EO 7120 of July 30, 1935, recreated the office and transferred Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration to Consumers' Division of same organization in order to reorganize consumers' agencies within National Emergency Council and NRA. EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, terminated NRA and transferred Consumers' Division to Department of Labor. (*See* Consumers' Agencies, appendix A.)

Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability Established by President's letter to Congress of June 1, 1953, to keep the President closely informed about the state of the national economy and various measures necessary to aid in maintaining a stable prosperity. Superseded by the National Advisory Board on Economic Policy by direction of the President on Mar. 12, 1961. On Aug. 21, 1962, the President established the Cabinet Committee on Economic Growth to succeed the National Advisory Board on Economic Policy.

Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense *See* Council of National Defense, appendix A.

Advisory Committee on the Arts Established under authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527; 22 U.S.C. 2456), approved Sept. 21, 1961, to advise and assist in the conduct of programs in the field of international educational exchange. Terminated in July 1973 pursuant to act of Oct. 6, 1972. Formally abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978, pursuant to EO 12048 of Mar. 27, 1978.

Advisory Committee on Federal Public Works Established Oct. 5, 1955, pursuant to request of the President, to evaluate physical facilities needed to supply reasonable demands of a growing economy and to coordinate Federal public works planning. Abolished by direction of the President on Mar. 12, 1961, and functions assigned to Director, Bureau of the Budget (*see* appendix A).

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid Established by the President on May 14, 1946. Transferred from Department of State to Director for Mutual Security and later to Director of the Foreign Operations Administration (*see* appendix A) by Presidential letter dated June 1, 1953.

Advisory Committee on Weather Control Established by act of Aug. 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559; 15 U.S.C. 311 note), to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control to determine extent to which the United States should experiment with, engage in, or regulate pertinent activities. Act of Aug. 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 426), provided for its termination by Dec. 31, 1957.

Advisory Council (NRA) Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid National Recovery Administration. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936. By same order functions and duties of Advisory Council ordered terminated not later than Apr. 1, 1936. On Mar. 21, 1936, EO 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, effective Apr. 1, 1936.

Advisory Council on Economic Security Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934, to assist Committee on Economic Security in developing program for unemployment insurance, old-age security, and adequate health care. Terminated when the President signed Social Security Act on Aug. 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620; 5 U.S.C. 133).

Advisory Unit on War and Post War Adjustment Policies The President on Oct. 15, 1943, directed there be set up in Office of War Mobilization a unit to deal with war and postwar adjustment problems and to develop unified programs and policies for various Government agencies concerned. On Nov. 6, 1943, this unit was established. On Feb. 15, 1944, a report was submitted on War and Post War Adjustment Policies. On May 12, 1944, the Unit Director and Assistant Director submitted a letter to Director of War Mobilization ending their work.

Aeronautical Board Organized in 1916 by agreement of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy. Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Letter of Secretary of Defense, dated July 27, 1948, to Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Munitions Board, Research and Development Board, and Aeronautical Board directed that Aeronautical Board be dissolved and functions be transferred to Munitions Board (*see* appendix A) and Research and Development Board (*see* appendix A), effective Aug. 1, 1948. Military order of July 5, 1939, revoked by military order of Oct. 18, 1948.

Aeronautics Branch (Commerce) Established to carry out provisions of Air Commerce Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 568; 49 U.S.C. 171). Administrative order of Secretary of Commerce dated July 1, 1934, changed name to Bureau of Air Commerce (*see* appendix A).

Agency for International Development (State) Transferred from State

Department to U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979. IDCA Delegation of Authority No. 1 of Oct. 1, 1979, continues AID as an agency within IDCA.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration Established pursuant to Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). Consolidated into Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration as Agricultural Adjustment Agency of Department of Agriculture by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Grouped with other agencies to form Food Production Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Transferred to War Food Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. War Food Administration terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Functions of Agricultural Adjustment Agency consolidated into Production and Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945.

Agricultural Adjustment Agency *See* Agricultural Adjustment Administration, above.

Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration Established pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, to consolidate under one administrator the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Sugar Agency, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and Soil Conservation Service. Consolidated into Food Production Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942 (*see* War Food Administration, appendix A).

Agricultural Conservation Program Service Established by Secretary of Agriculture on Jan. 21, 1953, from a part of the Production and Marketing Administration, to administer the National Agricultural Conservation Program and related conservation functions. Merged with Commodity Stabilization Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1446, supp. 2, dated Apr. 19, 1961, effective Apr. 24, 1961.

Agricultural Marketing Administration Established as an overall marketing agency by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, consolidating Surplus Marketing Administration, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Commodity Exchange Administration (*see* appendix A). Functions included lend-lease purchases, market expansion programs, market stabilization programs, marketing services, and marketing regulations. Secretary's memorandum of Feb. 28, 1942, transferred Division of Consumers' Counsel (*see* appendix A) to Agricultural Marketing Administration. Consolidated into Food Distribution Administration within Department of Agriculture by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943.

Agricultural Marketing Service Established by Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1940 (53 Stat. 939). Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) of the Department of Agriculture by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Name changed to Consumer and Marketing Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1567, supp. 1, of Feb. 8, 1965.

Agricultural Research Administration Established by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, to consolidate most of the physical, biological, chemical, and engineering research activities in Department of Agriculture. Superseded by Agricultural Research Service (*see* paragraph below).

Agricultural Research Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953, to provide knowledge and technology for farmers to produce efficiently, conserve the environment, and meet the food and fiber needs of the American people. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration by Secretary's Order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as Agricultural Research Service (*see* text) by Secretarial order of June 16, 1981.

Agricultural Statistics Division (Agricultural Marketing Service) Transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics (*see* appendix A) by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Air Coordinating Committee Established by interdepartmental memorandum on Mar. 27, 1945; formerly established by EO 9781 of Sept. 19, 1946, to provide for fullest development and coordination of aviation policies and activities of Federal agencies. Terminated by EO 10883 of Aug. 11, 1960, effective Oct. 11, 1960, and functions transferred for liquidation to Federal Aviation Agency (*see* appendix A).

Air Force Management Engineering Agency Established in 1975 as a separate operating unit of the Air Force. Became subordinate unit in 1978 of the Air Force Military Personnel Center, whose name was changed to Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center (*see* appendix A *and* text) in 1978. Reestablished as a separate operating unit of the Air Force, effective Mar. 1, 1985, by secretarial order.

Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center Certain functions transferred upon activation of the Air Force Management Engineering Agency (AFMEA) (*see* appendix A *and* text), which became a separate operating unit from the Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center in April 1985, by general order of the chief of staff.

Air Force Medical Service Center Name changed to Air Force Office of Medical Support (*see* text) by program action directive 85-1 of Mar. 6, 1985, approved by the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, effective July 1, 1985.

Air Safety Board (Civil Aeronautics Authority) Established by title VII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 39 U.S.C. 481, 488, 46 U.S.C. 891y, 49 U.S.C. 401-681, 50 U.S.C. 151). Section 7 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940 abolished offices of members of Air Safety Board, and functions of Board transferred to Civil Aeronautics Board, effective June 30, 1940. (*See* Civil Aeronautics Authority, appendix A.)

Airways Modernization Board Established by act of Aug. 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 349; 49 U.S.C. 1211), to develop and select procedures, facilities, and devices required for safe aviation, and to promote maximum coordination of air traffic control and air defense systems. Transferred to Federal Aviation Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 10786 of Nov. 1, 1958, pursuant to act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 810).

Alaska, Mail Carriage Functions (Transportation) Functions of the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the determination of rates for the carriage of mail between any two points, both of which are in the State of Alaska, are transferred to the United States Postal Service by sec. 3(e) of act of Oct. 4, 1984 (98 Stat. 1704), effective Jan. 1, 1989.

Alaska Communication System Responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Alaska Communication System and authority vested in the Secretary of the Army by act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat. 206; 48 U.S.C. 310), transferred from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Air Force by Secretary of Defense reorganization order approved May 24, 1962, effective July 1, 1962.

Alaska Engineering Commission *See* Alaska Railroad, The, appendix A.

Alaska Game Commission Established by section 4 of act of Jan. 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 740, 57 Stat. 303; 48 U.S.C. 208), to recommend to Secretary of the Interior regulations to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska and to issue regulations relating to guides, poisons, trapping and hunting licenses, and fur management areas. Expired on Dec. 31, 1959, pursuant to terms of Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339; 48 U.S.C. 21, note preceding).

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission Established by act approved Aug. 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888, as amended; 48 U.S.C. 338), to investigate and report upon both the engineering and economic factors involved in possible rail and highway connections between Alaska and the United States. Terminated June 30, 1961, under terms of the act.

Alaska Power Administration Established by Secretary of the Interior in 1967 to carry out functions relating to development and utilization of water, power, and related resources and to operation, maintenance, and power marketing for Federal hydroelectric projects in Alaska. Transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Alaska Public Works Public works programs under act approved Aug. 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 627; 48 U.S.C. 486), transferred from General Services Administrator to Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Alaska Railroad, The The Alaska Railroad was built pursuant to the Act of Mar. 12, 1914 (38 Stat. 305), which created the Alaska Engineering Commission. EO 2129 of Jan. 26, 1915, placed this Commission under the Secretary of the Interior. EO 3861 of June 8, 1923, changed the Commission's name to The Alaska Railroad. EO 11107 of Apr. 25, 1963, canceled EO 3861, retained the Secretary of the Interior's authority to operate the Railroad, and gave to the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority to regulate the Railroad's tariffs. The Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 941; 49 U.S.C. app. 1655(i)), transferred authority to operate the Railroad to the Secretary of Transportation (*see* Federal Railroad Administration, text), effective Apr. 1, 1967. Railroad purchased by State of Alaska and all ownership and operating authority transferred to Alaska, effective Jan. 5, 1985.

Alaska Road Commission Established as Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska in the War Department by act of Jan. 27, 1905 (33 Stat. 616; 48 U.S.C. 321), to construct, repair, and maintain roads, landing fields, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails in Alaska. Powers and duties of Board transferred to Department of the Interior by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 446; 48 U.S.C. 321a), and delegated to Alaska Road Commission. Functions transferred to Department of Commerce by act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 377; 23 U.S.C. 156). Terminated by act of June 25, 1959 (73 Stat. 145; 23 U.S.C. 103 note).

Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center (Air Force) Name changed to Headquarters USAF Historical Research Center (*see* text) by special order of Secretary of Defense dated Dec. 16, 1983.

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission Established by act of Aug. 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 746), as amended, to prepare plans and a program for commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. Terminated Apr. 30, 1958.

Alien Property Custodian Appointed by the President on Oct. 22, 1917, under authority of Trading With the Enemy Act (40 Stat. 415; 50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.) to receive, administer, and account for money and property in the United States belonging to an enemy or ally of an enemy. Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice under supervision of Attorney General by EO 6694 of May 1, 1934, effective July 1, 1934. By EO 8136 of May 15, 1939, all powers vested in the President by Trading With the Enemy Act were delegated to Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General in charge of Claims Division, Department of Justice. All authority, rights, privileges, powers, and functions vested in Attorney General pursuant to EO 6694 and 8136 transferred by EO 9142 of Apr. 21, 1942, to Office of Alien Property Custodian (*see* appendix A) provided for by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942.

Alien Property Division (Justice) Established to perform functions of Office of Alien Property Custodian transferred to Department of Justice by EO 6694 of May 1, 1934. Functions, property, and personnel transferred to Office of Alien Property Custodian (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9142 of Apr. 21, 1942.

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas Established by approval of the President on June 23, 1943, announced by Secretary of State on Aug. 20, 1943. Functioned in conjunction with other Government agencies and various museums, universities, and scholars for conservation of works of art and monuments in war areas. Activities assumed by Department of State as announced by that Department on Aug. 16, 1946.

American Indian Policy Review Commission Established by act of Jan. 2, 1975 (88 Stat. 1910; 25 U.S.C. 174 note), to determine the nature and extent of necessary revisions in the formulation of polices and programs for the benefit of Indians. Terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act.

American Mexican Claims Commission Established pursuant to act approved Dec. 18, 1942, as amended (56 Stat. 1058, 59 Stat. 49; 22 U.S.C. 661–672), to adjudicate claims on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico from 1868 to 1940, relating to expropriation of lands and mines, confiscation or destruction of personal property, injuries to individuals, and miscellaneous cases of alleged denial of justice. Terminated Apr. 4, 1947, pursuant to act of Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 59).

American Printing House for the Blind, Inc. Established in 1858. Privately owned and operated at Louisville, KY. Receives annual appropriations from U.S. Government (*see* Department of Education, Federally Aided Corporations, text). All functions formerly held by Secretary of the Treasury, except function relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred from Treasury to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 2, section 201(b), effective July 1, 1939. Functions performed by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to Department of Education (*see* text).

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration Established by act of Dec. 11, 1973 (87 Stat. 697), to replace American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (*see* below) and to prepare an overall program for commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. Terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act. Certain continuing Bicentennial functions transferred to Secretary of the Interior by EO 12001 of June 29, 1977.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Established by act of July 4, 1966 (80 Stat. 259), to prepare an overall program for commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. Abolished by act of Dec. 11, 1973 (87 Stat. 704), which created the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (*see* above).

Annual Assay Commission Established by act of Feb. 12, 1873 (Revised Statute sec. 3647; 17 Stat. 432), to ensure conformity in U.S. coins as to fineness and weight. Terminated and functions transferred to Secretary of the Treasury (*see* text) by an act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98; 31 U.S.C. 363).

Apprenticeship Section, Division of Labor Standards (Labor) Transferred to Federal Security Agency by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, where it functioned as Apprentice Training Service. Its organizational entity preserved by section 6 of the order. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training. Returned to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. (*See* Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, text.)

Archive of Folksong (Library of Congress) Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of the Deputy Librarian, effective Sept. 21, 1981 (*see* text).

Area Redevelopment Administration Established May 8, 1961, by Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Area Redevelopment Act (75 Stat. 47; 42 U.S.C. 2501) and Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Terminated Aug. 31, 1965, pursuant to terms of the act, as amended (79 Stat. 195; 42 U.S.C. 2525). Functions, personnel, and property transferred to Economic Development Administration in Department of Commerce (*see* text) by Department Order 4-A, effective Sept. 1, 1965.

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission Established by act of Mar. 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440; 24 U.S.C. 291-295), to report annually to Congress, through the President of the United States, on memorials to be erected and bodies of certain deceased members of Armed Forces to be entombed during next ensuing year within Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. Abolished by act approved Sept. 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 739), and functions transferred to Secretary of Defense.

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission Established by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 885; D.C. Code (1951 ed.) 8-158), to report to Congress a suitable design for a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from the city of Washington to the Arlington estate. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A).

Armed Forces Medical Library Originally founded in 1836 as Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Army, and later known as Army Medical Library, it was given title of Armed Forces Medical Library in 1952. The National Library of Medicine Act, approved Aug. 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 960; 42 U.S.C. 275), established the National Library of Medicine in Public Health Service (*see* appendix A) and transferred to it all civilian personnel, property, and funds of Armed Forces Medical Library.

Armed Services Renegotiation Board Established by directive of Secretary of Defense on July 19, 1948, to conduct contract renegotiation with contractors and subcontractors assigned. Board abolished by letter of Secretary of Defense dated Jan. 18, 1952, and functions transferred to Renogotiation Board (*see* appendix A).

Army, Department of the Functions, powers, and duties relating generally to water vessel anchorages, draw-bridge operating regulations, obstructive bridges, tolls, pollution of the sea by oil, and location and clearance of bridges and causeways in navigable waters of the U.S. transferred to Secretary of Transportation by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Army and Navy Staff College Established Apr. 23, 1943, and operated under Joint Chiefs of Staff. Wartime mission was to train specially selected Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers for command and staff duties in point operations. Redesignated National War College (*see* text), effective July 1, 1946.

Army Specialist Corps Established in War Department by EO 9078 of Feb. 26, 1942, to marshal outstanding scientific, technical, labor, and business skills directly into the Army in positions where it was not necessary to employ military personnel. Abolished as a separate organization by Secretary of War on Oct. 31, 1942, and functions merged into a central Officer Procurement Service.

Ash Council *See* President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, appendix A.

Assistance Payments Administration (HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967, to administer assistance programs of certain State grants, Work Incentive Program, and for U.S. citizens returning from abroad and refugees. Transferred by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262), from Social and Rehabilitation Service (*see* appendix A) to Social Security Administration (*see* text).

Assistant Secretary for Labor-Management Relations (Labor) Delegations of authority for the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 829; 29 U.S.C. 1001 note) under Secretary's Order 9–77, dated Sept. 14, 1977, terminated by Secretary's Order 1–84, dated Jan. 20, 1984. Certain authorities amended and title changed to Deputy Under Secretary for Labor Management Relations and Cooperative Programs by Secretary's Order 3–84, dated May 3, 1984.

Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission Established by act of Sept. 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 990), as amended, to provide for an investigation and study to determine the feasibility of, the costs of, the most suitable site for, and the best means of constructing a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Terminated Dec. 1, 1970, pursuant to law creating it.

Atomic Energy Commission Established by Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755), as amended by Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 919; 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), as amended, to provide by national policy that the development, use, and control of atomic energy be directed to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare and common defense and security, to promote world peace, increase the standard of living, and to strengthen free competition in private enterprise. Abolished by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, approved Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1237; 42 U.S.C. 5814). Functions transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration (*see* appendix A) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (*see* text).

Automated Data Telecommunications Service (GSA) Name changed to Office of Information Resources Management (*see* text) by GSA order of Aug. 17, 1982.

Beltsville Research Center Established to operate with other agencies of Department of Agriculture under Agricultural Research Administrator. Consolidated with other agencies of Department of Agriculture into Agricultural Research Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. (Now Agricultural Research Center in Agricultural Research Service, *see* appendix A).

Bituminous Coal Division (Interior) Established July 1, 1939, by Secretary's Order 1394 of June 16, 1939 (amended by Order 1399, of July 5, 1939), pursuant to Reorg. Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 562; 5 U.S.C. 133t) and Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Administered, under supervision and direction of Secretary of the Interior, functions vested in National Bituminous Coal Commission by Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 U.S.C. 828–851), which provided for stabilization of bituminous coal industry. This act by its terms was limited in operation to a period of 4 years from date of its enactment. Act extended to Aug. 24, 1943, on which date it expired.

The Bituminous Coal Division established minimum prices for bituminous coal; enforced compliance with established minimum prices and fair marketing rules prescribed by act; during wartime performed services for Solid Fuels Administration for War, Office of Price Administration, Navy Department, War Department (*see* appendix A), and other war agencies.

Bituminous Coal Labor Board Established by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140, 991; 15 U.S.C. 801–827), to mediate disputes between employees and employers in bituminous coal industry. Abolished as result of Supreme Court decision, May 18, 1936, in the case of *Carter* v. *Carter Coal Company et al.*

Blockade and Supply Division (State) Established by departmental order of Aug. 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to blockade and supply. Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which Blockade and Supply Division was a part, abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A).

Board of Economic Operations (State) Established by departmental order of Oct. 7, 1941, to coordinate work of Department offices engaged in war-related economic work. Abolished by departmental order of June 24, 1943, and functions transferred to Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (*see* appendix A).

Board of Economic Warfare Established as Economic Defense Board by EO 8839 of July 30, 1941, to develop and coordinate policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of national defense. Name changed to Board of Economic Warfare by EO 8982 of Dec. 17, 1941. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, established Office of Economic Warfare within Office for Emergency Management, and the Director assumed functions, powers, and duties of Board of Economic Warfare which was terminated by same order. EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, consolidated Office of Economic Warfare into Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A), established by same order.

Board of Indian Commissioners Established by section 2039, Revised Statutes, to investigate ability of Indian reclamation projects to pay water-right charges without undue burdens on users. Abolished by EO 6145 of May 25, 1933.

Board of Inquiry for the Cotton Textile Industry Established by EO 6840 of Sept. 5, 1934, to make a report, not later than Oct. 1, 1934, through Secretary of Labor to the President, and to terminate upon completion of duties. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934.

Board of Investigation and Research (Transportation) Established by title III, part I, of Transportation Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 952; 49 U.S.C. ch. 1 note) to make investigations of transportation problems and to report its conclusions and recommendations as to national transportation policy to the President and to Congress. Proc. 2559 of June 26, 1942, extended life of Board to Sept. 18, 1944, on which date it terminated.

Board of Navy Commissioners Established by act of Feb. 7, 1815 (3 Stat. 202), to discharge all ministerial duties of the office of the Secretary of the Navy relative to procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of war vessels. Abolished by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5132), which reorganized the Department of the Navy (*see* text).

Board of Parole (Justice) Established by act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 854; 18 U.S.C. 4201), to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of all U.S. prisoners and to supervise parolees. Abolished by act of Mar. 15, 1976 (90 Stat. 219; 18 U.S.C. 4201), and functions transferred to United States Parole Commission (*see* text).

Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska *See* Alaska Road Commission, appendix A.

Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government *See* Federal Board of Surveys and Maps, appendix A.

Board of War Communications Established as Defense Communications Board by EO 8546 of Sept. 24, 1940. Name changed to Board of War Communications by EO 9183 of June 15, 1942. Established to coordinate relationship of all branches of communication to war effort. Abolished by EO 9831 of Feb. 24, 1947, and all property and records transferred to

Federal Communications Commission (*see* text).

Bond and Spirits Division (Justice) Established as Taxes and Penalties Unit, as announced by Assistant to Attorney General in departmental circular of May 25, 1934, pursuant to EO 6639 of May 10, 1934, to have supervision of civil matters arising under National Prohibition Act and current internal revenue liquor laws; also the collection of certain money judgments in favor of the United States and of fines and forfeited bail bonds. Abolished by administrative order of October 1942, and functions transferred to Tax, Claims, and Criminal Divisions, Department of Justice (*see* text).

Bonneville Power Administration Established by Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to act of Aug. 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731; 16 U.S.C. 832 et seq.), as amended, to market electric power and energy from Federal hydroelectric projects in Pacific Northwest States constructed and operated by Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. Transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Boston National Historic Sites Commission Established by joint resolution of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 137), to investigate feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in Boston, Mass., and vicinity to preserve colonial and revolutionary properties, objects, and buildings in that area which form outstanding examples of America's historical heritage. Terminated on June 16, 1960, pursuant to act of Feb. 19, 1957, as amended (71 Stat. 4, 72 Stat. 296, 73 Stat. 279).

Broadcast Bureau (FCC) Merged by Federal Communications Commission order with Cable Television Bureau (*see* appendix A) to form Mass Media Bureau (*see* text), effective Nov. 30, 1982.

Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service From Feb. 26, 1925, to July 10, 1933, all functions of administration of majority of public buildings within the District of Columbia were under office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital (*see* appendix A). EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, consolidated all functions of administration of public buildings and public parks in Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A), and abolished office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital and the Public Building Commission (*see* appendix A). By Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, dated Mar. 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 389), name of Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations changed to National Park Service.

In accordance with Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, all functions and personnel of Branch of Buildings Management of National Park Service (except those relating to monuments and memorials) consolidated with Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, to form Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) of Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

Buildings and Space Management Functions Transferred from respective agencies to Administrator of General Services, with exceptions, by Reorg. Plan No. 18 of 1950, effective July 1, 1950.

Bureau of Accounts Functions transferred to the Bureau of Government Financial Operations (*see* text) by Treasury Order 229 of Jan. 14, 1974.

Bureau of Aeronautics (Navy) Established by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140). Abolished by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5133, 5136, 5154; effective Dec. 1, 1959), and functions transferred to Bureau of Naval Weapons (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Established by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 532; 7 U.S.C. 411), which merged two existing units of Department of Agriculture to form the chief economic research and statistical agency of the Department. Functions transferred to other units of Department under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953. (*See* Consumer and Marketing Service, appendix A, and Agricultural Research Service, text.)

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering Established July 1, 1931, by 1932 Agriculture Appropriation Act (46 Stat 1266). Merged with Bureau of Chemistry and Soils by Secretarial order of Oct. 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (*See* Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A.)

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry The Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of Soils, created in 1901, were combined in 1927 into Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In 1938 soils units transferred to other agencies of the Department and remaining units of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering were consolidated to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. In February 1943 agricultural engineering research became part of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (*see* appendix A), and the organization for continuing agricultural chemistry research relating to crop utilization was named Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (*see* appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Air Commerce Originally Aeronautics Branch in Department of Commerce, name changed by administrative order of Secretary of Commerce on July 1, 1934. EO 7959, dated Aug. 22, 1938, transferred personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations to Civil Aeronautics Authority (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Air Mail Established in Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out provisions of Air Mail Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 933; 39 U.S.C. 469–469s). EO 7959 of Aug. 22,1938, transferred personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations from Interstate Commerce Commission to Civil Aeronautics Authority (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Animal Industry (Agriculture) Established by act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 391), to deal with prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases and parasites; conduct research on production of livestock and their products; perform inspection duties; and otherwise seek to protect and develop livestock, meat, poultry, and related industries. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (*see* appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Biological Survey (Interior) Established by Secretary's order on July 1, 1885, as part of Division of Entomology in Department of Agriculture. Became a separate bureau under Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905. Transferred, with functions and personnel, from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 1, section 4 (f), (g), (h), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with Bureau of Fisheries by section 3 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940 into Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, effective June 30, 1940.

Bureau of the Budget Established by act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20), and was located in the Treasury Department, but under the immediate direction of the President. Transferred to the Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. I, part 1, sec. 1, effective July 1, 1939. Reorganized by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970 and designated Office of Management and Budget (*see* text), effective July 1, 1970.

Bureau of the Census (Commerce) Vital statistics functions transferred from Department of Commerce to Federal Security Administrator by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, to be performed through Public Health Service of other facilities of Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils Established July 1, 1927, by 1928 Agricultural Appropriation Act (44 Stat. 976). Merged with Bureau of Agricultural Engineering by order of Secretary, Oct. 16, 1938, to form Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. (*See* Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, appendix A.)

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (Interior) Organized in 1959 under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with responsibility for commercial fisheries, including whales, seals, and sea lions. Abolished by Reorg. Plan 4 of 1970, effective Oct. 3, 1970, and functions transferred to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (*see* text).

Bureau of Community Facilities (FWA) Established in 1945 by Federal Works Administrator to administer public works and public services programs necessary to carry on community life affected by World War II. Transferred to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C.

630b), where it functioned as Community Facilities Service. Reorg. Plan Nos. 15, 16, and 17 of 1950 provided for transfer of certain of these functions to various agencies, including Department of the Interior, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A), effective May 24, 1940.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs (Navy) Established by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579). Abolished by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), and functions distributed among Bureaus of (1) Equipment and Recruiting, (2) Construction and Repair, and (3) Steam Engineering (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Construction and Repair (Navy) Established by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), as one of the bureaus replacing the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs (*see* appendix A). Abolished by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5132, 5145), and functions transferred to Bureau of Ships (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Customs (Treasury) Functions relating to award of numbers to undocumented vessels, vested in Collectors of Customs, transferred to Commandant of Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Redesignated United States Customs Service (*see* text) by Treasury Department Order 165–23 of Apr. 4, 1973, effective Aug. 1, 1973.

Bureau of Dairy Industry (Agriculture) Bureau of Dairying established by act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. 243; 7 U.S.C. 401). The name Bureau of Dairy Industry first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1927 (44 Stat. 499). Bureau conducted investigations in breeding, feeding, nutrition, and management of dairy cattle and conducted research on dairy products and dairy byproducts. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (*see* appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4 of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Domestic Commerce Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Sept. 15, 1970. Functions transferred to the Domestic and International Business Administration (*see* appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (FDA) Established to carry out functions of the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 (79 Stat. 226; 21 U.S.C. 360a note). Functions transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice (*see* appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968, effective Apr. 8, 1968.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (State) Established by Secretary of State in 1960 to strengthen patterns of informal, two-way communication designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples. Functions transferred to International Communication Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978, and Bureau terminated. (*See* appendix A and U.S. Information Agency, text.)

Bureau of Efficiency Organized under act of Feb. 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 15), to investigate duplication of statistical and other work in various branches of the Government Classification Act of 1923 required the Chief of Bureau of Efficiency to serve on Personnel Classification Board. Abolished by section 17 of act approved Mar. 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1519; *see* note, 5 U.S.C. 646–651b), effective June 3, 1933. Records transferred to Bureau of the Budget (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Employees' Compensation Transferred from Federal Security Agency to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. On Mar. 13, 1972, functions of the Bureau were absorbed by the Employment Standards Administration (*see* text).

Bureau of Employment Security (Labor) Transferred from the Federal Security Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949 effective Aug. 20, 1949. Abolished by Secretary's order of Mar. 14, 1969, and functions transferred to the Manpower Administration (*see* appendix A). *See also* United States Employment Service, appendix A.

Bureau of Engineering (Navy) Established as Bureau of Steam Engineering by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510). Redesignated by act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 828), as Bureau of Engineering. Abolished by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5132, 5145), and functions transferred to Bureau of Ships (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Entomology (Agriculture) *See* Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, below.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant

Quarantine Bureau of Entomology and Bureau of Plant Quarantine created by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1905 (33 Stat. 289) and 1933 (47 Stat. 640), respectively. Consolidated with disease control and eradication work of Bureau of Plant Industry (*see* appendix A) into Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1935 (48 Stat. 467). Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (*see* appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Equipment (Navy) Established as Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), as one of the bureaus replacing the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs (*see* appendix A). Designated as Bureau of Equipment in annual appropriation acts commencing with fiscal year 1892 (26 Stat. 192) after cognizance over enlisted personnel matters was transferred, effective July 1, 1889, to Bureau of Navigation (*see* Bureau of Naval Personnel, text). Functions distributed among other bureaus and offices of the Navy by authority of act of June 24, 1910 (61 Stat. 613). Abolished by act of June 30, 1914 (38 Stat. 408).

Bureau of Family Services (HEW) Established Jan. 1, 1962, by Secretary's order. Functions redelegated to the Social and Rehabilitation Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967.

Bureau of Federal Credit Unions *See* Federal Credit Union System, appendix A.

Bureau of Federal Supply Established in Treasury Department as Procurement Division by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, under authority of act of Mar. 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517). Name changed to Bureau of Federal Supply, effective Jan. 1, 1947, by Treasury Department order 73, dated Nov. 19, 1946. Transferred on July 1, 1949, to General Services Administration (where it functions as Federal Supply Service (*see* appendix A and Office of Federal Supply and Services, GSA, text) pursuant to section 102 of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a).

Bureau of Fisheries (Interior) Joint Resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. 594), provided for appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to head U.S. Fish Commission. On July 1, 1903, when Department of Commerce and Labor was formed in accordance with act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U.S.C. 591, 611), Commission became a bureau in the new department. Act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U.S.C. 611), created Department of Labor (*see* text), and Bureau of Fisheries was left in Department of Commerce.

Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior by authority of Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 1, section 4(e), effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated by section 3 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940 with Bureau of Biological Survey (*see* appendix A) into Fish and Wildlife Service, in Department of the Interior, effective June 30, 1940 (*see* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, text).

Bureau of Foods (Food and Drug Administration) Name changed to Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (*see* text) by FDA notice dated Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Bureau of Foreign Commerce Established by Secretary of Commerce on Oct. 12, 1953, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, to promote international trade, including export and import of goods and services, investment abroad, international travel, and to administer export controls. Abolished by department order of Aug. 7, 1961, and functions vested in two new bureaus—Bureau of International Programs and Bureau of International Business Operations (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (Commerce) Established by an act of Aug. 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407; 5 U.S.C. 597, 15 U.S.C. 171), to foster, promote, and develop foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. Through internal reorganizations, functions of the Bureau reassigned to other offices of the Department (*see* text).

Bureau of Government Financial Operations (Treasury) Name changed to Financial Management Service (*see* text) by Secretary's Order 145–21, effective Oct. 10, 1984.

Bureau of Health Facilities, Financing, Compliance, and Conversion (Health and Human Services) Name changed to Bureau of Health Facilities (*see* text) by Secretary's order of Mar. 12, 1980, effective Mar. 18, 1980 (45 FR 17207).

Bureau of Health Manpower (Health

and Human Services) Name changed to Bureau of Health Professions (*see* text) by Secretary's order of Mar. 12, 1980, effective Mar. 18, 1980 (45 FR 17207).

Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics Office of Home Economics became Bureau of Home Economics by Secretary's memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, pursuant to Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1924 (42 Stat. 1289). In February 1943 redesignated Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, in accordance with Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. The Bureau conducted research on food, fiber, and other products of agriculture contributing to everyday living, and on economic problems, including housing and household buying, that affect rural families. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (*see* appendix A) under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Bureau of Immigration established by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085; 5 U.S.C. 342), as a branch of Treasury Department, and transferred to Department of Commerce and Labor by act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827; 5 U.S.C. 342a). By act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 596; 8 U.S.C. 357), naturalization duties made a part of its functions, and it became Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Bureau made separate divisions after Department of Labor was created by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736; 5 U.S.C. 611). Consolidated into Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, by section 14 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transferred to Department of Justice (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. V of 1940, effective June 14, 1940.

Bureau of Industrial Alcohol (Treasury) Established by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 427; 5 U.S.C. 132 note, 19 U.S.C. 523, 26 U.S.C. ch. 51, 27 U.S.C. 42, 106) to administer laws relating to legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Consolidated into Bureau of Internal Revenue by section 8 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. Order also transferred to Commissioner of Internal Revenue certain functions imposed upon Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of 18th amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol; and necessary personnel and appropriations of Bureau of Prohibition (*see* appendix A), Department of Justice (*see* text).

Bureau of Industrial Economics (Commerce) Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 2, 1980, in conjunction with Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 (93 Stat. 1381) and operated under Department Organization Order 35–5B. Effective Jan. 22, 1984, abolished at the bureau level by Secretarial order (49 FR 4538). Industry-related functions realigned and transferred from the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs to the Under Secretary for International Trade (ITA). Under Secretary for Economic Affairs retained units to support domestic macroeconomic policy functions.

Bureau of Insular Affairs (War) Functions pertaining to Government of Puerto Rico transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Interior Department, by EO 6726 of May 29, 1934, effective Mar. 2, 1935. Bureau transferred from War Department to Department of the Interior and consolidated in Division of Territories and Island Possessions by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, part 1, section 4(d), effective July 1, 1939. (*See* Office of Territories, appendix A.)

Bureau of International Business Operations and Bureau of International Programs (Commerce) Established by Secretary of Commerce Aug. 8, 1961, by authority of Departmental Orders 173 and 174, to plan and operate the international action programs of the Department. Abolished by Departmental Order 182 of Feb. 1, 1963, which established the Bureau of International Commerce (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of International Commerce Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 1, 1963. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration (*see* appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Bureau of International Programs *See* Bureau of International Business Operations, above.

Bureau of Investigation (Justice)

Established under authority of Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1908. All functions previously performed by Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, transferred to and consolidated together with investigative functions of Bureau of Prohibition, in Division of Investigation in Department of Justice, by section 3 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Designated as Federal Bureau of Investigation (*see* text) by act of Mar. 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 77).

Bureau of Labor Standards (Labor) Established by departmental order in 1934 to safeguard the Nation's work force by administering Federal occupational safety and health laws and by promoting safety programs in the States and industry and to improve employment conditions for all workers through legislation. Functions absorbed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in May 1971 (*see* text).

Bureau of Lighthouses (Lighthouse Service) Established by act of Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 53). Transferred from Department of Commerce and consolidated with U.S. Coast Guard (*see* text) pursuant to section 2(a), part 1, of Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation The Steamboat Inspection Service, created by act of June 28, 1838 (5 Stat. 252), authorized the President to appoint three persons to detect causes of explosions in steam boilers. Act of Feb. 28, 1871 (16 Stat. 440), authorized Secretary of the Treasury to establish boards of local inspectors at enumerated ports throughout the United States. Bureau of Navigation created by act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 118; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), as a special service under Department of the Treasury. Act of Feb. 4, 1903 (32 Stat. 825; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), transferred Bureau to Department of Commerce and Labor. Act of Mar. 4, 1905 (33 Stat. 1026), amended section 4414 of the Revised Statutes and gave Secretary of Commerce and Labor authority to appoint boards of local inspectors. By act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), Steamboat Inspection Service and Bureau of Navigation consolidated and agency was designated as Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. Name of Bureau changed by act of May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1380; 46 U.S.C. 1 note), to Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Functions of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, certain designated personnel, and certain designated boards and functions of Secretary of Commerce transferred by EO 9083 of Feb. 28, 1942, to Bureau of Customs (Treasury) and U.S. Coast Guard (*see* text), effective Mar. 1, 1942. Transfer made permanent and Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation abolished by Reorg. Plan. No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Navy) Name changed to Naval Medical Command (*see* text).

Bureau of Mines Established in Department of the Interior by act of May 16, 1910 (36 Stat. 369; 30 U.S.C. 1 and note). Transferred to Department of Commerce on July 1, 1925, by EO 4239 of June 4, 1925. Transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of the Interior (*see* text) by EO 6611 of Feb. 22, 1934, effective Apr. 23, 1934.

Bureau of the Mint (Treasury) Name changed to United States Mint (*see* text) by Secretarial order dated Jan. 9, 1984 (49 FR 5020).

Bureau of Narcotics (Treasury) Established by act of June 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 585; 5 U.S.C. 282–282a), to administer statutes related to narcotic drugs and marihuana. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968, effective Apr. 8, 1968, and functions transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Justice) Established in the Department of Justice Apr. 8, 1968, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968 to control narcotic and dangerous drug abuse through enforcement and prevention programs. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration (*see* text).

Bureau of Naval Weapons Established by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5154), to replace Bureaus of Ordnance and Aeronautics (*see* appendix A). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Bureau of Navigation (Navy) Name changed to Bureau of Naval Personnel (*see* text) by act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 276; 5 U.S.C. 429, note).

Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection *See* Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, appendix A.

Bureau of Ordnance and Aeronautics (Navy) Established by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), as one of the bureaus replacing the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography (*see* appendix A). Abolished by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5144, 5154), effective Dec. 1, 1959, and functions transferred to Bureau of Naval Weapons (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography (Navy) Established by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579). Replaced under act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), by Bureaus of Ordnance (*see* appendix A) and Navigation (*see* text, Bureau of Naval Personnel).

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Interior) Established by act of May 28, 1963 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*), to promote, coordinate, and develop effective outdoor recreation programs. Terminated and functions assumed by Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's order of Jan. 25, 1978.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering Established as Bureau of Plant Industry by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1902 (31 Stat. 922). Soil fertility and soil microbiology work of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils (*see* appendix A) was transferred to Bureau of Plant Industry by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1936. Soil chemistry and physics and soil survey work of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils were transferred to Bureau of Plant Industry by Secretary's memorandum 784 of Oct. 6, 1938. In February 1943 engineering research of Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering was transferred to Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering by Research Administration memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service (*see* text) by Secretarial memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Bureau of Plant Quarantine (Agriculture) *See* Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, appendix A.

Bureau of Prohibition (Justice) Established by section 2(a) of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 427), to transfer to Attorney General certain functions relating to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors. All functions exercised by Bureau of Prohibition with respect to investigations and all functions performed by Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice were transferred to and consolidated in Division on Investigation in Department of Justice by section 3 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as effective date Mar. 2, 1934, or such later date as fixed by the President. (*See also* EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934.) All other functions performed by Bureau of Prohibition ordered transferred to such division in Department of Justice as deemed desirable by Attorney General. (*See* Bureau of Investigation, appendix A.)

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (Navy) *See* Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Navy), appendix A.

Bureau of Public Assistance (SSA) Name changed to Bureau of Family Services (*see* appendix A) by order of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, effective Jan. 1, 1962.

Bureau of Public Roads Established by Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1894 (28 Stat. 264) as Office of Road Inquiry. The Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), initiated Federal aid for highways to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through an Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, which after July 1918 was known as the Bureau of Public Roads; authority continued by the Federal Highway Act of Nov. 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212). Transferred to Federal Works Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and name changed to Public Roads Administration. Transferred to General Services Administration to be known as Bureau of Public Roads, by sec. 103 of act June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b). Transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Transferred to Secretary of Transportation by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note), and functions assigned to the Federal Highway Administration (*see* text).

Bureau of Reclamation (Interior) Established as Reclamation Service within Geological Survey by Secretary of the Interior in July 1902, pursuant to Reclamation Act of 1902 (42 U.S.C. 391 et seq.), to locate, construct, operate, and maintain works for storage, diversion, and development of waters for reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in Western States. Separated from Geological Survey in 1907, and in June 1923 name changed to Bureau of Reclamation. Power marketing functions, including construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission lines and attendant facilities, transferred to Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977. The Bureau was renamed Water and Power Resources Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretarial Order 3042 of Nov. 6, 1979. Name changed back to Bureau of Reclamation (*see* text) by Secretarial Order 3064 of May 18, 1981.

Bureau of Ships (Navy) Established by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 493; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5145), to replace Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair (*see* appendix A). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Bureau of Soils (Agriculture) *See* Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Established in the Department of the Interior on Aug. 8, 1956 (70 Stat. 1119; 16 U.S.C. 742(a)–742(l)), to ensure maximum opportunity for the American people to benefit from fish and wildlife resources as part of their natural environment. The Bureau was replaced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (*see* text) pursuant to the act of Apr. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 92), effective July 1, 1974.

Bureau of Steam Engineering (Navy) *See* Bureau of Engineering (Navy), appendix A.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Navy) Established as Bureau of Provisions and Clothing by acts of Aug. 31, 1842, and July 5, 1862, and designated Bureau of Supplies and Accounts by act of July 19, 1892 (5 Stat. 579, 12 Stat. 510, 27 Stat. 243, 245; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5146). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (Food and Drug Administration) Name changed to Center for Veterinary Medicine (*see* text) by FDA notice dated Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Bureau of Work-Training Programs (Labor) Abolished by reorganization of the Manpower Administration, effective Mar. 17, 1969, and functions assigned to U.S. Training and Employment Service (*see* appendix A).

Bureau of Yards and Docks (Navy) Established by acts of Aug. 31, 1842, and July 5, 1862 (5 Stat. 579, 12 Stat. 510; 10 U.S.C. 5131, 5147). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Business and Defense Services Administration (Commerce) Established by Secretary of Commerce on Oct. 1, 1953, and operated under Department Organization Order 40–1, to promote and develop the growth of U.S. industry and commerce and to prepare and execute plans for industrial mobilization readiness. Abolished by Department Organization Order 40–1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to the Bureau of Domestic Commerce (*see* appendix A).

Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Established by President's memorandum of Sept. 25, 1972, to consider the most effective means for preventing terrorism in the United States and abroad and to establish procedures to ensure that the Federal Government can act swiftly and efficiently in response to terrorism. Terminated by National Security Council memorandum of Sept. 16, 1977, which set up working group on terrorism.

Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Established by announcement of the President on Apr. 27, 1976, to develop expanded vocational rehabilitation opportunities for drug addicts. Terminated by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Cabinet Committee for Drug Law Enforcement Established Apr. 27, 1976, pursuant to the President's message to Congress dated Apr. 27, 1976, to coordinate all Federal activities concerned with international narcotics control, drug abuse, and drug enforcement. Abolished by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Cabinet Committee on the Environment *See* Environmental Quality Council, appendix A.

Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control Established by Presidential memorandum of Aug. 17, 1971, to formulate and coordinate Federal policies relating to curtailing and eventually eliminating flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs into United States from abroad. Terminated by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People Established by the act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 838; 42 U.S.C. 4302), to provide needed assistance to Spanish-speaking and Spanish-surnamed Americans and to seek new programs to handle problems unique to such persons. Terminated on Dec. 30, 1974, pursuant to the terms of the act.

Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth Established by the President in a letter dated Jan. 28, 1959, to the Vice President, to study problem of maintaining price stability as an essential basis for a high and sustainable rate of economic growth. Abolished by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961.

Cabinet Committee on Small Business Established by President's letter of May 31, 1956, to make recommendations to President for additional legislation, to strengthen economic position of small businesses, and to foster their sound development. Dissolved in January 1961.

Cable Television Bureau (FCC) Merged by Federal Communications Commission order with Broadcast Bureau (*see* appendix A) to form Mass Media Bureau (*see* text), effective Nov. 30, 1982.

Canal Zone Biological Area Name changed to Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (*see* text).

Canal Zone Government Established by the act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 561), as amended, to perform duties connected with the civil government including health, sanitation, and protection of the Canal Zone. Abolished and superseded by the Panama Canal Commission (*see* text) (93 Stat. 454; 22 U.S.C. 3601).

Career Executive Board Established by EO 10758 of Mar. 4, 1958, to develop a program to improve the selection, development, and use of top ranking civilian career employees in administrative and managerial positions within the Government. Board terminated July 1, 1959, and EO 10758 was revoked by EO 10859 of Feb. 5, 1960.

Caribbean Organization The act of June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 194; 22 U.S.C. 280h note), provided for the acceptance by the President, on behalf of the United States Government, the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Organization, signed at Washington, June 21, 1960. Article III of the Agreement provided for the termination of the Caribbean Commission, authorized by Agreement signed Oct. 30, 1946, upon the first meeting of the Caribbean Council, provided for in the statute as the governing body of the Organization. The purpose of the Organization was to encourage and strengthen cooperation among the member governments with a view to improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the area. Organization terminated, effective Dec. 31, 1965, pursuant to resolution adopted by the Caribbean Council at its 5th meeting in Curacao, Nov. 30 to Dec. 4, 1964.

Censorship Policy Board Established by EO 8985 of Dec. 19, 1941, to advise the Director of Censorship with respect to policy and coordination and integration of censorship. Terminated by EO 9631 of Sept. 28, 1945.

Center for Disease Control (Health and Human Services) Name changed to Centers for Disease Control (*see* text) pursuant to Secretary's notice of Oct. 1, 1980 (45 FR 67772).

Central Intelligence Group *See* National Intelligence Authority, appendix A.

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory Transferred from the National Bureau of Standards to Environmental Science Services Administration (*see* appendix A) by Department Order 2-A, effective July 13, 1965.

Central Statistical Board Organized Aug. 9, 1933, by EO 6225 of July 27, 1933, under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 5 U.S.C. 141-149, 15 U.S.C. 701-712), to plan and promote improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services.

Transferred to Bureau of the Budget, effective July 1, 1939, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939. Expired July 25, 1940, when functions were taken over by the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget (*see* appendix A).

Central Statistical Committee Established by act of July 25, 1935 (49 Stat. 498), to supervise the work of Central Statistical Board. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, and all functions transferred to Director, Bureau of the Budget (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1939.

Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies (Smithsonian) Established in 1965 in Annapolis, MD, by Secretarial order, to perform scientific and educational research and public education functions. Merged with the Radiation Biology Laboratory (*see* appendix A) by Secretarial Order on July 1, 1983, to form the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (*see* text).

Children's Bureau Established by the act of Apr. 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 191 et seq.), and was placed in Department of Labor by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 737; 5 U.S.C. 616). Transferred, with exception of child labor functions under Fair Labor Standards Act, to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, where it functioned under Social Security Administration. Continued under this Administration when FSA functions were assumed by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Reassigned to the Welfare Administration by Department reorganization on Jan. 28, 1963. Reassigned to the Social and Rehabilitation Service by Department reorganization on Aug. 15, 1967. Reassigned to the Office of Child Development by Department reorganization order of Sept. 17, 1969.

Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966, to advise both the President and the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty on matters relating to outdoor recreation and the beautification of the Nation's cities and countryside, to the correlation of natural beauty and outdoor activities of Federal agencies and bureaus, and to local, State, and private outdoor recreation and natural beauty activities. Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.

Civil Aeronautics Administration *See* Civil Aeronautics Authority, below.

Civil Aeronautics Authority Under Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 49 U.S.C. app. 1321), Civil Aeronautics Authority was established as an independent agency. Reorg. Plans Nos. 3 and 4 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, changed name to Civil Aeronautics Board and transferred certain of its functions to the Administrator; and transferred Administrator to Department of Commerce where he exercised his functions (designated Civil Aeronautics Administration by Department of Commerce Order 52 of Aug. 29, 1940) under direction of the Secretary. Plans provided that Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and Civil Aeronautics Board constitute Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Authority as such performed no functions.

The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics encouraged development of civil aeronautics and air commerce and establishment of civil airways, landing areas, and other air navigation aids and facilities; provided for control and protection of air traffic moving in air commerce; supervised technical development work in field of aeronautics; maintained and operated Washington National Airport and two airports in Alaska. Civil Aeronautics Administration transferred to Federal Aviation Agency (*see* appendix A) by act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 810).

Civil Aeronautics Board Functions, powers, and duties under titles VI and VII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 775, 781; 49 U.S.C. app. 1421 et seq., 49 U.S.C. app. 1441 et seq.), transferred to the National Transportation Safety Board (*see* appendix A *and* text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. app. 1651 note). Functions, powers, and duties of the Civil Aeronautics Board terminated or transferred, effective in part on Dec. 31, 1981; in part on Jan. 1, 1983; and in part on Jan. 1, 1985; under title XIV of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (92 Stat. 1744; 49 U.S.C. app. 1551), as amended. Most remaining functions transferred to the Secretary of Transportation (*see* text) and others to the United States Postal Service (*see* text), and termination of the Board finalized by the Civil Aeronautics Board Sunset Act of 1984, approved Oct. 4, 1984 (98 Stat.

1703; 49 U.S.C. app. 1301 note).

Civil Air Patrol (Office of Civilian Defense) Established by Administrative Order 9 of Dec. 8, 1941, to enlist, organize, and operate a volunteer corps of civilian airmen, with their own aircraft and equipment, for wartime tasks. Transferred by EO 9339 of Apr. 29, 1943, to War Department as an auxiliary of the Army Air Forces. Transferred to Department of the Air Force by order of Secretary of Defense on May 21, 1948. Established as a civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force by act approved May 26, 1948 (62 Stat. 274).

Civil Defense Advisory Council Transferred to Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958. (*See* Office of Emergency Preparedness, appendix A.)

Civil Defense Coordinating Board Established by EO 10611 of May 11, 1955, to assist in development of an orderly, integrated plan for participation of all Federal departments and agencies in civil defense of the Nation and to make recommendations and advise the President with respect thereto. EO 10611 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

Civil Defense Functions (Defense) Functions of the Department of the Army relating to civil defense transferred to Defense Civil Preparedness Agency by direction of the Secretary of Defense, effective May 5, 1972. Functions later transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text).

Civil and Defense Mobilization Board Established as the Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board by EO 10773 of July 1, 1938, to advise the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. It was redesignated Civil and Defense Mobilization Board pursuant to act of Aug. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861; 5 U.S.C. 133z–15 note). Abolished by OEP Circular 1200.1 of Oct. 31, 1962.

Civil Service Commission *See* United States Civil Service Commission, appendix A.

Civil War Centennial Commission Established pursuant to joint resolution approved Sept. 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626; 36 U.S.C. 741), to prepare for nationwide commemorations of the 100th anniversary of the Civil War. Commissioner submitted final report to Congress and terminated May 1, 1966, pursuant to terms of act.

Civil Works Administration *See* Federal Civil Works Administration, appendix A.

Civilian Conservation Corps Established by act approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319; 16 U.S.C. 584), as amended, to succeed Emergency Conservation Work (*see* appendix A). Made part of Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Established to provide employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who were unemployed and, to a limited extent, for war veterans and Indians, through performance of useful public work in connection with conservation and development of natural resources of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions. In May 1940 the Corps began converting to defense work on military reservations and forest protection. The Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943 (56 Stat. 569), provided for liquidation of the CCC not later than June 30, 1943.

Civilian Production Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945, to assume functions of War Production Board which terminated by same order, effective Nov. 3, 1945, to expedite transition from wartime production to maximum peacetime production in industry free from wartime Government controls. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Coal Mines Administration Established July 1, 1943, by Secretary of the Interior to supervise operation of coal mines taken over by the Federal Government under EO 9340 of May 1, 1943, and EO 9393 of Nov. 1, 1943. Administration abolished by Secretary's Order 1977 of Aug. 16, 1944, as amended by Order 1982 of Aug. 31, 1944. Functions assumed by Solid Fuels Administration for War (*see* appendix A). Administration reestablished within Interior Department by EO 9728 of May 21, 1946. Terminated upon expiration of the Second War Powers Act on June 30, 1947.

Coast and Geodetic Survey Established as Coast Survey by act of Feb. 10, 1807 (2 Stat. 413), redesignated as Coast and Geodetic Survey by act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. 206, 215). Act of Aug. 6, 1947 (61 Stat. 788, as amended, 74 Stat. 16; 33 U.S.C. 883a–883i), consolidated most of previous authorizing legislation and set forth duties and functions. Transferred to Environmental Science Services Administration (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965.

Codification Board Established by act of June 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 304; 44 U.S.C. 311), to supervise and coordinate work of codifying legal documents of all agencies of the Government empowered by Congress to exercise rulemaking power. Abolished and functions transferred to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives (*see* General Services Administration, text), by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Collective Bargaining Committee in Construction Established by EO 11849 of Apr. 1, 1975, to encourage and facilitate collective bargaining process at local and area levels, assist in providing data bank of wage and benefit information, and seek to resolve disputes that could not otherwise be reasonably resolved. Inactive since Jan. 7, 1976. Formally abolished by EO 12110 of Dec. 28, 1978, effective Dec. 31, 1978.

Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations (Navy) EO 9096 of Mar. 12, 1942, combined duties of the two positions under one officer. Preceded by organization under EO 8984 of Dec. 18, 1941. Superseded by EO 9635 of Sept. 29, 1945, prescribing functions of Chief of Naval Operations (*see* text) and organization of his staff.

Commerce, Secretary of Functions, powers, and duties relating generally to highways, ground transportation, aircraft, pilotage, and to traffic and highway safety as cited in sec. 6(a) of the Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. app. 1651 note), transferred to the Secretary of Transportation.

Commercial Standards, Division of (NBS) Transferred with Division of Simplified Trade Practice from National Bureau of Standards to Secretary of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, to permit reassignment to Office of Domestic Commerce. Functions transferred to National Bureau of Standards by Department of Commerce Order 90, June 7, 1963, Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950.

Commission on Federal Paperwork Established by act of Dec. 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1789), to reexamine Federal policies and procedures having an impact on the paperwork burden in order to ascertain necessary and desirable changes in information policies and practices. Terminated in January 1978, pursuant to terms of act.

Commission on Government Procurement Established by act of Nov. 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 269), as amended, to study and investigate practices of contracting agencies in the executive branch. Statutory authority expired and Commission terminated Apr. 30, 1973.

Commission on Government Security Established by act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 595, as amended; 50 U.S.C. 781 note), to study and investigate entire Government security program. Terminated Sept. 22, 1957, pursuant to terms of the act.

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Established by act approved July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 145; 5 U.S.C. 138a–138j note), to study and investigate proper role of Federal Government in relation to States and their political subdivisions; adjustment of intergovernmental fiscal relations; justification for existing Federal aid programs, possible extension of Federal aid, and possible limitation of Federal control connected with Federal aid. Act approved Feb. 7, 1955 (69 Stat. 7; 5 U.S.C. 138a–138j note), provided that the Commission submit its final report to Congress by June 30, 1955.

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure Established by act of Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1743, as amended), to study and investigate practices of judicial assistance and cooperation, to recommend improvement of legal practice and procedure, and to draft international procedural agreements. Terminated on Dec. 31, 1966, pursuant to terms of act of Aug. 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 700).

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government Established by act approved July 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 246; 5 U.S.C. 138b), to study and investigate organization and methods of operation of executive branch of the Government, and to recommend organization changes that would tend toward economy, efficiency, and improved service. Terminated on June 12, 1949, pursuant to terms of act.

A second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established by act approved July 10, 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 142; 69 Stat. 64; 5 U.S.C. 138a–138j note), to carry out policy of the Congress to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in executive branch of the Government. Terminated on June 30, 1955, pursuant to terms of act.

Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy Appointed by EO 11130 of Nov. 29, 1963, to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination. Submitted report to the President Sept. 24, 1964. The President discharged the Commission by letter to Chief Justice Warren, dated Sept. 24, 1964.

Commission of Immigration (Labor) Offices of commissioner of immigration of the several ports, created by act of 1894, abolished by section 6 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, functions to be administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization through district directors of immigration and naturalization, effective June 30, 1940. (*See* Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appendix A.)

Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol (Treasury) Office created by section 8 of Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Charged with administration of laws relating to legal traffic in intoxicating liquors. Abolished by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. (*See also* Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, appendix A.)

Committee on Community Organization Established in Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on Sept. 10, 1941, to advise Director on mobilizing and integrating Federal, State, and local facilities to provide such services as a part of total War Program. Composed of representatives of Federal and national agencies concerned with health, welfare, and allied services. Functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Committee for Congested Production Areas Established within Executive Office of the President by EO 9327 of Apr. 7, 1943, to provide an effective means of coordinating Federal, State, and local government activities in congested production areas. Terminated Dec. 31, 1944, by act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 535).

Committee on Economic Security Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934, pursuant to provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195), to study the problem of economic and social security and to develop an appropriate legislative program. The Social Security Act and 1939 amendments are the result of its work. Terminated as a formal agency in April 1936, as provided in section 2(c) of act as amended. Continued informally for some time thereafter.

Committee on Fair Employment Practice Established within Office of Production Management by EO 8802 of June 25, 1941, and transferred to War Manpower Commission by Presidential letter effective July 30, 1942. Committee terminated upon establishment of Committee on Fair Employment Practice within Office for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A) by EO 9346 of May 27, 1943. Purpose was to promote fullest utilization of all available manpower and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. Terminated June 30, 1946, by National War Agencies Appropriation Act of 1946 (59 Stat. 473).

Committee on Government Activities Affecting Prices and Costs Established by EO 10802 of Jan. 23, 1959, to review operation of price trends and assist the President in ensuring that the administration of Federal programs contribute as much as possible to reasonable price stability. Abolished by EO 10928 of Mar. 23, 1961.

Committee on Government Contract Compliance Established by EO 10308 of Dec. 3, 1951, to improve means for obtaining compliance with nondiscrimination provisions of Federal contracts. Abolished by EO 10479 of Aug. 13, 1953.

Committee on the Health Services Industry *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Committee of Industrial Analysis Established by EO 7323 of Mar. 21, 1936, with Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of Advisory Council, Division of Business Cooperation, and Division of Review, National Recovery Administration (NRA) (*see* appendix A), effective Apr. 1, 1936. Terminated Feb. 17, 1937, when completed report was submitted to the President.

Committee on Interest and Dividends *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Committee Management Secretariat Established on Jan. 5, 1973, by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 772; 5 U.S.C app.) within the Office of Management and Budget (*see* Bureau of the Budget, appendix A).
Functions transferred on Nov. 20, 1977, from the Director of OMB to the Administrator of General Services (*see* General Services Administration, text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1634; 5 U.S.C. app.) as implemented by EO 12024 of Dec. 1, 1977. Reassigned to the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) (*see* appendix A) by GSA order of Feb. 22, 1979. Transferred within NARS to the Office of the Federal Register by GSA order of Oct. 14, 1980. Transferred within NARS to the Office of the Archivist of the United States by GSA order of Sept. 24, 1982. Reassigned to the Office of Program Initiatives, GSA (*see* text), by GSA order of May 18, 1984.

Committee on Mental Health and Illness of the Elderly Established by an act of July 29, 1975 (89 Stat. 347), to study and make recommendations on the future mental health care needs of the elderly, care of elderly in or discharged from mental institutions, plans for implementing recommendations of 1971 White House Conference on Aging. Terminated Sept. 30, 1977.

Committee on National Land Problems Established by EO 6693 of Apr. 28, 1934, to improve practices in land utilization and to develop a national land program. Abolished by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934.

Committee on Physical Fitness Established in Office of Federal Security Administrator under EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, implemented by a Federal Security Agency order, to promote among individuals of all ages an interest in improvement of their health and physical condition. Terminated on June 30, 1945.

Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped Established by act of June 23, 1971 (85 Stat. 77; 41 U.S.C. 46). Name changed to Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped (*see* text) by act of July 25, 1974 (88 Stat. 392).

Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products Established by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1196; 41 U.S.C. 46). Name changed by act of June 23, 1971 (85 Stat. 77), to Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped (*see* paragraph above).

Committee for Reciprocity Information Established by EO 6750 of June 27, 1934, pursuant to provisions of Trade Agreements Act (48 Stat. 945; 19 U.S.C. 1354), as amended by EO 8190 of July 5, 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and EO 9647 of Oct. 25, 1945. EO 10004 of Oct. 5, 1948, revoking EO 6750 and establishing a new Committee for Reciprocity Information, was superseded by EO 10082, dated Oct. 5, 1949. EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, revoked EO 10082, abolished the Committee and provided for its pending business to be completed or transferred as the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (*see* appendix A and also Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, text) shall direct.

Committee for Rural Development Program Established by EO 10847 of Oct. 12, 1959, to provide leadership and policy guidance to departments and agencies responsible for rural development program functions. Abolished by EO 11122 of Oct. 16, 1963, which established the Rural Development Committee (*see* appendix A).

Committee on Social Protection (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Established by administrative order on June 14, 1941, to render advice with respect to social protective aspects of national defense. Functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943.

Committee on State and Local Government Cooperation *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Commodity Credit Corporation Transferred to Department of Agriculture (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Commodity Exchange Administration Established by memorandum of Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1936, superseding Grain Futures Administration (*see* appendix A). Consolidated with other agencies into, and known as Commodity Exchange Branch of Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A), by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, which transfer was made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Functions transferred to Commodity Exchange Authority (*see* below).

Commodity Exchange Authority Established by Secretary's memorandum 1185 of Jan. 21, 1947, to assume functions of Commodity Exchange Administration (*see* appendix A). Functions transferred to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (*see* text) by act of Oct. 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1414; 7 U.S.C. 2a note).

Commodity Exchange Commission Established by act of Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998; 7 U.S.C. 2, 8), to initiate complaints, conduct hearings, and issue cease and desist or suspension orders for violations of the establishing act by any board of trade (commodity exchange) designated as a contract market. Functions transferred to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (*see* text) by act of Oct. 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1414; 7 U.S.C. 4a note).

Commodity Stabilization Service Established Nov. 2, 1953, by Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4, which designated the Production and Marketing Administration as Commodity Stabilization Service, and transferred some parts and functions of the Production and Marketing Administration to other units of the Department. Name changed to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (*see* text) by Secretary's memorandum 1458 of June 14, 1961, effective June 5, 1961.

Community Development Corporation (HUD) Established by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.). Name changed to New Community Development Corporation (*see* appendix A) on May 18, 1976, by act of Aug. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 725).

Community Facilities Administration Established as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator's Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to Department of Housing and Urban Development (*see* text) by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), and CFA terminated.

Community Relations Service Established July 2, 1964, in and as part of the Department of Commerce by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1962 (78 Stat. 241; 42 U.S.C. 2000a note). Transferred to the Department of Justice (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1966, effective Apr. 22, 1966.

Community Services Administration Established by the Headstart, Economic Opportunity, and Community Partnership Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2291; 42 U.S.C. 2701 note) as the successor to the Office of Economic Opportunity (*see* appendix A). As an independent agency within the executive branch, administered Federal antipoverty programs. Abolished through the repeal of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (except titles VIII and X of such act) by Public Law 97–35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 519; 42 U.S.C. 2941). (*See* Office of Community Services, HHS text).

Community Services Administration (HEW) Name changed to Public Services Administration by departmental notice of Nov. 3, 1976. Transferred to Office of Human Development (*see* appendix A), by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262).

Community War Services (Federal Security Agency) Established as an integral part of Office of the Administrator under EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, and a Federal Security Agency order implementing it, to enable Administrator to carry out recreation activities under provisions of EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941. Terminated Dec. 31, 1946, pursuant to act of July 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 695).

Compromise Cases Functions of Attorney General relating to approval of compromises made in accordance with provisions of section 7 of Federal Alcohol Administration Act of Aug. 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 985; 27 U.S.C. 207), as amended, transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by section 2 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, except that exclusive jurisdiction of compromise cases arising under Federal Alcohol Administration Act pending before the courts or thereafter referred to Department of Justice is vested in Attorney General, effective June 30, 1940.

Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (Treasury) Name changed to Federal

Law Enforcement Training Center (*see* text) by Amendment No. 1 of Aug. 14, 1975, to Treasury Department Order 217 (Revision 1).

Constitution, Transfer of Functions Concerning *See* Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Construction Industry Stabilization Committee *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Consumer Advisory Council Established by EO 11136 of Jan. 3, 1964, as successor to the Consumer Advisory Council created on July 19, 1962, to advise the Government on issues of broad economic policy of immediate concern to consumers, on governmental programs to meet consumer needs or to protect consumer interests, and on needed improvements in the flow of consumer research material to the public. Abolished by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971, which also established a new Consumer Advisory Council. Continued by EO 11827 of Jan. 4, 1975. (*See also* Office of Consumer Affairs, appendix A.)

Consumer and Marketing Service (Agriculture) Established by the Secretary of Agriculture on Feb. 2, 1965, to administer broad inspection, marketing, regulatory, and related programs. On Apr. 2, 1972, by Secretary's order, renamed Agricultural Marketing Service (*see* text), and certain functions transferred to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (*see* text).

Consumers' Agencies Consumers' agencies of National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration reorganized and their functions transferred, together with those of Consumers' Advisory Board of NRA and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy to Consumers' Division of NRA by EO 7120 of July 30, 1935. (*See* National Recovery Administration, appendix A.) Consumers' Division transferred, with all its officers and employees, files, records, equipment, and property of every kind, to Department of Labor by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, and administered with emergency relief funds until June 30, 1938. Files, records, and property transferred to Division of Consumers' Counsel (*see* appendix A), Agricultural Adjustment Administration (*see* appendix A), Department of Agriculture, by letter of Secretary of Labor to Secretary of Agriculture, dated Aug. 30, 1938. Continued as a work relief project known as Consumer Standards Project until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by Consumer Standards Section of Consumers' Counsel Division, transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.

Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission) Established by Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 993). Counsel charged with duty of appearing in interest of consumers in any proceeding before National Bituminous Coal Commission (*see* appendix A), and conducting such independent investigations of matters relative to bituminous coal industry and administration of act as deemed necessary to represent consuming public in any proceeding before the Commission. Office abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939 and functions transferred to Office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, to function as Consumers' Counsel Division under direction of Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1939. In June 1941, pursuant to act of Apr. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 U.S.C. 852), functions transferred to Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel (*see* appendix A).

Consumers' Counsel Division (Interior) *See* Consumers' Counsel (National Bituminous Coal Commission), appendix A, above.

Contract Settlement Advisory Board Established by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U.S.C. 105), to advise Director of Contract Settlement. Transferred to Department of the Treasury by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a).

Contract Settlement Appeal Board, Office of Established by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U.S.C. 113), to hear appeals from determinations of contracting agencies and submissions made under provisions of section 13 of act. Transferred to Department of the Treasury by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text) by act approved

June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a). Abolished by act approved July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 627; 41 U.S.C. 113 note).

Cooperative Research and Service Division (Farm Credit Administration) Functions transferred to control of the Secretary of Agriculture within the Farmer Cooperative Service (*see* appendix A) by the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 390; 12 U.S.C. 636a note).

Cooperative State Research Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1462, supp. 1, of Aug. 31, 1961, to administer Federal grant funds for research in agriculture, agricultural marketing, rural development, and forestry. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as Cooperative State Research Service (*see* text) by Secretarial order of June 16, 1981.

Coordinator of Government Films By letter from the President, dated Dec. 18, 1941, Director of Office of Government Reports designated Coordinator of Government Films to act as Government liaison officer with film producers and distributors to establish a clearance office and to plan Government film production for duration of the war. Transferred, with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation Established by EO 7193 of Sept. 26, 1935, to supervise conference of representatives of industry, labor, and consumers, and to coordinate and report to the President on matters relating to appointment, discharge, compensation, and duties of officers and employees of National Recovery Administration (*see* appendix A). Continued by EO 7324 of Mar. 30, 1936. Terminated June 30, 1937.

Coordinator of Information Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941, to collect, analyze, and correlate information and data bearing on national security, to make such data available to the President and such other officials as determined by the President, and to perform related supplementary activities. Exclusive of foreign information activities, transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint United States Chiefs of Staff, to be known as Office of Strategic Services (*see* appendix A). Foreign information activities transferred to Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission Established by act of Aug. 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366; 36 U.S.C. 426), as amended, to construct, with the cooperation of the Philippine Government, on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, a memorial to the memory of all who fought and died under the American flag in the Pacific area during World War II. Commission terminated on May 6, 1967, pursuant to act of Dec. 23, 1963 (77 Stat. 477).

Cost Accounting Standards Board Established by act of Aug. 15, 1970 (84 Stat. 796; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166(a), 2168), to promulgate cost accounting standards designed to achieve uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting principles followed by defense contractors and subcontractors under Federal contracts, and to promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation of such standards. Terminated Sept. 30, 1980, due to lack of funding.

Cost of Living Council *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Food *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Health *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Cotton Stabilization Corporation Organized under laws of Delaware, June 1930, by Federal Farm Board (*see* appendix A) pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U.S.C. 1141–j), to stabilize price of cotton. Filed certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of Delaware on Dec. 27, 1934.

Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board Established by section XVII of original Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry as amended July 10, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934.

Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board The President, by EO 6876 of Oct. 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for Cotton Textile Industry which authorized Textile Labor Relations Board to appoint a Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board to develop a plan for regulation of work assignments. Expired June 15, 1935, having completed work for which it was established.

Council on Economic Policy Established by President's memorandum of Feb. 2, 1973, to help ensure better coordination in the formation and execution of economic policy and to perform such functions relating to economic policy as the President or the Chairman of the Council might specify. Inactive. Functions absorbed by the President's Economic Policy Board (*see* appendix A), Sept. 30, 1974.

Council on Foreign Economic Policy Established Dec. 22, 1954, pursuant to letter of the President, Dec. 11, 1954, to coordinate U.S. foreign economic policy of concern to different departments and agencies of the executive branch. Abolished by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of State.

Council on International Economic Policy Established within Executive Office of the President by Presidential memorandum in January 1971 to ensure consistency between domestic and foreign economic policy. Reestablished by International Economic Policy Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 646; 22 U.S.C. 2841 et seq.), as amended. Terminated Sept. 30, 1977, at expiration of statutory authority.

Council of National Defense Established by act approved Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649; 50 U.S.C. ch. 1); fully organized Mar. 3, 1917. Charged with coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare and to render when necessary immediate concentration and utilization of national resources.

On May 29, 1940, the President approved regulation of Council that the Advisory Commission provided for in section 2 of the act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), shall be composed of an Adviser on Industrial Production; an Adviser on Industrial Materials; an Adviser on Employment; an Adviser on Farm Products; an Adviser on Price Stabilization; an Adviser on Transportation; and an Adviser on Consumer Protection. This was the beginning of the National Defense Program of World War II. Realignment of relationships necessitated by expansion of the program decentralized Advisory Commission by merging its divisions with other newly created national defense units. Agencies which evolved from the Advisory Commission, with the exception of Office for Agricultural War Relations and Office of Price Administration, became units of Office for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A). The Council is inactive.

Council for Urban Affairs Established by EO 11452 of Jan. 23, 1969, in the Executive Office of the President, to formulate and implement a national urban policy. Terminated by EO 11541 of July 1, 1970.

Council on Wage and Price Stability Established in the Executive Office of the President by act of Aug. 24, 1974 (88 Stat. 750; 12 U.S.C. 1904), to monitor the economy with respect to wages, costs, productivity, profits, and prices. Reviews and appraises programs, policies, and activities of Federal departments and agencies to determine extent to which those programs and activities contribute to inflation. Certain wage and price regulatory functions of the Council established by EO 12092 of Nov. 1, 1978, as amended, to encourage noninflationary pay and price behavior by private industry and labor. Abolished by EO 12288 of Jan. 29, 1981. Council's funding ceased beyond June 5, 1981, by Public Law 97–12 of June 5, 1981 (95 Stat. 74), and its authorization for appropriations repealed by Public Law 97–35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 432; 12 U.S.C. 1904 note).

Courts Under act approved Aug. 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), and revised June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 913; 28 U.S.C. 601–610), to provide for administration of U.S. courts, administrative jurisdiction over all continental and territorial courts was transferred to Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including courts of appeals and district courts of the United States, District Court for the Territory of Alaska, U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, District Court of Guam, District Court of the Virgin Islands, Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and Customs Court.

United States Court for China: Established by act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 814; 22 U.S.C. 191–193). Transferred to Department of Justice (*see* text) by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Act of June 30, 1906, repealed effective Sept. 1, 1948 (sec. 39, 62 Stat. 992).

Crop Production Loan Office Authority for Crop Production Loan Office and Seed Loan Office found in letters written by the President to Secretary of Agriculture on July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, on subject of relief to drought-stricken farmers; loans first made in 1918; first legislative action came in act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347), when money was appropriated to Secretary of Agriculture for use in relieving drought-stricken farmers. Crop Production Loan Office and functions transferred from Department of Agriculture to Farm Credit Administration (*see also* Farmers Home Administration, text) by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Defense Air Transportation Administration Established by the Secretary of Commerce Nov. 12, 1951, by authority of Department Order 137, to carry out Department's responsibilities for mobilization of civilian air transportation facilities, both domestic and international, in a national emergency. Abolished by amendment 3 of Sept. 13, 1962, to Department Order 128 (revised) and functions transferred to Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation (*see* appendix A).

Defense Atomic Support Agency Renamed Defense Nuclear Agency on July 1, 1971 (*see* text).

Defense Audiovisual Agency (Defense) Established by DOD Directive 5040.1, dated June 12, 1979, to oversee all DOD audiovisual components. Abolished by Secretary's memorandum of Apr. 19, 1985, effective Sept. 30, 1985, and functions assigned to the military departments.

Defense Audit Service (Defense) Established by Department of Defense directive of Oct. 14, 1976. Abolished by Deputy Secretary's memorandum of Nov. 2, 1982, and functions transferred to Office of the Inspector General, Department of Defense (*see* text).

Defense Civil Preparedness Agency Functions transferred from Department of Defense to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text) by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979, effective July 15, 1979.

Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board *See* Civil and Defense Mobilization Board, appendix A.

Defense Communications Board *See* Board of War Communications, appendix A.

Defense Electric Power Administration (Interior) Established under Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061–2066) by Secretary's Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, to carry out functions assigned to Secretary by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and DPA Delegation 1 of Jan. 24, 1951, as corrected on Feb. 5, 1951, including generation, transmission, distribution, and utilization of electric power and energy. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary's Order 2721 of May 7, 1953. Reestablished by Departmental Manual Release No. 253 of Aug. 6, 1959. Terminated by Departmental Manual Release No. 1050 of Jan. 10, 1977.

Defense Fisheries Administration (Interior) Established under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061–2066) by Secretary's Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, to carry out functions delegated to the Secretary with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary's Order 2722 of May 13, 1953.

Defense Homes Corporation Incorporated pursuant to letter of the President to Secretary of the Treasury on Oct. 18, 1940, allocating funds to Federal Loan Administrator to provide homes in areas of extensive defense activities. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Defense Housing Coordinator Office established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense, July 21, 1940, to plan defense housing program and its prosecution through private industry and appropriate Federal agencies. Functions transferred to Division of Defense Housing Coordination (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8632 of Jan. 11, 1941.

Defense Manpower Administration (Labor) Established by Secretary of Labor (General Order 48, as amended) pursuant to authority of EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, to develop plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements. General Order 48 revoked by General Order 63 of Aug. 25, 1953, which established the Office of Manpower Administration within the Department.

Defense Materials Procurement Agency Established by EO 10281 of Aug. 28, 1951, to be responsible for procuring metals, minerals, and other materials at home and abroad and for stimulating increased production of such materials. Abolished by EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, and functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text).

Defense Materials Service (General Services Administration) Formerly Emergency Procurement Service (*see* appendix A). Renamed on Sept. 7, 1956. Functions transferred to Property Management and Disposal Service (*see* appendix A) on July 29, 1966.

Defense Minerals Administration Established under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 816; 50 U.S.C. App. 2154) by Secretary of the Interior Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, to expand production and supply of strategic and critical metals and minerals pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950. Upon establishment of Defense Materials Procurement Agency (*see* appendix A), functions of DMA assigned to it. Functions of encouraging exploration for critical and strategic minerals and metals redelegated to Secretary of the Interior and administered by Defense Minerals Exploration Administration (by Secretary's Order 2726 of June 30, 1953). Termination of program announced by Secretary on June 6, 1958, certain activities to be continued by Office of Minerals Exploration in Department of the Interior (*see* appendix A).

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration *See* Defense Minerals Administration, above.

Defense Mobilization Board Established by EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and restated in section 102(a) of EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, to provide a means for coordinating policies and activities of principal departments and agencies participating in defense programs. Section 102 of EO 10480 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958, which established a Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board (*see* appendix A).

Defense Plant Corporation Established on Aug. 22, 1940, under section 5d of RFC Act, to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials, to acquire or dispose of plants for their manufacture, to acquire or dispose of railroad and commercial aircraft equipment, and to acquire or dispose of facilities for training of aviators. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 605 k–l, 606b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Defense Production Administration Established by section 1 of EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and performed primary functions under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2153), and from section 124A of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Exercised general direction of defense production program. Section 1 of EO 10200 revoked by EO 10433 of Feb. 4, 1953, which transferred functions of DPA to Office of Defense Mobilization (*see* appendix A).

Defense Property Disposal Service (Defense Logistics Agency) Name changed to Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (*see* text) by DLA General Order 10–85, effective July 1, 1985.

Defense Public Works Division (Federal Works Agency) Established as function of Public Works Administration to administer provisions of act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U.S.C. 1531-1534), to provide for the acquisition and equipment of public works necessary to the defense program. Transferred to Office of Federal Works Administrator by administrative order of July 16, 1941. Abolished by administrative order of Mar. 6, 1942, and planning and construction functions transferred to Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Works Agency (*see* appendix A).

Defense Resources Committee (Interior) Established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to implement the Department's efforts in the defense program. Replaced by War Resources Council (*see* appendix A) by authority of Administrative Order 1636 of Jan. 14, 1942.

Defense Solid Fuels Administration Established under Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 816; 50 U.S.C.

App. 2154) by Secretary of the Interior Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950, as amended, to perform functions concerning solid fuels assigned to Secretary by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, as amended. Formulated and administered programs to provide adequate supplies of the several kinds, sizes, and qualities of solid fuels to meet requirements of defense program. Abolished June 29, 1954, by Secretary's Order 2764.

Defense Supplies Corporation Established on Aug. 29, 1940, under section 5d of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to purchase various strategic and critical materials, other than metals and rubber, to be stockpiled and sold under allocation. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 605k–1, 606b note) and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Defense Supply Agency Name changed to Defense Logistics Agency (*see* text) by DOD Directive 5105.22 of Jan. 22, 1977.

Defense Supply Management Agency Established within Department of Defense by Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act of July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 318; 5 U.S.C. 173). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953 (67 Stat. 638), effective June 30, 1953, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Defense (*see* text).

Defense Transport Administration Established Oct. 4, 1950, by order of Commissioner of Interstate Commerce Commission in charge of Bureau of Service, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, issued under authority of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C App. 2061–2066), to administer and perform functions delegated under titles I, III, and VII of Defense Production Act of 1950 and section 124A of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 regarding domestic transportation, storage, and port facilities, or use thereof, but excluding air transport, pipelines, and coastwide, intercoastal, and overseas shipping. Terminated and functions transferred to Interstate Commerce Commission for administration by Commissioner responsible for supervision of Bureau of Safety and Service, by DTA-Commissioner's order, effective July 1, 1955, issued pursuant to EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, as amended, and Defense Mobilization Order I–7 of Aug. 14, 1953, as amended. (*See* Interstate Commerce Commission, appendix A.)

Development Loan Fund Originally established within International Cooperation Administration by Mutual Security Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 355; 22 U.S.C. 1871) to assist, on a basis of self-help and mutual cooperation, the efforts of free peoples abroad to develop their economic resources and to increase their productive capabilities. The Mutual Security Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 261; 22 U.S.C. 1872) created the Fund as an independent corporate agency. Abolished by Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445; 22 U.S.C. 2381) and functions redelegated to Agency for International Development (*see* text) pursuant to letter of the President dated Sept. 30, 1961, and EO 10973 of Nov. 3, 1961.

Director of Forests (Interior) Established by Administrative Order 1283 dated May 18, 1938, to act as a coordinating medium between agencies concerned with administration of forest lands and to ensure establishment and development of sound forest policies. Became part of Office of Land Utilization of Department of the Interior (*see* Bureau of Land Management, text) when that office was established pursuant to Administrative Order 1466 of Apr. 15, 1940.

Director General of Railroads Established under authority of act approved Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645), to provide for operation of railroads under a single authority in time of war. Proc. 1419 of Dec. 26, 1917, took control of railroads and appointed a Director General of Railroads. On Dec. 28, 1917, transportation systems actually came "within the possession and control" of the Director, but organization of U.S. Railroad Administration was not announced until Feb. 9, 1918. Office abolished and functions transferred to Secretary of the Treasury by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Director of Installations Established within the Department of Defense by military construction legislation (66 Stat.

625; 5 U.S.C. 171z). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953 (67 Stat. 638), effective June 30, 1953, and functions transferred to Secretary of Defense.

Director of Land Program (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) Basis of Land Program is found in title II—Public Works and Construction Projects—of National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 40 U.S.C. 401). EO 6174 of June 16, 1933, set up a Special Board of Public Works which, in a resolution passed Dec. 28, 1933, and amended July 18, 1934, provided for a Land Program. Federal Emergency Relief Administration (*see* appendix A) was designated to administer program on Feb. 28, 1934. Land Program transferred to Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 7028 of Apr. 30, 1935. Functions, funds, and property of Resettlement Administration transferred to Secretary of Agriculture by EO 7530 of Dec. 31, 1936, as amended by EO 7557 of Feb. 19, 1937. Land conservation and land-utilization programs administered by Resettlement Administration transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Secretary's Memorandum 733 of the same date. Administration of land programs placed under Soil Conservation Service by Secretary's Memorandum 785 of Oct. 6, 1938.

Director of Liquidation Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9674 of Jan. 4, 1946, to further proper preparations, arrangements, and methods for orderly and timely completion of affairs of temporary Federal agencies created for purposes of the war. Terminated by EO 9744 of June 27, 1946.

Director of Telecommunications Management (Office of Emergency Planning) Established by EO 10995 of Feb. 16, 1962, to formulate telecommunications policies and standards. EO 11084 of Feb. 16, 1963, delegated the assigning of radio frequencies to Government agencies and foreign diplomatic establishments. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1970, effective Apr. 20, 1970.

Director of Transportation Research and Technology (Transportation) Name changed to Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary by Secretary's order of Feb. 12, 1985.

Disaster Loan Corporation Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 605k-1, 606b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Disbursement of Moneys of the United States Section 4 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, provided that the function of disbursement of moneys of the United States exercised by any agency should be transferred to Treasury Department and, together with Office of Disbursing Clerk of that Department, be consolidated in a Division of Disbursement under a Chief Disbursing Officer. Pursuant to section 22 of that order, establishment of Division of Disbursement delayed until Dec. 16, 1933, and effective date of completion of transfers of disbursing functions from various executive agencies postponed from time to time by Executive orders. EO 8182 of June 28, 1939, postponed effective date of consolidation of disbursement functions of Postal Service and U.S. marshals until June 30, 1940.

By section 4 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, all functions relating to postal disbursements which would otherwise become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred to Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System as to postal savings disbursements and to Post Office Department (*see* appendix A) as to all other disbursements involved, effective June 30, 1940.

All functions relating to disbursements by U.S. marshals which would otherwise have become functions of Treasury Department on July 1, 1940, by virtue of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, retained in Department of Justice by section 3 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940 to be exercised by U.S. marshals, effective June 30, 1940.

Section 4 of EO 6166 revoked by EO 6728 of May 29, 1934, so far as applicable to disbursing functions under jurisdiction of War Department, Navy Department, and Panama Canal, except those pertaining to departmental salaries and expenses in District of Columbia, with certain provisions.

With exceptions indicated above, consolidations of functions of disbursement within purview of EO 6166 effected.

Displaced Persons Commission Established by Displaced Persons Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1009; 50 U.S.C. App. 1957) to administer functions concerning selection and resettlement in United States of certain European displaced persons. As provided in act, Commission terminated Aug. 31, 1952. EO 10382 of Aug. 9, 1952, provided for its liquidation by the State Department.

Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board Established by EO 10717 of June 27, 1957, to advise and assist the President in selecting Federal career officials to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. Terminated and functions transferred to U.S. Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A) by EO 12014 of Oct. 19, 1977.

District of Columbia Established by acts of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130; 4 U.S.C. 6), and Mar. 3, 1791.

Virginia and Maryland ceded land for the territory. When the seat of government was permanently established in 1800, both the corporation of the city of Alexandria, incorporated by Virginia, and the corporation of the city of Georgetown, incorporated by Maryland, were included. In 1846 Congress gave back to Virginia its portion, retaining the Maryland portion which covered approximately 70 square miles. Until 1846, when Virginia's portion, Alexandria City and County, was returned, the District included the corporation of Washington, the corporation of Alexandria, the corporation of Georgetown, and the counties of Washington and Alexandria. A French engineer, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, planned and partly laid out the new city of Washington, and Maj. Andrew Ellicott continued the work.

In 1802 the first government of the District of Columbia consisted of a mayor, appointed by the President of the United States, and a city council, elected by the residents. The city council was given the right in 1812 to elect the mayor of Washington, and in 1820 the election was put in the hands of the people. In 1871, however, Congress acted to abolish the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the levy court of Washington County in favor of a territorial form of government.

The new form of administration was composed of a governor, a board of public works, and a legislative assembly consisting of a Council and a House of Delegates. Also, at that time, and until March 4, 1875, the District of Columbia was represented in the lower house of Congress by a delegate. The governor and the members of the board of public works and of the council were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The 22 Members of the House of Delegates and the Delegate to Congress were elected by the people.

After June 20, 1874, a change was made, and the District was governed by three commissioners appointed by the President. This temporary form of government lasted until July 1, 1878, when the permanent commission government was established. The act of Congress of June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 102), created the District government as a municipal corporation, but made no provision for franchise. This form of government was administered by a board of three Commissioners, two of whom must have been residents of the District and the third being detailed from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

While the District has a municipal form of government, Congress by various statutory enactments has treated it as a branch of the United States government by including it in legislation applying to the executive departments, such as the Budget and Accounting Act, the act classifying the salaries of Federal employees, and the act providing for retirement of Federal employees.

By constitutional Amendment 23, dated March 29, 1961, the District was given back the right of franchise.

By Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1967, effective in parts on August 11, 1967, the government of the District was reorganized and became operative on November 3, 1967.

The act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 774), provided for a charter for the District of Columbia for local government.

District of Columbia Auditorium Commission Established by act of July 1, 1955 (69 Stat. 243), to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic (national) auditorium, containing an Inaugural Hall of

Presidents, a music, fine arts, and mass communications center. Submitted final report to Congress, Jan. 31, 1957, pursuant to act of Apr. 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 115).

District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency Established by act of Aug. 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 790), to provide for replanning, rebuilding, and rehabilitation of slum and blighted areas in the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 774), established the agency as an instrumentality of the District of Columbia Government, effective July 1, 1974.

District of Columbia-Virginia Boundary Commission Established by act of Aug. 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 453), to determine boundary line between District of Columbia and State of Virginia. Terminated Dec. 1, 1935, to which date it had been extended by Public Resolution 9, approved Mar. 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 67).

District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization (Labor) Offices of district commissioner of immigration and naturalization, created by an act of 1894, abolished by section 6 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, their functions to be administrated by Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice (*see* text), through district directors of immigration and naturalization.

Division of Business Cooperation (National Recovery Administration) Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, to aid in voluntary maintenance, by trade and industrial groups, of standards of fair competition, and in elimination of unfair competition in employment of labor or in trade practices. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936. By same order, functions and duties of Division of Business Cooperation ordered terminated by Apr. 1, 1936. On Mar. 21, 1936, EO 7323 created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as chairman, to complete work of Division of Business Cooperation, effective Apr. 1, 1936.

Division of Central Administrative Services (OEM) Established by Liaison Officer for Emergency Management pursuant to a letter from the President, dated Feb. 28, 1941, to maintain a central budgeting, accounting, and fiscal control system for OEM and its constituent agencies, and to facilitate efficient operation of those agencies. Pursuant to EO 9471 of Aug. 25, 1944, agency terminated Nov. 30, 1944. Functions discontinued or transferred to constituent agencies of Office for Emergency Management and other appropriate Federal agencies.

Division of Consumers' Counsel (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 601) to protect consumer interests. Transferred by order of Secretary of Agriculture from Agricultural Adjustment Administration to general supervision and direction of Director of Marketing, effective Feb. 1, 1940. Transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942.

Division of Defense Aid Reports Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8751 of May 2, 1941, to provide a central channel for clearance of transactions and reports, and coordinate the processing of requests for aid under Lend-Lease Act, Mar. 11, 1941. Abolished by EO 8926 of Oct. 28, 1941, which created Office of Lend-Lease Administration (*see* appendix A).

Division of Defense Housing Coordination Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 863 of Jan. 11, 1941, to take over activities and personnel of Defense Housing Coordinator set up by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Functions transferred to National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Division of Exports and Requirements (State) Established by departmental order of Feb. 1, 1943, to deal with matters of foreign policy relating to certain aspects of lend-lease and export control. The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which Division of Exports and Requirements was a part, abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established the Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management.

Division of Information (OEM) Established pursuant to letter of the President to Liaison Officer, Office of Emergency Management, Feb. 28, 1941. Abolished by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Powers and duties relating to dissemination of general public information on war effort transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (*see* appendix A), and press and publication services relating to specific activities of constituent agencies of OEM transferred to constituent agencies respectively.

Division of Investigations (Interior) Established by administrative order of Apr. 27, 1933, to investigate official matters relating to activities and personnel of bureaus, offices, and divisions under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior. Abolished by administrative order, Jan. 17, 1942, and functions transferred to Branch of Field Examination in General Land Office (*see* Bureau of Land Management, text), Department of the Interior.

Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, which authorized Secretary of Agriculture to enter into marketing agreements with processors, handlers, and producers of certain agricultural commodities under which flow of these commodities in interstate and foreign commerce may be regulated. Marketing agreements were developed by the Division to stabilize and improve marketing conditions for commodities. Consolidated by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940 with Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into Surplus Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A), effective June 30, 1940.

Division of Press Intelligence Established in August 1933 as division of National Recovery Administration to provide Government officials with a prompt and comprehensive press service. On July 10, 1935, became division of National Emergency Council. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, to Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Special Services. EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, abolished Office of War Information and transferred Bureau of Special Services to Bureau of the Budget. Upon reestablishment of Office of Government Reports (*see* appendix A) on Dec. 12, 1946, by EO 9809, Division of Press Intelligence again became a unit of this office.

Division of Review (National Recovery Administration) Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, for further administration of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, effective Jan. 1, 1936, and functions and duties ordered terminated by Apr. 1, 1936. On Mar. 21, 1936, the President, by EO 7323, effective Apr. 1, 1936, created Committee of Industrial Analysis (*see* appendix A), with Secretary of Commerce as Chairman, to complete work of the Division.

Division of State and Local Cooperation Established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense on Aug. 5, 1940, to serve as channel of communication between Advisory Commission and State and local defense councils. Embodied in Office of Civilian Defense (*see* appendix A) when that agency was established.

Division of Subsistence Homesteads Established pursuant to section 208, title II, of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 205; 40 U.S.C. 408), to provide for aiding in redistribution of overbalance of population in industrial centers. EO 6209 of July 21, 1933, gave Secretary of the Interior authority to administer section 208; Secretary issued order Dec. 2, 1933, creating Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, incorporated under laws of Delaware. Transferred from Department of the Interior to Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 7041 of May 15, 1935. Transfer included all agencies established in connection with Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

Domestic Council Established within Executive Office of the President, pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970, effective July 1, 1970, to formulate and coordinate domestic policy recommendations for the President. Abolished and functions transferred to the President, and Domestic Council Staff redesignated as Domestic Policy Staff (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978. Pursuant to EO 12045 of Mar. 27, 1978, Domestic Policy Staff assisted the President in performance of transferred functions.

Domestic and International Business

Administration (Commerce) Established by Secretary of Commerce on Nov. 17, 1972, to promote growth of U.S. industry and commerce, stimulate expansion of U.S. exports, and prepare and execute plans for industrial mobilization readiness through government and business cooperation. Terminated and functions assumed by Industry and Trade Administration (*see* appendix A) by order of the Secretary of Commerce on Dec. 4, 1977.

Domestic Policy Staff Name changed to Office of Policy Development (*see* text).

Dominican Customs Receivership Transferred from Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior to Department of State by section 1 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Economic Cooperation Administration Established by Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (sec. 104, 62 Stat. 138; 22 U.S.C. 1503) as an agency of the U.S. Government to administer European recovery program. Abolished by act approved Oct. 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 373; 22 U.S.C. 1651 note), and functions transferred to Mutual Security Agency (*see* appendix A), effective Dec. 30, 1951, pursuant to EO 10300 of Nov. 1, 1951.

Economic Defense Board *See* Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.

Economic Management Support Center (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1836 of Jan. 9, 1974, to provide consolidated, centralized management support services to Statistical Reporting Service, Economic Research Service, and Farmer Cooperative Service (*see* appendix A). Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Economic Research Service (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Secretary's memorandum 1446, supp. 1, of Apr. 3, 1961, to implement a program of economic research designed to provide economic intelligence for the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, farmers, related industries, and the general public. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977. Redesignated as Economic Research Service (*see* text) by Secretarial order of Oct. 1, 1981.

Economic Stabilization Agency Established by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, as amended, issued under authority of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note), as amended, and EO 10276 of July 31, 1951, as amended, issued under Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 196; 50 U.S.C. App. 1891 et seq.), to control inflation and maintain stabilization of national economy. Terminated, except for liquidation purposes, Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166, 2071 note). Liquidation completed Oct. 31, 1953, pursuant to EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953.

Economic Stabilization Board Established by EO 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942, to advise Director of Economic Stabilization. Transferred by EO 9620 of Sept. 20, 1945, to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to advise and consult with Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Returned to Office of Economic Stabilization upon its reestablishment by EO 9699 of Feb. 21, 1946. EO 9762 of July 25, 1946, returned Board to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Functions terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Economic Stabilization Program Authorized by the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 799), as amended, Aug. 15, 1970, to stabilize the economy, reduce inflation, minimize unemployment, improve the competitive position in world trade, and protect the purchasing power of the dollar. Statutory authority expired Apr. 30, 1974.

Agencies set up to carry out the program were:

Committee on the Health Services Industry Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Committee on Interest and Dividends Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973, and continued by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

Committee on State and Local Government Cooperation Established as a Presidential advisory panel pursuant to EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971, and continued pursuant to EO 11640 of Jan. 26, 1972; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Construction Industry Stabilization Committee Established by EO 11588 of Mar. 29, 1971, and continued by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Cost of Living Council Established by EO 11615 of Aug. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Food Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Cost of Living Council Committee on Health Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Food Industry Advisory Committee Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

Health Industry Advisory Committee Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974, effective May 31, 1974.

Labor-Management Advisory Committee Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973; abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974, effective July 1, 1974.

Pay Board Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Price Commission Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Rent Advisory Board Established by EO 11632 of Nov. 22, 1971, and continued under EO 11640 of Jan. 26, 1972; abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (Agriculture) Name changed to Economics and Statistics Service by Secretary's Memorandum 2025 of Sept. 17, 1980. Redesignated as the Economic Research Service and the Statistical Reporting Service (*see* texts) by Secretarial order of Oct. 1, 1981.

Education Division (HEW) Established by act of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221e), to coordinate and supervise education activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* appendix A). Functions transferred to Department of Education (*see* text) by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 677; 20 U.S.C. 3508).

Electoral Votes for President and Vice President, Transfer of Functions Concerning *See* Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Electric Home and Farm Authority Incorporated under laws of District of Columbia, Aug. 1, 1935, to succeed Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc. (*see* below), to aid in distribution, sale, and installation of electrical and gas apparatus, equipment, and appliances. Designated as agency of the United States by EO 7139 of Aug. 12, 1935. Continued by legislation until Jan. 22, 1947 (act approved June 10, 1941, 55 Stat. 248), or such earlier date as designated by Executive order. Under Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Authority was grouped in Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942, transferred functions to Department of Commerce (*see* text). Terminated by EO 9256 of Oct. 13, 1942.

Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc. Organized under laws of State of Delaware, Jan. 17, 1934, pursuant to EO 6514 issued under authority of act approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; *see* note, 15 U.S.C. 701–712). Dissolved and succeeded by Electric Home and Farm Authority on Aug. 1, 1935. (*See* paragraph above.)

Emergency Conservation Work Established by EO 6101 of Apr. 5, 1933, under authority of act approved Mar. 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), to relieve acute conditions of distress and unemployment in the United States and to provide for restoration of the country's natural resources and advancement of an orderly program of extensive public works. Succeeded by Civilian Conservation Corps (*see* appendix A).

Emergency Procurement Service Established on Sept. 1, 1950, by the Administrator of General Services who transferred to it certain functions formerly assigned to Federal Supply Service (*see* appendix A) pertaining to strategic and critical materials and procurement of metals, minerals, rubber, and other raw materials. Renamed Defense Materials Service (*see* appendix A) on Sept. 7, 1956.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board Transferred from Federal

Security Agency to Department of Labor (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Endangered Species Scientific Authority Established by EO 11911 of Apr. 13, 1976, to ascertain views, use expertise of governmental and nongovernmental scientific communities, State agencies responsible for conservation of wild fauna or flora, humane groups, zoological and botantical institutions, recreational and commercial interests, and the conservation community. Terminated and functions transferred to Secretary of the Interior (*see* text) by an act of Dec. 28, 1979 (93 Stat. 1228; 16 U.S.C. 1537a).

Energy Policy Office Established within the Executive Office of the President by EO 11726 of June 29, 1973, to formulate and coordinate energy policies at the Presidential level. Abolished by EO 11775 of Mar. 26, 1974.

Energy Research and Development Administration Established by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1234; 42 U.S.C. 5811), effective Jan. 19, 1975, to reorganize and consolidate Federal energy research and development activities. Assigned additional responsibilities by acts of Sept. 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1069; 42 U.S.C. 5501; 88 Stat. 1079; 30 U.S.C. 1101), Oct. 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1431; 42 U.S.C. 5551), and Dec. 31, 1974 (88 Stat. 1887; 42 U.S.C. 5901). Terminated and functions transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 577; 42 U.S.C. 7151), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Energy Resources Council Established within Executive Office of the President by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1233; 42 U.S.C. 5801), effective Oct. 11, 1974, to coordinate energy policy matters at Presidential level. Establishment authority repealed by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 608), effective Oct. 1, 1977, and Council terminated.

Environmental Financing Authority Established by act of Oct. 18, 1972 (86 Stat. 899), to assure that inability to borrow funds on reasonable terms does not prevent any State or local public body from constructing eligible waste treatment facilities. Expired June 30, 1975, pursuant to terms of the establishing act.

Environmental Quality Council Established by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969, to advise and assist the President with respect to environmental quality matters. Renamed Cabinet Committee on the Environment by EO 11514 of Mar. 5, 1970, which was subsequently terminated by EO 11541 of July 1, 1970.

Environmental Science Services Administration (Commerce) Established on July 3, 1965, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965, by consolidating the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey (*see* appendix A). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1970, effective Oct. 3, 1970, and functions transferred to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (*see* text).

Executive Committee on Commercial Policy Established by a letter of Nov. 11, 1933, from the President to Secretary of State, to coordinate the commercial policy of the United States and to centralize in one agency supervision of all Government action affecting export and import trade of the country. Continued by EO 6656 of Mar. 27, 1934, and EO 7260 of Dec. 31, 1935. Abolished by EO 9461 of Aug. 7, 1944.

Executive Council Established by EO 6202-A of July 11, 1933, to provide for orderly presentation of business and to coordinate interagency problems of organization and work of new governmental agencies. Consolidated with National Emergency Council (*see* appendix A) by EO 6889-A of Oct. 29, 1934.

Executive Director of Regional Operations (Food and Drug Administration) Established by Secretary's order of May 20, 1971. Merged into the Office of Regulatory Affairs by Secretary's order of Nov. 5, 1984.

Executive Orders *See* Proclamations and Executive Orders, appendix A.

Export-Import Bank of Washington Organization of a District of Columbia banking corporation was directed by EO 6581 of Feb. 2, 1934, pursuant to section 2, title I, of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195). Certificate of incorporation filed Feb. 12, 1934. Act of Jan. 31, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 4, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 713b), continued bank until Jan. 22, 1947, to aid in financing and facilitating exports, imports, and exchanges of commodities between the United States and any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or its agencies or nationals. Act of Sept. 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 961; 15 U.S.C. 606b), authorized loans to assist in development of resources, stabilization of economies, and orderly marketing of products of countries of the Western Hemisphere. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942, to be administered under direction of Secretary of Commerce. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers and duties to Office of Economic Warfare, established by same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which created that office. Established as a permanent independent agency by Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 526; 12 U.S.C. 635).

Board of Directors provided for in section 3(a) of Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1953, and functions vested in a Managing Director, effective June 30, 1953. Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1953 superseded by act approved Aug. 9, 1954 (68 Stat. 677; 12 U.S.C. 635a), which restored Board of Directors. Name changed to Export-Import Bank of the United States (*see* text) by act of Mar. 13, 1968 (82 Stat. 47; 12 U.S.C. 635 note). (*See also* Second Export-Import Bank of Washington, DC, appendix A.)

Export Marketing Service (Agriculture) Established by the Secretary of Agriculture Mar. 28, 1969, to promote the expansion of export sales of U.S.-produced farm goods. Merged with Foreign Agricultural Service (*see* text) by the Secretary's memorandum of Dec. 7, 1973, effective Feb. 3, 1974.

Extension Service (Agriculture) Established by Smith-Lever Act of 1914 (38 Stat. 372; 7 U.S.C. 341–348) to help the public learn about and apply to everyday activities the latest technology and management knowledge developed through research by land-grant universities, Department of Agriculture, and other sources. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as Extension Service (*see* text) by Secretarial order of June 16, 1981.

Facility Security Program (Office of Civilian Defense) Established by EO 9165 of May 19, 1942, to supplement the protective programs of Army, Navy, and Federal Power Commission and to correlate antisabotage activities of other government agencies. Abolished by EO 9437 of Apr. 18, 1944.

Fair Employment Board (Civil Service Commission) Established by Civil Service Commission pursuant to EO 9980 of July 26, 1948. Primarily concerned with actions affecting equality of economic opportunity among Federal employees and applicants. Abolished by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955, which established President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. Records retained by Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A).

Family Security Committee (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Established Feb. 12, 1941, by administrative order to study problems of maintaining security of American homes in face of wartime social and economic dislocations. Terminated on Dec. 17, 1942.

Farm Aid Functions of Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury under Executive authorization giving aid to farmers, dated July 26, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof, transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Functions of Secretary of Agriculture under all provisions of law relating to making advances or loans to farmers, fruit growers, producers and owners of livestock, and crops, and to individuals, to assist in forming or increasing capital stock of agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, or like organizations, transferred to Farm Credit Administration (*see* below) by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933.

Farm Credit Administration Placed under Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Act approved Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 390; 123 U.S.C. 636a note), provided that Farm Credit Administration become independent of Department of Agriculture, effective Dec. 4, 1953.

Farm Loan Commissioner (Executive Office of Federal Farm Loan Board) Office and functions transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933, and title changed to Land Bank

Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933. (*See* Federal Farm Loan Board, appendix A.)

Parm Security Administration Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 732 of Sept. 1, 1937, as successor to Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A) to make farm rehabilitation and farm ownership loans to farmers. Abolished by act of Aug. 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1062; 7 U.S.C. 1001 note), which established the Farmers Home Administration (*see* text).

Farmer Cooperative Service (Agriculture) Established pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Dec. 4, 1953, to help farmers help themselves through the use of cooperative organizations. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Federal Advisory Council (Federal Security Agency) Established pursuant to act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 116, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 49j(a)). Consists of outstanding representatives of labor management and the public who are especially familiar with employment problems. Transferred to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949.

Federal Alcohol Administration (Treasury) *See* Federal Alcohol Control Administration, below.

Federal Alcohol Control Administration Established by EO 6474 of Dec. 4, 1933, to carry out provisions of codes of fair competition, to control liquor traffic, and to interpret regulations. Abolished Sept. 24, 1935, upon induction into office of Federal Alcohol Administrator, as provided in act approved Aug. 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977; 27 U.S.C. 201), which set up Federal Alcohol Administration in Treasury Department. Federal Alcohol Administration abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions consolidated with activities of Internal Revenue Service (*see* appendix A).

Federal Aviation Agency Established pursuant to Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731; 49 U.S.C. 1301 note), to provide for regulation and promotion of civil aviation. Transferred to Secretary of Transportation (*see* text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Federal Aviation Commission Terminated after making report to Congress on Feb. 1, 1935, on all phases of aviation, as provided in act approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 938), under which it was established.

Federal Board of Hospitalization Organized Nov. 1, 1921, to coordinate hospitalization activities of Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, St. Elizabeths Hospital (*see* appendix A), and Office of Indian Affairs. On May 7, 1943, Board designated an advisory agency to Bureau of the Budget. Terminated as of June 30, 1948, pursuant to letter of May 28, 1948, from Director of the Bureau of the Budget to members of Board.

Federal Board of Surveys and Maps Established as Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government by EO 3206 of Dec. 30, 1919, to coordinate and promote improvement of surveying and mapping activities of the Government. Name changed to Federal Board of Surveys and Maps by EO 7262 of Jan. 4, 1936. Abolished and functions transferred to Director of Bureau of the Budget by EO 9094 of Mar. 10, 1942.

Federal Board for Vocational Education Established by Smith-Hughes Act of Feb. 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929; 20 U.S.C. 11–28), for promotion of vocational education in the States. EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred functions to Department of the Interior. Functions assigned to Commissioner of Education on Oct. 10, 1933. Office of Education, with all its functions, transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Board abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Federal Civil Defense Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 10186 of Dec. 1, 1950; subsequently established as an independent agency by Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1245; 50 U.S.C. App. 2251 note), to be responsible for development, coordination, guidance, and leadership of a national program of civil defense designed to protect life and property in the United States from attack. Transferred to Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July

1, 1958; offices of Federal Civil Defense Administrator and Deputy Administrator abolished. (*See also* EO 10773 of July 1, 1958, and Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, appendix A.)

Federal Civil Works Administration Established Nov. 9, 1933, by EO 6420-B, to provide regular jobs on public works for 4 million unemployed men and women. Function of employment expired March 1934. Function of settling claims continued under Works Progress Administration (*see* appendix A).

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review Established by act of July 16, 1952, as amended by act of Mar. 26, 1966 (66 Stat. 697, 80 Stat. 84; 30 U.S.C. 475), to review applications by coal mine operators for annulment of, revision of, and temporary relief from, orders of Federal coal mine inspectors or the Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, issued under the authority granted by the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, as amended. Became inactive after Mar. 30, 1970, pursuant to Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 803), which repealed the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, as amended.

Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Previously known as Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, established by EO 6750-C of June 27, 1934, to aid in interpretation and application of certain labor provisions of codes of fair competition as they affect apprenticeship training programs in industry. Functioned as part of Division of Labor Standards in Department of Labor, as provided by Federal Apprenticeship Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 664; 29 U.S.C. 50), to promote furtherance of labor standards to safeguard welfare of apprentices. Transferred to Office of Administrator of Federal Security Agency by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training. Returned to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. (*See* Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, text; *also* Apprenticeship Section, Division of Labor Standards, appendix A.)

Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 471; 42 U.S.C. 6651), to consider problems and developments, and to make recommendations in fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency. Abolished and functions transferred to President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978. EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978, redelegated these functions to Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and established new Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, effective Feb. 26, 1978. (*See* Office of Science and Technology Policy, text.)

Federal Coordinating Service Office of Chief Coordinator was created by Executive order promulgated in Circular 15, Bureau of the Budget, July 27, 1921, and duties enlarged by other Budget circulars. Serviced abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933; amended by EO 6239 of Aug. 2, 1933. Certain functions assigned to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A), Treasury Department.

Contract Forms and Procedure: Functions of standardizing and revising contract forms, acting on requests for deviation, considering effect of proposed pertinent legislation, and promulgating procedure policy transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President Oct. 9, 1933, issued pursuant to EO's 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6224 of July 27, 1933.

Federal Specifications: Functions of Federal Specifications Board, established by Bureau of the Budget Circular 42 of Oct. 10, 1921, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 9, 1933. Board superseded by Federal Specifications Executive Committee, set up by Director of Procurement under circular letter 106 of July 16, 1935.

Federal Standard Stock Catalog: Federal Standard Stock Catalog Board, originated with act of Mar. 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1461), transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 9, 1933.

Federal Traffic: Coordination of Government freight, express, and other traffic activities, including consulting service and filing of complaints and conducting special negotiations with regulatory bodies, transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President Oct. 9, 1933.

Surplus Property: Functions of Federal Coordinating Service relating to disposition of seized and surplus property transferred in Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A) by order of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President on Oct. 9, 1933.

Federal Coordinator of Transportation Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 211; 49 U.S.C. 250–268 note), to foster and protect interstate commerce in relation to railroad transportation by preventing and relieving obstructions and burdens resulting from acute economic emergency, and to safeguard and maintain an adequate national system of transportation. Expired June 16, 1936, by provisions of Public Resolution 27, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 376).

Federal Council on Aging Established by Presidential memorandum of Apr. 2, 1956, to aid the various Federal agencies in their programs on aging, to review such programs, and to make recommendations to the President and the departments and agencies on how needs in this field can be better met. Reconstituted by Presidential letter of Mar. 7, 1959, to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* appendix A). Abolished by EO 11022 of May 15, 1962, which established the President's Council on Aging (*see* appendix A).

Federal Council for Science and Technology Established by EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959, as amended by EO 11381 of Nov. 8, 1967, to promote closer cooperation among Federal agencies, facilitate resolution of common problems, and improve planning and management in science and technology. Abolished by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 472; 42 U.S.C. 1862 note).

Federal Credit Union System Established by act of June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1216; 12 U.S.C. 1751), to be administered by the Farm Credit Administration (*see* appendix A). The System provided a further market for securities of the United States and made available to people of small means credit for provident purposes, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States. Transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by EO 9148 of Apr. 27, 1942, and Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Act approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1091; 14 U.S.C. 751a), established within the Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A), a Bureau of Federal Credit Unions and transferred all functions of the System to the new Bureau. Transferred with Social Security Administration to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953. Functions of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (HEW) transferred to the National Credit Union Administration (*see* text) by act of Mar. 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 49; 12 U.S.C. 1752).

Federal Disaster Assistance Administration Functions transferred from Department of Housing and Urban Development to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text) by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979, effective July 15, 1979.

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Established pursuant to act approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200; 15 U.S.C. 701–712; 40 U.S.C. 401–414). Subsequent legislation continued its operation, and Public Works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 816), as amended, authorized continuance of those operations to June 30, 1942. Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, consolidated Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works into Federal Works Agency to be administered as Public Works Administration, to promote and stabilize employment and purchasing power by encouraging construction of useful public works projects through making of loans and/or grants to non-Federal public bodies and, to a limited extent by financing construction of Federal projects; also to promote interest in long-range planning in public works. Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1943 extended Public Works Administration to June 30, 1943. EO 9357 of June 30, 1943, transferred functions to office of Federal Works Administrator. (*See* Federal Works Agency, appendix A.)

Federal Emergency Relief Administration Established by act approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to cooperate with States, Territories, and District of Columbia in relieving hardships caused by unemployment and drought. Expired June 30, 1938, having been liquidated by Works Progress Administrator in accordance with provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 352). (*See* Works Progress Administration, appendix A.)

Federal Employment Stabilization Board Employment Stabilization Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 1085), established Board, composed of Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and Treasury, to advise the President of trend of employment and business activity and existence or approach of period of business depression and unemployment. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Abolishment deferred by EO 6623 of Mar. 1, 1934, until functions of Board, together with funds, personnel, and records, could be transferred to Federal Employment Stabilization Office (*see* below) in Department of Commerce, which office was established by same order. (*See also* EO's 6221 of July 26, 1933, 6224 of July 27, 1933, and 6624 of Mar. 1, 1934.)

Federal Employment Stabilization Office Abolished and functions and personnel transferred from Department of Commerce to National Resources Planning Board (*see* appendix A) in Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. (*See also* paragraph above.)

Federal Energy Administration Established by Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 96; 15 U.S.C. 761), effective June 28, 1974, to ensure a sufficient energy supply for the United States and that priority needs are met during energy shortages. Assigned additional responsibilities by acts of June 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 246; 15 U.S.C. 791), Dec. 22, 1975 (89 Stat. 871; 42 U.S.C. 6201), and Aug. 14, 1976 (90 Stat. 1125; 42 U.S.C. 6801). Terminated and functions transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 577; 42 U.S.C. 7151), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Federal Facilities Corporation Established by Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1954, under Rubber Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 101; 50 U.S.C. App. 1921) and EO 10539 of June 22, 1954, to administer synthetic rubber program. EO 10678 of Sept. 20, 1956, designated Corporation as successor to Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, and directed of Secretary. EO 10720 of July 11, 1957, amended EO 10678 and directed that the Corporation be under supervision of a Director to be appointed by and subject to direction of Administrator of General Services. Dissolved by act of Aug. 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 418; 50 U.S.C. 1929 note), and records, documents, property, assets, and liabilities transferred to Administrator of General Services (see *text*).

Federal Farm Board Established by Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U.S.C. 1141–j), to promote effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, changed name to Farm Credit Administration; abolished functions vested in Federal Farm Board by section 9 of Agricultural Marketing Act; abolished functions of Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury as members of Board; abolished offices of appointed members of Federal Farm Board, except that of Chairman, which title was changed to Governor of Farm Credit Administration (see *text*).

Federal Farm Loan Board Established in Department of the Treasury to administer Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U.S.C. 641–642, 651–664). EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, abolished offices of appointed members of Board, except member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner, and transferred all power and functions of Board to Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to jurisdiction and control of Farm Credit Administration. Title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933, and abolished by act approved Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 393; 12 U.S.C. 636f).

Federal Farm Loan Bureau Established in Department of the Treasury under general supervision of Federal Farm Loan Board and charged with execution of Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360; 12 U.S.C. 641–642, 651–664). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Established by act approved Jan. 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344; 12 U.S.C. 1020), to aid in financing lending operations of Federal Land Banks and Land Bank

Commissioner. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to operate under supervision of Farm Credit Administration. Abolished by act of Oct. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 773; 12 U.S.C. 1020—1021a-1 note), and assets transferred to Secretary of the Treasury.

Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska Established by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, as the principal instrumentality for developing coordinated plans for Federal programs which contribute to the economic and resources development in Alaska. Abolished by EO 11608 of July 19, 1971.

Federal Fire Council Transferred on July 1, 1939, to Federal Works Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 8194 of July 6, 1939, its functions to be performed under direction and supervision of Federal Works Administrator. Transferred with Federal Works Agency to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b); later transferred to Department of Commerce (*see* text) by EO 11654 of Mar. 13, 1972.

Federal Flood Indemnity Administration Established as a constituent unit of Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Administrator's Organizational Order 1, effective Sept. 28, 1956, redesignated as Administrator's Organizational Order 2 on Dec. 7, 1956, pursuant to Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1078; 42 U.S.C. 2401), to provide insurance against flood damage. Abolished by Administrator's Organizational Order 3, effective July 1, 1957, due to lack of appropriations.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration *See* Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation, appendix A.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board Established by Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725; 12 U.S.C. 1421-1449); Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U.S.C. 1461-1468); and National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1724-1730), together with amendatory acts of Congress. Board created to charter and regulate Federal home loan banks and Federal savings and loan associations; to create and operate Home Owners' Loan Corporation; and to operate Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to Home Loan Bank Board under Housing and Home Finance Agency. Act approved Aug. 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 640; 12 U.S.C. 1437), provided the Board again become an independent agency to be known as Federal Home Loan Bank Board (*see* text).

Federal Home Loan Bank System Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. (*See* Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text.)

Federal Housing Administration Established by the National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1702). Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to Federal Housing Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3, effective July 27, 1947. The act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), transferred the functions, powers, and duties to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (*see* text).

Federal Insurance Administrator (HUD) Established by act of Aug. 1, 1968 (82 Stat. 567; 42 U.S.C. 3533a), to administer Federal flood, riot, and crime insurance programs. Functions transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979.

Federal Labor Relations Council Established by EO 11491 of Oct. 29, 1969, to provide Federal employees an opportunity to participate in formulation and implementation of personnel policies and practices affecting their employment conditions. Abolished and functions transferred to Federal Labor Relations Authority (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1978, effective Jan. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12107 of Dec. 28, 1978.

Federal Loan Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Grouped under Federal Loan Agency were agencies established from time to time to stimulate and stablize financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises of the Nation; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) with its units—The RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Metals Reserve Company, War Insurance Corporation (later known as War Damage Corporation)—Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* appendix A).

By EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942, the following agencies were transferred from Federal Loan Agency to National Housing Agency: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, and Defense Homes Corporation. All other units of Federal Loan Agency were transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942; namely, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its units (except Defense Homes Corporation), Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* appendix A). RFC and units returned to Federal Loan Agency by act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Act approved June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), abolished Federal Loan Agency and transferred all property and records to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A).

Federal Maritime Board Established by Reorg. Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, along with Maritime Administration as successor agencies to former U.S. Maritime Commission, to foster development and encourage maintenance of a merchant marine sufficient to meet needs of national defense and of domestic and foreign commerce of the United States. Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, effective Aug. 12, 1961, abolished the Board and transferred its regulatory functions to Federal Maritime Commission (*see* text), and functions relating to subsidization of merchant marine to Secretary of Commerce.

Federal National Mortgage Association Originally chartered on Feb. 10, 1938, pursuant to title III of the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246, 1252; 12 U.S.C. 1716). Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 22 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, and becoming operative Sept. 7, 1950. Rechartered under the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 590, 612; 12 U.S.C. 1701, 1716) and made a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Transferred with functions, powers, and duties of Housing and Home Finance Agency to Department of Housing and Urban Development by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note). Became a Government-sponsored private corporation pursuant to title VIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 536; 12 U.S.C. 1716b), effective Sept. 1, 1968.

Federal Personnel Council Established as Council of Personnel Administration, Feb. 1, 1939, by EO 7916 of June 24, 1938. By EO 8467 of July 1, 1940, became unit within Civil Service Commission. Effective May 1, 1947, name was changed to Federal Personnel Council by EO 9830 of Feb. 24, 1947. Functioned as an advisory body to promote through study and discussion the application, interpretation, and development of Federal personnel policies and practices. Council abolished by First Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 300), and its personnel, files, and records transferred on June 30, 1953, to office of

Executive Director, Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A).

Federal Power Commission Established by Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791a), as amended, to regulate interstate aspects of electric power and natural gas industries. Terminated and functions transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7151), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Federal Preparedness Agency Functions transferred from General Services Administration to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text) by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979, effective July 15, 1979.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc. Established by EO 6917 of Dec. 11, 1934, to provide employment for all physically fit inmates of Federal penal institutions. Transferred to Department of Justice (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, to be administered under direction of Attorney General, effective July 1, 1939.

Federal Property Council Established by EO 11724 of June 25, 1973, and reconstituted by EO 11954 of Jan. 7, 1977, to foster development of more effective national policy regarding use of Federal properties. Terminated by EO 12030 of Dec. 15, 1977.

Federal Public Housing Authority Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942, to administer public housing programs. To it were transferred functions relating to public housing theretofore performed by Federal Works Agency and its constituent units or agencies (United States Housing Authority, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division), War and Navy Departments (except housing located on military or naval reservations, posts, or bases), and Farm Security Administration (nonfarm housing). Also Defense Homes Corporation was administered by Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, transferred functions to Public Housing Administration (*see* appendix A) of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Federal Radiation Council Established by EO 10831 of Aug. 14, 1959, and by sec. 274h of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (73 Stat. 690; 42 U.S.C. 2021(h)), on Sept. 23, 1959, to advise the President with respect to radiation matters directly or indirectly affecting health. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, and functions transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency (*see* text).

Federal Radio Commission Established by act approved Feb. 23, 1927 (44 Stat. 1162), to regulate wireless communication activities. Abolished and duties, functions, records, and property transferred to Federal Communications Commission (*see* text) by Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1102; 47 U.S.C. 603).

Federal Real Estate Board Established by EO 8034 of Jan. 14, 1939, to make recommendations regarding communities adversely affected by loss of tax revenue on Government-owned land, determine availability of Government-owned property for use of a department or agency, and make recommendations with respect to disposition of surplus real property. EO 10287 of Sept. 6, 1951, revoked EO 8034 and abolished the Board.

Federal Reconstruction and Development Planning Commission for Alaska Established by EO 11150 of Apr. 2, 1964, to develop coordinated plans for Federal programs for reconstruction and economic and resources development in Alaska following the earthquake of Mar. 27, 1964, and to recommend appropriate action to carry out such plans. Abolished by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, which established the President's Review Committee for Development Planning in Alaska and the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska (*see* appendix A). Functions related to the earthquake transferred to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning for so long as the President's declaration of a major disaster remains in effect. Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make arrangements for termination and liquidation of outstanding affairs as he may deem necessary.

Federal Regional Councils Established by EO 12314 of July 22, 1981, to support cooperation among Federal, State, and local governments. Abolished by EO 12407 of Feb. 22, 1983.

Federal Register, Division of the (National Archives) Established by the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500–503, as amended). Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104(a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381). Name changed to Office of the Federal Register by order of Administrator of General Services (*see* text), Feb. 6, 1959.

Federal Reserve Board Name changed to Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Governor and Vice Governor designated as chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System by section 203(a) of Banking Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 704; 12 U.S.C. 221 note), effective Aug. 23, 1935. (*See also* EO 7281 of Feb. 3, 1936).

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Established by National Housing Act, approved June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246; 12 U.S.C. 1724–1730), to insure safety of savings in thrift and home-financing institutions. Operated under a board of trustees composed of the five members of Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Board of Trustees abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947 and functions transferred to Home Loan Bank Board (*see* Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text and appendix A), effective July 27, 1947.

Federal Security Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, grouping under one administration those agencies whose major purposes were to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and health of the citizens of the Nation; namely, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Board, U.S. Employment Service (*see* appendix A), Civilian Conservation Corps (*see* appendix A), and National Youth Administration (*see* appendix A). Other units were added to FSA by subsequent acts and Reorganization Plans. FSA abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953, which plan established a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* appendix A), and transferred to it functions and units of Federal Security Agency, including Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital (*see* appendix A), and Social Security Administration.

Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation *See* Division of Subsistence Homesteads, appendix A.

Federal Supply Service (GSA) Name changed to Office of Personal Property by GSA order, effective Sept. 28, 1982; later changed to Office of Federal Supply and Services (*see* text) by GSA order of Jan. 22, 1983.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation *See* following paragraph.

Federal Surplus Relief Corporation Organized under powers granted to the President by National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195; 15 U.S.C. 701–712, 40 U.S.C. 401–414). Charter granted by State of Delaware on Oct. 4, 1933, and amended Nov. 18, 1935, changing name to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and naming Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Governor of Farm Credit Administration as Board of Directors. Continued as an agency of the United States under Secretary of Agriculture by acts of Congress (50 Stat. 323; sec. 204, 52 Stat. 38; 15 U.S.C. 713c).

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation consolidated by section 5 of Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1940 with Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements into Surplus Marketing Administration, effective June 30, 1940.

Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Federal Water Quality Administration (Interior) Established as Federal Water Pollution Control Administration under the Secretary of HEW by act of Oct. 2, 1965 (79 Stat. 903; 33 U.S.C. 466), provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of sewage treatment works, and to require establishment of water quality criteria. Transferred to Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1966, effective May 10, 1966. Name changed to Federal Water Quality Administration by act of Apr. 3, 1970. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, and functions transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency (*see* text).

Federal Works Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July

1, 1939, to consolidate agencies of the Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administered Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for construction purposes. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text).

Filipino Rehabilitation Commission Established by act approved June 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 626; 48 U.S.C. 1243), to formulate recommendations on matters affecting postwar economy and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including casualties by enemy attack and occupation. Commission no longer functions, having completed work for which created.

Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior) Established June 30, 1940, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 1232; 5 U.S.C. 133t), consolidating Bureau of Fisheries and Bureau of Biological Survey (*see* appendix A), to ensure conservation of the Nation's wild birds, mammals, fishes, and other forms of wildlife, and to promote maximum use and enjoyment of wildlife resources. Succeeded by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (*see* text).

Food Distribution Administration (Agriculture) *See* War Food Administration, appendix A.

Food and Drug Administration Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1928 (44 Stat. 1002), provided for Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration. Name changed to Food and Drug Administration by Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 422). Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. (*See also* text.)

Food Industry Advisory Committee *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Food Production Administration (Agriculture) *See* War Food Administration, appendix A.

Food Safety and Quality Service (Agriculture) Name changed to Food Safety and Inspection Service (*see* text) by Secretary's memorandum of June 19, 1981.

Foreign Agricultural Service (Agriculture) Established by act of June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 497; 7 U.S.C. 541), to encourage and promote agriculture of the United States and to assist American farmers in adjusting their operations and practices to meet world competition and demand for farm products. Economic research and agricutural attaché activities administered by Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to June 29, 1939; transferred by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1939, from Department of Agriculture to Department of State, effective July 1, 1939. Economic research functions of FAS Division transferred to Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations June 30, 1939. Functions of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service (*see* text) on Mar. 10, 1953. Agricultural attachés placed in Department of Agriculture by act approved Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908; 7 U.S.C. 1761).

Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (FCC) Established Feb. 19, 1941, at suggestion of State Department, to record, translate, analyze, and report on foreign broadcast programs to interested Government agencies. Transferred to War Department by letter of Secretary of War, dated Dec. 21, 1945. Act approved May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 110), provided for liquidation 60 days after Japanese armistice.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States Transferred to Justice Department (*see* text) by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 96; 22 U.S.C. 1622).

Foreign Commerce Service Established in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, by act approved Mar. 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1394; 15 U.S.C. 197–a), which included among the duties of the Service promotion of foreign commerce of the United States and investigation of and reporting upon commercial and industrial conditions and activities in foreign countries of interest to the United States. Transferred to Department of State (*see* text), to be administered as part of Foreign Service, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Foreign Economic Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, to unify and consolidate governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs. Order transferred to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Economic Warfare (together with U.S. Commercial Company, Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum Reserves Corporation, and Export-Import Bank of Washington and functions transferred thereto by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943), and foreign economic operations of Office of Foreign Economic Coordination. EO 9385 of Oct. 6, 1943, transferred foreign procurement activities of War Food Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation to Foreign Economic Administration. Terminated by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, and functions redistributed to Department of State, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A).

Foreign Economic Development Service Established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 8, 1969, to administer and coordinate programs and activities in foreign assistance and training. Abolished by order of the Secretary on Feb. 6, 1972, and functions and authorities transferred to Economic Research Service (*see* appendix A *and* text).

Foreign Operations Administration Established by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, which transferred functions of Office of Director of Mutual Security, Mutual Security Agency, Technical Cooperation Administration, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and several other foreign assistance activities to the newly established agency. Purpose was to centralize operations, control, and direction over all foreign economic and technical assistance programs in a unified agency and coordination by that agency of all other mutual security activities including the military. FOA was abolished by EO 10610 of May 9, 1955, pursuant to authority of Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832; 22 U.S.C. 1751), and functions and offices transferred to Department of State (as International Cooperation Administration, *see* appendix A) and to Department of Defense, effective June 30, 1955.

Foster Grandparent Program Authorized by act of Sept. 17, 1969 (83 Stat. 112; 42 U.S.C. 3044–3044e), to provide opportunity for the elderly poor to assist needy children. Functions transferred from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to ACTION (*see* text), effective July 1, 1971, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Functions assigned to National Park Service by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1963, effective July 27, 1963. (*See also* Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, appendix A.)

Freedmen's Hospital Established by act of Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506; T. 32 of D.C. Code). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Fuel Yards of the Bureau of Mines Established by act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 672; 40 U.S.C. 481). Transferred from Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, to Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A), Treasury Department, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. (*See also* EO 6611 of Feb. 22, 1934.) Functions include stocking and distributing coal and fuel oil to Government agencies in Washington and vicinity requiring truck delivery.

Gallaudet College (HEW) Functions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to Department of Education (*see* text).

General Counsel (Treasury) Certain functions, powers, and duties transferred to Department of Transportation by sec. 6(b)(3) of the Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

General Land Office (Interior) Consolidated with Grazing Service into Bureau of Land Management (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

General Supply Committee (Treasury) Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531), established a General Supply Committee, composed of one officer of each executive department, to make an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies, to standardize such supplies, and to aid Secretary of the Treasury in soliciting bids. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934, and functions taken over by Procurement Division (*see* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A).

George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission Established by Public Resolution 51, approved May 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 723), to arrange for construction in the West of a memorial of the Revoluntionary War and of accession of the Old Northwest to the United States. Expenditures ordered administered by Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933

Goethals Memorial Commission Established when the act, approved Aug. 4, 1935 (49 Stat. 743), authorized the President, through such person or persons as he might designate, to select site within Canal Zone and to erect there a memorial to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals in commemoration of his services in connection with construction and operation of the Panama Canal. Placed under jurisdiction and control of War Department by EO 8191, dated July 5, 1939, to be administered under direction of Secretary of War, effective July 1, 1939.

Government Information Service *See* United States Information Service, appendix A.

Government Patents Board Established by EO 10096 of Jan. 23, 1950, to obtain uniform application of policies and uniform operations thereunder with reference to property rights of the Government under inventions made by its employees. Abolished by EO 10930 of Mar. 24, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of Commerce (*see* text).

Grain Futures Administration Established in Department of Agriculture under provisions of Grain Futures Act of Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998), to report grain futures transactions and to check dissemination of misleading information tending to affect prices of grain. Superseded by Commodity Exchange Administration (*see* appendix A) by order of the Secretary, effective July 1, 1936.

Grain Stabilization Corporation Organized as a Delaware corporation to operate in connection with Federal Farm Board pursuant to Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11; 12 U.S.C. 1141–1141j), to represent the Government for purpose of controlling surplus grain for stabilization of grain prices. Terminated with certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of State of Delaware on Dec. 14, 1935.

Grazing Service (Interior) Consolidated with General Land Office into Bureau of Land Management (*see* text) pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Great Lakes Basin Commission *See* River basin commissions, appendix A.

Great Lakes Pilotage Administration Established within Department of Commerce to administer Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, as amended (74 Stat. 259; 46 U.S.C. 216 et seq.). Administration of the act transferred to the Secretary of Transportation (*see* U.S. Coast Guard, text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

Health, Education, and Welfare Department Name changed to Department of Health and Human Services (*see* text) by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695; 20 U.S.C. 3508).

Health Industry Advisory Committee *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Health and Medical Committee Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved Sept. 19, 1940, to advise the Council on health and medical aspects of national defense and to coordinate health and medical activities affecting national defense. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by order of Council of National Defense, approved by the President Nov. 28, 1940. Reestablished within Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941. EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, which abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, transferred Health and Medical Committee and its subcommittees to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A).

Health Resources Administration (HHS) Established within the Public Health Service. Abolished by Secretarial reorganization of Aug. 20, 1982, effective September 1, 1982 (47 FR 38409). Functions and programs transferred to the Health Resources and Services Administration (*see* text) .

Health Services Administration (HHS) Established within the Public Health Service. Abolished by Secretarial reorganization of Aug. 20, 1982, effective September 1, 1982 (47 FR 38409). Functions and programs transferred to the Health Resources and Services Administration (*see* text).

Health Services and Mental Health Administration Established as part of

Public Health Service on Apr. 1, 1968. Abolished by reorganization order, effective July 1, 1973. Its functions transferred to the Center for Disease Control (*see* appendix A), the Health Resources Administration, and the Health Services Administration (*see* appendix A).

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (Interior) Established by Secretary on Jan. 25, 1978, to serve as Federal focal point for planning evaluation, and coordination related to natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Manages programs that emphasize responsiveness to national needs and commitment to preserving and maintaining heterogeneous components of our nation's heritage. Encourages and assists governmental and private interests to conserve, develop, restore, maintain, and utilize natural, cultural, and recreational resources for present and future generations. Abolished by Secretarial Order 3060 of Feb. 19, 1981, effective May 31, 1981, and functions transferred to National Park Service (*see* text).

Home Loan Bank Board *See* Federal Home Loan Bank Board, text and appendix A.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation An emergency agency created by the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 128; 12 U.S.C. 1461–1468), and amendments, under supervision and direction of Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to grant long-term mortgage loans, at low interest rates, to those in urgent need of funds for protection, preservation, or recovery of their homes, and who were unable to procure needed financing through the normal channels. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Board of Directors abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred, for liquidation of assets, to Home Loan Bank Board under Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A). Terminated by order of Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board, effective Feb. 3, 1954, pursuant to act approved June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 121; 12 U.S.C. 1463 note).

Hoover Commission *See* Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, appendix A.

Housing (Federal Works Agency) All functions, powers, and duties of Federal Works Agency relating to defense housing transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Housing (Navy) All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing of the Navy Department with respect to housing units for persons (with families) engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on naval reservations, posts, or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Housing (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) All functions with respect to financing, predominantly for production, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, or erection of, prefabricated houses or site improvements therefore, authorized by act approved Aug. 10, 1948 (61 Stat. 1275), transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 23 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, and becoming operative Sept. 7, 1950.

Housing (War Department) All functions, powers, and duties relating to defense housing with respect to housing units for persons with families engaged in national defense activities (except housing units located on military reservations, posts, or bases) transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Housing Division (Public Works Administration) Established in July 1933 under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195; 15 U.S.C. 701–712, 40 U.S.C. 421–425), to promote low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects. Housing projects, funds, property, and employees transferred to U.S. Housing Authority (*see* appendix A), effective Nov. 1, 1937, by EO 7732, dated Oct. 27, 1937.

Housing and Home Finance Agency Established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, to provide a single agency responsible for the principal housing programs and functions of the Federal Government. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (*see* text) by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 42 U.S.C.

3531 note), and HHFA terminated.

Howard University Established by act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Functions of Interior Department transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. By act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601 note), all functions of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to Department of Education (*see* text).

Hugh L. Dryden Research Center, Edwards, CA (NASA) Formerly a separate field installation of NASA. Now a component of the Ames Research Center (NASA) (*see* text). Change effective Sept. 3, 1981.

Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation (Navy) Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by EO 9126 of Apr. 8, 1942, and by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Name changed to United States Naval Oceanographic Office by act of July 10, 1962 (76 Stat. 154).

Immigration and Naturalization Service (Labor) *See* Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appendix A.

Indian Claims Commission Established by act of Aug. 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049), to hear and determine claims against the United States on behalf of any group of American Indians residing within the United States. Pursuant to act of Oct. 8, 1976 (90 Stat. 1990), the Commission terminated and pending cases were transferred to United States Court of Claims (*see* appendix A) on Sept. 30, 1978.

Indian Medical Facilities (Interior) Functions, responsibilities, authorities, and duties relating to the maintenance and operation of hospital and medical facilities for Indians and the conservation of the health of Indians were transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* appendix A), to be administered by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (*see* text), by act of Aug. 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674; 42 U.S.C. 2001–2004).

Industrial Emergency Committee Established by EO 6770 of June 30, 1934, to make recommendations to the President on problems of relief, public works, labor disputes, and industrial recovery. Merged with National Emergency Council (*see* appendix A) by EO 6889–A of Oct. 29, 1934.

Industry and Trade Administration (Commerce) Name changed to International Trade Administration (*see* text).

Inland Waterways Corporation Incorporated under act of June 3, 1924, as amended (49 U.S.C. 151–157), to further the policies affecting inland waterway transportation as set forth in sections 201 and 500 of the Transportation Act of 1920 (49 U.S.C. 141). Transferred by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, from the War Department to Department of Commerce, to be administered under supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce.

Corporation sold to the Federal Waterways Corporation under contract of July 24, 1953. Name changed to Federal Barge Lines, Inc. Act of July 19, 1963 (77 Stat. 81), provided for the liquidation of the corporation.

Institute of Inter-American Affairs *See* Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

Institute of Museum Services (HEW) Established by Education Amendments of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221), to assist museums in their educational role to better serve all age groups, in modernizing their methods and facilities. Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980. Transferred to National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities (*see* text) by act of Dec. 23, 1981 (95 Stat. 1414).

Interagency Classification Review Committee Established by EO 11652 of Mar. 8, 1972, to assist the National Security Council in the classification and declassification of national security information and material. Abolished and Information Security Oversight Office (*see* General Services Administration, text) and Interagency Information Security Committee (*see* text) established by EO 12065 of June 28, 1978, effective Dec. 1, 1978.

Interagency Committee on International Athletics Established by EO 11117 of Aug. 13, 1963, to collect, exchange, and review information concerning amateur athletic matters that might tend to affect the foreign relations or general welfare of the United States. Terminated by EO 11515 of Mar. 13, 1970.

Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs Established by Presidential memorandum of June 9, 1967, to hear solutions to Mexican-American problems, to ensure that Federal programs reach Mexican Americans and provide the assistance they need and to seek out new programs necessary to handle problems unique to the Mexican-American community. Name changed to Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People (*see* appendix A) by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 838).

Interagency Committee on Oceanography Established by the Federal Council for Science and Technology pursuant to EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959, to develop a national oceanographic program. Absorbed by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development (*see* appendix A) pursuant to the Vice President's letter of July 21, 1967.

Interagency Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs Established Jan. 20, 1964, by Foreign Affairs Manual Circular, under authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 527; 49 U.S.C. 2451), to strengthen coordination among U.S. Government agencies engaged in international educational and cultural activities. Terminated in Oct. 1973 following creation of the Subcommittee on International Exchanges by National Security Council directive.

Inter-American Social Development Institute Established by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 821; 22 U.S.C. 290f). Name changed to Inter-American Foundation (*see* text) by act of Feb. 7, 1972 (86 Stat. 34).

Interdepartmental Advisory Council Established in January 1941 to advise Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities on major policy questions and plans for adjusting Federal programs to wartime needs. Membership included heads of all Federal organizations whose activities related to functions of Coordinator. Terminated upon creation of Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service (*see* appendix A) on Sept. 3, 1941.

Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Aviation Established by Presidential letter of June 20, 1935, to make observations and gather information pertaining to civil international aviation and to submit to the President such recommendations. Terminated after organization of Civil Aeronautics Authority (*see* appendix A).

Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities Appointed by the President Aug. 15, 1935, and reestablished by EO 7481 of Oct. 27, 1936, to sponsor cooperative working agreements among various Government agencies in health and welfare field. Terminated in 1939.

Interdepartmental Committee for Coordination of Foreign and Domestic Military Purchases The President on Dec. 6, 1939, notified Secretaries of the Treasury and War and Acting Secretary of the Navy that he had created an informal liaison committee to represent the United States Government in all matters relating to the purchase of military or naval supplies, materials, and equipment in the United States by foreign governments. Committee dissolved in accordance with letter from the President to Secretary of the Treasury on Apr. 14, 1941, following signing of lend-lease bill. (Division of Defense Aid Reports—*see* appendix A—established to administer Lend-Lease Act.)

Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development Established by EO 9912 of Dec. 24, 1947, to further most effective administration of Federal scientific research and development. EO 9912 revoked by EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959, which established Federal Council for Science and Technology (*see* appendix A.)

Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of Women Established by EO 11126 of Nov. 1, 1963, as amended by EO 11221 of May 6, 1965, to maintain a continuing review and evaluation of the progress of Federal departments and agencies in advancing the status of women. Terminated by EO 12050 of Apr. 4, 1978.

Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements Established by Secretary of State in 1934; reestablished by EO 9832 of Feb. 25, 1947; under EO 10082 of Oct. 5, 1949, as amended by EO 10170 of Oct. 12, 1950, operated, subject to basic policy recommendations of the Trade Policy Committee (*see* appendix A), as agency through which the President could seek information and advice before concluding a trade agreement. Abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963.

Interdepartmental Committee for the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan for the Purchase of United States Savings Bonds Established by EO 11532 of June 2, 1970, to encourage and assist Federal agencies in promoting the purchase of U.S. savings bonds by civilian and uniformed personnel through the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan. Superseded by EO 11981 of March 29, 1977, which established the Interagency Committee for the Purchase of United States Savings Bonds (*see* text).

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Name changed to Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (*see* text) by resolution 624, passed by Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Council, effective Nov. 11, 1980.

Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 465), to advise the Director of Science and Technology Policy on civilian problems which science, engineering, and technology may assist in resolving and to recommend priorities in addressing such problems. Abolished and functions transferred to President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978. EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978, redelegated these functions to the Director of Office of Science and Technology Policy (*see* text) and established new Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel, effective Feb. 26, 1978.

Interim Compliance Panel Established by Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 774; 30 U.S.C. 804), approved Dec. 30, 1969, to conduct hearings, rule on and issue permits concerning safety of procedures and equipment used in mining operations. Terminated June 30, 1976, pursuant to sec. 5(f)(1) of establishing act.

Interim International Information Service Established in Department of State by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, to assume functions of Office of War Information and informational functions of Office of Inter-American Affairs which were performed abroad or concerned with informing people of other nations about matters in which the United States had an interest. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to section 3(a) of order creating it.

Interim Research and Intelligence Service Established in Department of State by EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, to assume functions of Research and Analysis Branch and Presentation Branch of Office of Strategic Services, with exceptions. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to paragraph 2 of order creating it.

Internal Revenue Service (Treasury) Functions, powers, and duties relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives transferred to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (*see* text) by Departmental order on July 1, 1972.

Internal Security Division (Justice) Established on July 9, 1945, by transfer of functions from the Criminal Division. Abolished Mar. 22, 1973, and functions, powers, and duties transferred to Criminal Division, Department of Justice (*see* text).

International Agricultural Developmental Service Established by Secretary's memorandum of July 12, 1963, to coordinate agricultural programs and activities in foreign assistance and training. Functions and delegations of authority transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary's memorandum of Mar. 28, 1969. On Nov. 8, 1969, the Secretary transferred these functions to the Foreign Economic Development Service (*see* appendix A).

International Claims Commission of the United States Established in Department of State by act approved Mar. 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 12; 22 U.S.C. 1621–1627), to provide for settlement of certain claims of the Government on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (*see* Justice Department, text and appendix A).

International Communication Agency *See* U.S. Information Agency, text and appendix A.

International Cooperation Administration (State) Established by State Department Delegation of Authority 85 of June 30, 1955, pursuant to EO 10610 of May 9, 1955, under authority of Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832; 22 U.S.C. 1751), with responsibility for conduct of mutual security programs, except those providing military assistance, those concerning refugees and escapees, and those involving contributions to international organizations. Also had responsibilities under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Abolished by Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 446; 22 U.S.C. 2382), and functions redelegated to Agency for International Development (*see* text) pursuant to President's letter of Sept. 30, 1961, and EO 10973 of Nov. 3, 1961.

International Exchange Service (Smithsonian) Established in 1849 to distribute publications of the Smithsonian Institution to scientific and learned institutions abroad. Name changed to Office of Publications Exchange (*see* text) by internal directive of the Secretary dated Jan. 11, 1985.

International Information Administration (State) Transferred to U.S. Information Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

International Labor Organization Established by Treaty of Versailles in 1919 to improve labor conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability throughout the world. The United States joined this autonomous intergovernmental agency in 1934. U.S. membership terminated Nov. 1, 1977, at the direction of the President.

International Organizations Staff (Agriculture) Established to coordinate the Agriculture Department's participation in international organizations and conferences. Functions merged with the Foreign Agricultural Service (*see* text) by Secretary's memorandum of Dec. 7, 1973, effective Feb. 3, 1974.

International Secretariat for Volunteer Service Established in 1962 by International Conference on Middle Level Manpower called by President Kennedy in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Created as intergovernmental agency for information and technical assistance to national and international volunteer services for development throughout the world. Terminated Mar. 31, 1976, due to insufficient funding.

Interstate Commerce Commission Functions, powers, and duties relating generally to safety appliances and equipment on railroad engines and cars; hours of service; medals for heroism; explosives and other dangerous articles; time zones; and certain provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, as cited in section 6(e) of the Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note), transferred to Secretary of Commerce.

Functions, powers, and duties pertaining to railroad and pipeline safety transferred to the Federal Railroad Administrator (*see* text) and motor carrier safety to the Federal Highway Administrator (*see* text) by section 6(e)(3) of the act.

Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown National Celebration Commission Established by act of Aug. 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), to develop and execute plans for year-long celebration in 1957. Terminated upon submission of final report to Congress on Mar. 1, 1958.

Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board Organized in 1922 to coordinate plans of Army and Navy for procurement of munitions and supplies for national defense. Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Reconstituted on Aug. 18, 1945, by order approved by the President as Commander in Chief. Terminated upon establishment of Munitions Board (*see* appendix A) by National Security Act of 1947 (sec. 213, 61 Stat. 505; 5 U.S.C. 171h), and all records and personnel transferred to new board.

Joint Board (Army and Navy) Placed by military order, dated July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished Sept. 1, 1947, pursuant to joint letter to the President from Secretaries of War and Navy, dated Aug. 20, 1947.

Joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission Established in May 1942 by agreement between the United States and Brazil to make bilateral studies of problems concerning the mutual defense of the Western Hemisphere. Terminated in September 1977 at the direction of the Brazilian Government.

Joint Commission on the Coinage Established by Coinage Act of 1965, approved July 23, 1965 (79 Stat. 258; 31 U.S.C. 301), to review such matters as the needs of the economy for coins, the standards for the coinage, technological developments in metallurgy and coin-selector devices, the supply of silver, and other considerations relevant to the maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system. Expired Jan. 4, 1975, under provisions of section 14 of Federal Advisory Committee Act of Oct. 6, 1972 (88 Stat. 776).

Joint Committee on Evacuation Joint Committee on Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians was established August 1941 as a joint committee of Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and Office of Civilian Defense. Reorganized in June 1942 and renamed Joint Committee on Evacuation. EO 9388 of Apr. 29, 1943, abolished Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and functions transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A). Committee terminated.

Joint Contract Termination Board Established on Nov. 12, 1943, by Director of War Mobilization to develop unified policies governing contract terminations. Functions assumed by Office of Contract Settlement (*see* appendix A).

Joint Economy Board Placed by military order of July 5, 1939, under direction and supervision of the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished Sept. 1, 1947, pursuant to joint letter to the President from Secretaries of War and Navy, dated Aug. 20, 1947.

Joint Research and Development Board Established by charter of Secretaries of War and Navy on June 6, 1946, to coordinate all research and development activities of joint interest to the Departments of War and Navy. Terminated upon creation of Research and Development Board (*see* appendix A) by National Security Act of 1947 (sec. 214, 61 Stat. 506; 5 U.S.C. 171i), and all records and personnel transferred to new board.

Joint Tactical Communications (TRI-TAC) Program (Defense) Combined with the Joint Interoperability of the Tactical Command and Control Systems Programs (JINTACCS) to form the Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency (JTC^{3}A) (*see* text) in July 1984, pursuant to DOD Directive 5154.28.

Juvenile Delinquency Functions vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by provisions of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 574; 42 U.S.C. 2546(b)), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965.

Labor-Management Advisory Committee *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Labor-Management Services Administration (Labor) Remaining labor-management relations functions reassigned by Secretary's Order 3-84, dated May 3, 1984. *See also* Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs, appendix A.

Land Policy Section (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) Set up in 1934 as part of Program Planning Division of Agricultural Adjustment Administration; personnel taken over by Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A) in 1935.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Justice) Established by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) to provide Federal assistance to State and local governments to improve and strengthen all levels of law enforcement and criminal justice. Operations closed out by Justice Department due to lack of appropriations and remaining functions transferred to Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (Justice) (*see* text).

Legal Services Program (Community Services Administration) All assets, liabilities, obligations, property, records, and necessary staff of the Community Services Administration (*see* appendix A) concerned with the Legal Services Program transferred to Legal Services Corporation (*see* text) by the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 389; 42 U.S.C. 2996b note), approved July 25, 1974.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission Established by act of Oct. 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1005), to promote historic and recreational development. Submitted final report in October 1969 and terminated pursuant to terms of act.

Liaison Office for Personnel Management Established by EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939, to assist the President with respect to personnel management. Abolished by EO 10452 of May 1, 1953, and functions delegated to Chairman of the Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A).

Liaison Officer for Emergency Management When the President, by letter of Nov. 3, 1943, accepted resignation of Liaison Officer for Emergency Management he appointed no successor; the effect was to terminate liaison facilities under optional provisions of administrative order of Jan. 7, 1941.

Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission Established by Joint Resolution approved Sept. 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587), to prepare an overall program for commemorating in 1959 the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Terminated Mar. 1, 1960, pursuant to law creating it.

Liquidation Advisory Committee Established by EO 9674 of Jan. 4, 1946, to assist Director of Liquidation (*see* appendix A). Terminated by EO 9744 of June 27, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

Loan Policy Board (SBA) Established by the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 385; 15 U.S.C. 633(d)) to establish general policies to govern the granting and denial of applications for financial assistance by the Administration. Abolished and functions transferred to Administrator, Small Business Administration (*see* text), by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965.

Low-Emission Vehicle Certification Board Established by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1701; 42 U.S.C. 1857f-6e), to certify any class or model of motor vehicles that qualify as low-emission vehicles. Terminated by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98; 42 U.S.C. 7456).

Lowell Historic Canal District Commission Established by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2330), to plan for the preservation, interpretation, development, and use, by public and private entities, of the historic, cultural, and architectural resources of the Lowell Historic District in Lowell, Mass. Expired in January 1977 pursuant to terms of establishing act. All property and unexpended funds transferred to the Department of the Interior (*see* text).

Loyalty Review Board (Civil Service Commission) Established Nov. 10, 1947, by Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A), pursuant to EO 9835 of Mar. 21, 1947, as a reviewing and coordinating body concerned with adjudication of cases involving loyalty of employees in executive branch. Abolished by EO 10450 of Apr. 27, 1953.

Manpower Administration (Labor) Name changed to Employment and Training Administration (*see* text) by Secretary's Order 14-75 of Nov. 12, 1975.

Maritime Administration (Commerce) Established by Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Transferred to Department of Transportation (*see* text) by Public Law 97-31 of Aug. 6, 1981 (95 Stat. 151; 46 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

Maritime Advisory Committee Established by EO 11156 of June 17, 1964, to consider matters of Federal maritime policy, including those policies and practices which may be followed by labor, management, or the Government for strengthening the trade, national defense, manpower, and labor relations of the maritime industry. Terminated by EO 11427 of Sept. 4, 1968.

Maritime Labor Board Authorized by Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (52 Stat. 968, 55 Stat. 259; 46 U.S.C. 1251-1262), to encourage maritime employers and their employees to make and maintain written collective agreements to settle disputes and to receive and file contracts between employers and employees in maritime and related industries. Mediatory duties abolished by law June 1941; title expired June 22, 1942.

Medical Services Administration (HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967, to administer, through grants to States, programs to provide medical services to the needy. Transferred by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262), from Social and Rehabilitation Service (*see* appendix A) to Health Care Financing Administration (*see* text).

Messenger Functions Functions of interbuilding messenger service, in the District of Columbia, except as prohibited by section 3(b) of Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561; 5 U.S.C. 133b), transferred from departments and agencies to Post Office Department (*see* appendix A) by section 5 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Metals Reserve Company Established on June 28, 1940, under section 5d of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to produce, acquire, carry, and sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials (primarily metals and minerals) necessary to the war program. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310; *see* note following 15 U.S.C. 606b), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Micronesian Claims Commission Established by act of July 1, 1971 (85 Stat. 92), to determine claims of Micronesian inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who suffered casualties and property damage resulting from World War II hostilities and postwar securing of various islands. Terminated Aug. 3, 1976, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission Chairmanship of this Commission transferred from Secretary of Agriculture to Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Military Air Transport Service (USAF) Name changed to Military Airlift Command (*see* text).

Military Renegotiation Policy and Review Board Established by directive of Secretary of Defense July 19, 1948, to establish renegotiation regulations, assign cases for renegotiation to Armed Services Renegotiation Board (*see* appendix A), and review completed cases and appeals from contractors and subcontractors. Abolished by letter of Secretary of Defense, dated Jan. 18, 1952, transferring functions to Renegotiation Board (*see* appendix A).

Military Sea Transportation Service (Navy) Name changed to Military Sealift Command (*see* text).

Militia Bureau Established in 1908 under title Division of Militia Affairs in Office of Secretary of War to facilitate administration and to promote development of National Guard. Superseded in 1933 by National Guard Bureau.

Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (Interior) Established May 7, 1973, by Secretary's Order 2953 to administer the enforcement provisions of public laws and related standards and training programs in order to guard the health and safety of American miners. Terminated by departmental directive Mar. 9, 1978, and functions transferred to Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration (*see* text) established by act of Nov. 9, 1977 (91 Stat. 1319; 29 U.S.C. 557a).

Missile Sites Labor Commission Established by EO 10946 of May 26, 1961, to develop policies and methods for resolving labor problems arising during the development and construction of missile and space sites. Abolished by EO 11374 of Oct. 11, 1967, and functions transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (*see* text).

Missouri Basin Survey Commission Established by EO 10318 of Jan. 3, 1952, as amended by EO 10329 of Feb. 25, 1952, to study and prepare recommendations regarding land and water resources of Missouri River Basin. Pursuant to EO 10329 report of Commission submitted to the President on Jan. 12, 1953.

Missouri River Basin Commission *See* River basin commissions, appendix A.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany Established pursuant to agreement of Aug. 10, 1922, between United States and Germany. Commission's duties extended by agreement dated Dec. 31, 1928. Purpose of Commission was to settle claims arising out of World War I covered by treaty of Berlin, Aug. 25, 1921. Time limit for filing claims expired June 30, 1928. All claims disposed of by Oct. 30, 1939. Terminated on June 30, 1941.

Motor Carrier Claims Commission Established by act approved July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1222; 49 U.S.C. 305 note), as amended, to hear and determine existing claims against the United States of certain motor carriers. Terminated Dec. 31, 1952, pursuant to act of July 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 116; 49 U.S.C. 305 note), and act approved Mar. 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 25).

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission Established by act approved Feb. 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300), to provide for Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota. Expenditures ordered administered by Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. (*See also* EO 6227 of July 27, 1933.) Transferred to National Park Service, Department of the Interior (*see* text), by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Munitions Board Established within Department of Defense by National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 171h), to coordinate appropriate activities within the Department with regard to industrial matters, including procurement, production, and distribution plans. Abolished and functions vested in Secretary of Defense by Reorg. Plan No.

6 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. Supp. 171), effective June 30, 1953.

Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division Established by Administrator as a constructing unit in Federal Works Agency under provisions of Lanham Act, June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361; 42 U.S.C. 1521). Functions transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority of National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Mutual Security Agency Established and continued by Mutual Security Acts of 1951 and 1952 (65 Stat. 373, 66 Stat. 141; 22 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) to maintain security and promote foreign policy and provide for general welfare of the United States by furnishing military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly nations in interest of international peace and security. Mutual Security Agency and Office of Director for Mutual Security abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, and functions transferred to Foreign Operations Administration (*see* appendix A), established by same plan.

National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control Established in Department of Commerce by act of Oct. 29, 1974 (88 Stat. 1537; 15 U.S.C. 2204), to advance professional development of fire service personnel and other persons engaged in fire prevention and control activities. Transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979.

National Advisory Board on Economic Policy *See* Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability, appendix A.

National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy Established by EO 10224 of Mar. 15, 1951, to advise the President with respect to defense mobilization program and to make recommendations and reports to the President upon his request and at such other times as Board deemed appropriate. EO 10224 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Established by act of Mar. 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 930, as amended; 50 U.S.C. 151), to supervise and direct scientific study of problems of flight and to direct and conduct research and experiment in aeronautics. Terminated by act approved July 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 432), and all functions, property, and personnel (other than members of the Committee), funds, and records transferred to National Aeronautics and Space Administration (*see* text), established by same act.

National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems Established by act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 512; 22 U.S.C. 286b), as amended, to coordinate policies and operations of representatives of the Unites States on the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and all other agencies of the Government that engage in foreign financial exchange or monetary transactions. Abolished and functions transferred to President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965. Functions assumed by National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies (*see* text) established by EO 11269 of Feb. 14, 1966.

National Aeronautics and Space Council Established by act of July 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 427; 42 U.S.C. 2471) to advise and assist the President regarding aeronautical and space programs and activities. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective June 30, 1973.

National Agricultural Advisory Commission Established by EO 10472 of July 20, 1953, as amended by EO 10937 of May 3, 1961, to review policies and administration of farm programs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Terminated Feb. 4, 1965, upon resignation of members.

National Agricultural Library (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1496 of Mar. 23, 1962, to disseminate through loans, photocopies, and reference services information contained in Library's volumes, which cover botany, zoology, chemistry, veterinary medicine, forestry, plant pathology, livestock, poultry, entomology, and general agriculture. Consolidated into Science and Education Administration by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as National Agricultural Library (*see* text) by Secretary's order of June 16, 1981.

National Archives Council Established by act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122–1124; 44 U.S.C. 300c–300k), to define classes of material to be transferred to National Archives and establish regulations concerning such transfer; to advise Archivist with respect to regulations governing disposition and use of archives and records transferred to his custody. Transferred to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 378; 44 U.S.C. 391). Terminated upon establishment of Federal Records Council by act approved Sept. 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583; 44 U.S.C. 394).

National Archives Establishment The Office of Archivist of the United States and the National Archives were created by act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122–1124, as amended). Transferred to General Services Administration by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381), and incorporated as the National Archives and Records Service by order of the Administrator of General Services, together with functions of Division of the Federal Register (*see* Federal Register, Division of the, appendix A), National Archives Council (*see* appendix A), National Historical Pubications Commission (*see* appendix A), National Archives Trust Fund Board (*see* text), Trustees of the Frankin D. Roosevelt Library (*see* appendix A), and Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (*see* text). Transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration (*see* text) by act of Oct. 19, 1984 (98 Stat. 2283; 44 U.S.C. 2102 note), along with certain functions of the Administrator of General Services that were transferred to the Archivist of the United States, effective April 1, 1985.

National Archives and Records Service *See* National Archives Establishment, above.

National Archives Trust Fund Board *See* National Archives Establishment, above.

National Bituminous Coal Commission Established under authority of Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 992; 15 U.S.C. 801). Organized on Sept. 21, 1935, to conserve bituminous coal resources of the United States; to stabilize bituminous coal mining industry and to promote interstate commerce; to promulgate a bituminous coal code; and to study and report upon problems confronting bituminous coal industry. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior (*see* appendix A).

National Business Council for Consumer Affairs Staff Established within the Department of Commerce by departmental organization order of Dec. 16, 1971, to provide support functions to the National Business Council for Consumer Affairs. Terminated by departmental order of Dec. 6, 1973, due to lack of funds.

National Capital Housing Authority Established by act approved June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 930; D.C. Code 5–103–5–116), to assure an adequate supply of proper dwellings for low-income families. The act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 779; D.C. Code 5–103a), provides that the Authority shall be an agency of the District of Columbia government, effective July 1, 1974.

National Capital Park and Planning Commission By act of Apr. 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374; 40 U.S.C. 71), became successor to National Capital Park Commission created by act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463; 40 U.S.C. 71). Was also successor to Highway Commission of District of Columbia, established by act of Mar. 2, 1893 (27 Stat 532). Functions transferred to National Capital Planning Commission (*see* text) by act approved July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781; 40 U.S.C. 71–71a).

National Capital Regional Planning Council Established by act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 785), to adopt and amend general plan for development of the region. Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1966, effective Sept. 8, 1966.

National Capital Transportation Agency Established by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1960 (74 Stat 537; 40 U.S.C. 661), to prepare a comprehensive program for improved transportation in the National Capital region. Act of Sept. 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 663; 40 U.S.C. 651 note), authorized Agency to design, engineer, construct, equip, and take necessary action to provide for establishment of a system of rapid rail transit lines. Functions and duties transferred to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority by EO 11373 of Sept. 20, 1967, effective Sept. 30, 1967.

National Cemeteries and Memorials in Europe Supervision transferred from War Department to American Battle

Monuments Commission (*see* text) by EO 6614 of Feb. 26, 1934, which transfer was deferred to May 21, 1934, by EO 6690 of Apr. 25, 1934. (*See also* EO's 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6228 of July 28, 1933.)

National Cemeteries and Parks Functions of National Cemeteries and Parks of War Department located in continental United States transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A) of Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933.

National Center for Devices and Radiological Health (Food and Drug Administration) Name changed to Center for Devices and Radiological Health (*see* text) by FDA notice dated Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

National Center for Drugs and Biologics (Food and Drug Administration) Name changed to Center for Drugs and Biologics (*see* text) by FDA notice dated Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

National Center on Education Media and Materials for the Handicapped (HEW) Established by agreement between Secretary of HEW and Ohio State University, pursuant to acts of Aug. 20, 1969 (83 Stat. 102) and Apr. 13, 1970 (84 Stat. 187), to provide a comprehensive program of activities to facilitate use of new technology in education programs for handicapped persons. Act of Nov. 29, 1975 (89 Stat. 795; 20 U.S.C. 1453), deleted authorization for National Center and authorized Secretary of HEW to enter into agreements with appropriate non-Federal organizations to establish and operate centers on education media and materials for the handicapped. (*See* Health, Education, and Welfare Department, appendix A.)

National Center for Educational Statistics (HEW) Established by Education Amendments of June 23. 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221), to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and other nations. Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (*see* text), by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980. (*See* Health, Education, and Welfare Department, appendix A.)

National Center for Health Services Research (HEW) Established by act of July 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 363), to plan, develop, and administer a program of health services research, demonstration, evaluation, and research training. Transferred from Health Resources Administration to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health by departmental reorganization, effective Dec. 2, 1977. Name changed to National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment (*see* text) by Secretary's order, effective Dec. 14, 1984, pursuant to act of Oct. 30, 1984 (98 Stat. 2817; 42 U.S.C. 242c). (*See* Health, Education, and Welfare Department, appendix A.)

National Center for Health Statistics (HEW) Established by act of July 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 363), to collect statistics on the behavior of illness, the determinants of health, including health care, costs and resources, conduct research in health data systems and statistical methods. Transferred from Health Resources Administration to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health by departmental reorganization, effective Dec. 2, 1977. (*See* Health, Education, and Welfare Department, appendix A.)

National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life Established by act of Nov. 28, 1975 (89 Stat. 935), to develop and carry out national policy for productivity growth in the public and private sectors of the United States. Authorized appropriations expired Sept. 30, 1978, and functions assumed by National Productivity Council (*see* appendix A).

National Collection of Fine Arts (Smithsonian) Name changed to National Museum of American Art (*see* text) by act of Oct. 13, 1980 (94 Stat. 1884; 20 U.S.C. 71 note).

National Commission on Neighborhoods Established by act of Apr. 30, 1977 (91 Stat. 56), to investigate decline of city neighborhoods and recommend measures to facilitate neighborhood preservation and revitalization. Terminated May 4, 1979, pursuant to terms of act.

National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works Established by act of Dec. 31, 1974 (88 Stat. 1873), to study, compile data on, and make recommendations on changes in the copyright law and procedures with respect to the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship. Final report submitted to the President and Congress on July 31, 1978. Terminated on Sept. 29, 1978.

National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975 Established by EO 11832 of Jan. 9, 1975, as amended by EO 11889 of Nov. 25, 1975, to focus attention on the need to encourage appropriate and relevant cooperative activity in the field of women's rights and responsibilities. Continued by act of Dec. 23, 1975 (89 Stat. 1003), and terminated Mar. 31, 1978, pursuant to terms of act.

National Commission on Supplies and Shortages Established by act of Sept. 30, 1974 (88 Stat. 1168), as amended by act of Aug. 5, 1975 (89 Stat. 399), to facilitate more effective and informed responses to resource and commodity shortages and to report to the President and Congress on needed institutional adjustments for examining and predicting shortages and on existence or possibility of shortages. Terminated Mar. 31, 1977, pursuant to terms of act.

National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress Established by act of Aug. 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 463; 29 U.S.C. 141 note), to undertake a study of the impact of technological change and automation upon employment and communities and to recommend to the President and Congress appropriate measures to minimize any harmful dislocations, and maximize the economic benefits from technological developments. Submitted final report to the President and Congress on Jan. 1, 1966, and terminated pursuant to terms of act.

National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers *See* President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, appendix A.

National Committee on Wood Utilization Established by direction of the President in 1925 to bring about more efficient use of forest products. Abolished by EO 6179–B of June 16, 1933, and records and property transferred to custody of Secretary of Commerce (*see* text).

National Consumer Cooperative Bank Established and chartered a body corporate, mixed-ownership Government corporation by act of Aug. 20, 1978 (92 Stat. 499; 12 U.S.C. 3011), being required to publish in the Federal Register policies and procedures governing certain of its functions (92 Stat. 511; 12 U.S.C. 3041). Removed from mixed-ownership Goverment corporation status by act of Sept. 13, 1982 (96 Stat. 1062; 31 U.S.C. 9101) and act of Jan. 12, 1983 (96 Stat. 2478; 31 U.S.C. 9101).

National Council on the Arts Established within Executive Office of the President by act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 905; 20 U.S.C. 781 note), to assist in growth and development of the arts and cultural resources of the United States; encourage private initiative and consult with local, State, and Federal agencies to coordinate existing facilities, both nationally and internationally. Transferred by act of Sept. 29, 1965 (79 Stat. 845; 20 U.S.C. 951 note), to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (*see* text).

National Council on the Handicapped Established within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* Appendix A) by the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services and Development Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (92 Stat. 2977; 29 U.S.C. 780), to establish and implement policies concerning handicapped individuals. Transferred to Department of Education (*see* text) by the Department of Education Organization Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 677, 692; 20 U.S.C. 3441, 3507). Subsequently removed from Department of Education and reorganized as an independent agency (*see* text) by the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1984 (98 Stat. 26; 29 U.S.C. 780a).

National Council on Indian Opportunity Established by EO 11399 of Mar. 6, 1968, as amended by act of Nov. 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 220; 25 U.S.C. prec. 1 note), EO 11551 of Aug. 11, 1970, and EO 11688 of Dec. 1, 1972, to encourage and coordinate the use of Federal programs to benefit the American Indian population, to appraise the impact and progress of such programs, and to suggest ways to improve them to fit the needs and desires of the Indian population. Terminated on Nov. 26, 1974, pursuant to terms of act.

National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development Established in the Executive Office of the President by the Marine Resources and Development Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 203; 33 U.S.C. 1101), to provide advice and assistance to the President with regard to a national program to ensure that marine science and technology are effectively used in the interests of national security and the general welfare. Terminated Apr. 30, 1971, due to lack of funds.

National Council on Organized Crime Established by EO 11534 of June 4, 1970, to formulate national strategy for the elimination of organized crime. Terminated by EO 12110 of Dec. 28, 1978, effective Dec. 31, 1978.

National Cultural Center Established as a bureau within the Smithsonian Institution by act approved Sept. 2, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 1698). Name changed to John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (*see* text) by act of Jan. 23, 1964 (78 Stat. 4).

National Defense Mediation Board Established by EO 8716 of Mar. 19, 1941, to settle labor disputes that threatened to obstruct production or transportation of equipment or materials essential to the national defense. Terminated upon creation of National War Labor Board (*see* appendix A) by EO 9017 of Jan. 12, 1942.

National Defense Research Committee Established by order of the Council of National Defense, June 27, 1940. Abolished by order of the Council June 28, 1941, and reestablished within Office of Scientific Research and Development by EO 8807 of June 28, 1941, to advise and assist Director in performance of his scientific research duties with special reference to mobilization of scientific personnel and resources of the Nation. Office terminated by EO 9913 of Dec. 26, 1947, effective Dec. 31, 1947, and property and records transferred to National Military Establishment (*see* appendix A).

National Emergency Council Established by EO 6433–A of Nov. 17, 1933, to coordinate and make more efficient and productive the work of numerous field agencies of the Government. (*See also* Consumers' Agencies, appendix A.)

Executive Council (*see* appendix A) consolidated with National Emergency Council by EO 6889–A of Oct. 29, 1934.

National Emergency Council abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and its personnel and functions (except those relating to Radio Division and Film Service) transferred to Executive Office of the President (*see* text). (*See* Office of Government Reports, appendix A.)

National Enforcement Commission (ESA) Established by General Order 18 of Economic Stabilization Administrator, effective July 30, 1952, to enforce wage or salary regulations promulgated pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (65 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note). Functions transferred to Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Attorney General by EO 10494 of Oct. 14, 1953.

National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (Commerce) Name changed to United States Fire Administration (*see* appendix A) by act of Oct. 5, 1978 (92 Stat. 932).

National Forest Reservation Commission Established by act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 962; 16 U.S.C. 513), to consider and pass lands recommended by Secretary of Agriculture for acquisition as national forests by purchase or exchange under establishing act. Terminated by act of Oct. 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 2961), and functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture (*see* text).

National Heart and Lung Institute Name changed to National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (*see* text) by act of Apr. 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 402; 42 U.S.C. 287).

National Highway Safety Agency (Commerce) Established by the National Highway Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 731) as an agency of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of developing standards for improving State and local highway safety programs which are to be carried out with matching Federal grants to the States and communities. The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931) transferred the activity to the Department of Transportation. EO 11357 placed the responsibility in the National Highway Safety Bureau (*see* paragraph below), reporting to the Federal Highway Administration.

National Highway Safety Bureau Name changed to National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (*see* text) by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1739).

National Historical Publications Commission Name changed to National Historical Publications and Records Commission (*see* text) by act of Dec. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 1734).

National Housing Agency Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942 (under authority of First War Powers Act, 1941), to consolidate housing functions relating to Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, U.S. Housing Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, U.S. Housing Authority, Defense Homes Corporation, Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Central Housing Committee, Farm Security Administration with respect to nonfarm housing, Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division, Office of Administrator of Federal Works Agency (*see* appendix A), and War and Navy Departments with respect to housing located off military or naval reservations, posts, or bases. Agency dissolved upon creation of Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

National Housing Council Established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, created the Council within the Housing and Home Finance Agency to promote the effective use of housing functions and activities to facilitate consistency between such functions and activities and the economic and fiscal policies of the Government, and to avoid duplication and overlapping of such activities. Terminated and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965.

National Industrial Pollution Control Council Staff (Commerce) Established by Departmental Organization Order 35-3 of June 17, 1970, to provide support to the National Industrial Pollution Control Council. Council Staff abolished by Departmental Organization Order of Sept. 10, 1973; Council inactive.

National Industrial Recovery Board Established by EO 6859 of Sept. 27, 1934, under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act, to exercise functions formerly conferred by Executive orders upon Administrator for Industrial Recovery. Terminated by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935.

National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases (NIH) Name changed to National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (*see* text) by Secretary's order of June 15, 1981, pursuant to sec. 434 of the Public Health Service Act (94 Stat. 3184, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 289c-1).

National Institute of Education (HEW) Established by Education Amendments of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327; 20 U.S.C. 1221e), to provide leadership in the conduct and support of scientific inquiry into the educational process, to provide more dependable knowledge about educational quality, and to improve education. Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (*see* text), by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980. (*See* Health, Education, and Welfare Department, appendix A.)

National Intelligence Authority Established by Presidential directive of Jan. 22, 1946, to plan, develop, and coordinate Federal foreign intelligence activities related to national security. Terminated upon creation of Central Intelligence Agency under National Security Council by National Security Act of 1947 (sec. 102, 61 Stat. 497; 50 U.S.C. 403). Personnel, property, and records of Central Intelligence Group transferred to Central Intelligence Agency (*see* text) and such group terminated.

National Longshoremen's Labor Board Board created in Department of Labor by EO 6748 of June 26, 1934, to deal with longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast. Terminated by Proc. 2120 of Mar. 11, 1935.

National Memorial Commission Established by Public Resolution 107, approved Mar. 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1699), to erect a memorial building for National Memorial Association, Inc., in the city of Washington, as tribute to the Negro's contribution to achievements of America. Terminated and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A) of Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, as amended by EO 6227 of July 27, 1933.

National Military Establishment Established by act approved July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 5 U.S.C. 171), as an executive department of the Government and designated Department of Defense (*see* text) by National Security Act Amendment of 1949 (sec. 4, 63 Stat. 579; 5 U.S.C. 171).

National Mine Health and Safety Academy Transferred from Department of the Interior to Department of Labor (*see* Mine Safety and Health Administration, text) by act of July 25, 1979 (93 Stat. 111; 30 U.S.C. 961), effective July 25, 1979.

National Monument Commission Established by act of Aug. 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029; 16 U.S.C. 431 note), to obtain plans and designs for a useful monument to the Nation symbolizing to the United States and the world the ideals of a democracy as embodied in the five freedoms (speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition) and to submit such plans to Congress for legislative authorization after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts. Terms of act provided for termination 30 days after submission of report. Report submitted in 1957 but audit of business not completed until September 1964.

National Museum of History and Technology (Smithsonian) Name changed to National Museum of American History (*see* text) by act of Oct. 13, 1980 (94 Stat. 1884; 20 U.S.C. 59 note).

National Park Service in the District of Columbia Functions and personnel of National Park Service in connection with assignment of space selection of sites for public buildings and determination of priority in construction transferred to Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) in Federal Works Agency, under Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

National Park Trust Fund Board Established by act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477; 16 U.S.C. 19), to accept, hold, and administer gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the National Park Service. Terminated by act of Dec. 18, 1967 (81 Stat. 656), and functions and assets transferred to National Park Foundation (*see* text).

National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and national cemeteries consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in Department of the Interior by section 2 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933. Amended by EO's 6227 of July 27, 1933, 6614 of Feb. 26, 1934, and 6690 of Apr. 25, 1934. Name changed to National Park Service (*see* text) by act approved Mar. 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 362).

National Planning Board (Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works) Established by Administrator of Public Works on July 30, 1933, to advise on preparation of comprehensive program of public works, through development of regional plans, surveys and research, and correlation of effort among Federal, State, and local agencies. Terminated by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934, which created National Resources Board and Advisory Committee (*see* appendix A).

National Production Authority (Commerce) Established in Department of Commerce on Sept. 11, 1950, pursuant to EO's 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950, and 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and under authority of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061, 2071 note), to ensure that armament requirements for specific production materials and facilities were met on schedule, to promote measures for expansion of productive capacity, for increasing supply of materials and facilities necessary for national defense and for maintaining a strong economy. Abolished and functions merged into Business and Defense Services Administration (*see* appendix A) by Secretary of Commerce order, dated Oct. 1, 1953.

National Productivity Council Established by EO 12089 of Oct. 23, 1978, to work with executive agencies to ensure that activities designed to improve productivity in the private and public sectors are carried out in a manner that realizes maximum benefit from the resources invested. Inactive.

National Railway Labor Panel Established by EO 9172 of May 22, 1942, from which railroad emergency boards were selected to investigate and report to the President recommendations for settlement of disputes between carriers and employees during war emergency. EO 9172 revoked by EO 9883 of Aug. 11, 1947.

National Recovery Administration Established by the President on June 16, 1933, by authority of title I, National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 194) to administer industrial recovery provisions of that title. All provisions of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act, delegating powers to the President to approve or prescribe codes of fair competition and providing for enforcement of such codes, repealed by

Public Resolution 26, approved June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 375). The resolution also provided for extension of NRA in skeletonized form until Apr. 1, 1936.

Office of Administrator, National Recovery Administration, was created by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935, to provide for continuing administration of title I, National Industrial Recover Act. National Recovery Administation and Office of Administrator terminated by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, which transferred Division of Review, Division of Business Corporation, and Advisory Council of NRA to Department of Commerce, directing Secretary of Commerce to terminate their functions and duties by Apr. 1, 1936. The order also transferred Consumers' Division of NRA to Department of Labor.

National Recovery Review Board Established by EO 6632 of Mar. 7, 1934, to report to the President whether any code of fair competition approved under authority of title I of National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to promote monopoly or to eliminate small enterprise, and to recommend to the President changes in approved codes which would rectify or eliminate such results. Abolished by EO 6771 of June 30, 1934, having completed functions for which established.

National Resources Board and Advisory Committee Established by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934, to prepare and present to the President a program for development and use of land, water, and other national resources. Abolished by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935, and duties transferred to National Resources Committee (*see* paragraph below), effective June 15, 1935.

National Resources Committee Established by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935. Assumed duties of National Resources Board, together with preparation of plans on subjects referred to it by the President, cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, and record of proposed Federal land purchases and land research projects. Abolished and functions and personnel (except members of Committee) transferred to National Resources Planning Board (*see* below) in Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

National Resources Planning Board Established public resolution approved June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 813; 5 U.S.C. 133s note, 133t note), National Resources Planning Board was established in Executive Office of the President, by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, which abolished National Resources Committee (*see* appendix A) and Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce (*see* appendix A) and transferred all functions, personnel (except members of National Resources Committee), property, and records of the two agencies to new Board. EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939, authorized Board to collect, prepare, and make available to the President, with recommendations, such plans, data, and information as may be helpful to planned development and use of national resources. EO 8455 of June 26, 1940, imposed on Board certain duties in cooperation with Bureau of the Budget for development of the 6-year program of Federal public works. (*See* U.S. Government Manual, Summer 1943, pp. 57–59, for more complete statement of functions and activities.) Act approved June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 169; 5 U.S.C. 133t note), terminated National Resources Planning Board, effective Aug. 31, 1943, and authorized Director to complete affairs by Jan. 1, 1944.

National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel Established by National Resources Planning Board pursuant to letter of the President to Secretary of the Treasury dated June 18, 1940. After Aug. 15, 1940, administered jointly by Civil Service Commission and National Resources Planning Board. Roster was transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, its entity preserved by section 6 of order. Transferred to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945.

Roster transferred with Bureau of Employment Security to Federal Security Agency by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443), effective July 1, 1948. Transferred back to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and became inactive. An act approved May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 154; 42 U.S.C. 1873(i)), provided for transfer of Roster functions to National Science Foundation. Reactivated in 1950 as National Scientific Register by Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, through National Security Resources Board grant of funds and continued by National Science Foundation funds to December 1952, when Foundation integrated National Scientific Register into its National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel project in Division of Scientific Personnel and Education.

National Screw Thread Commission Established by act of July 18, 1918 (40 Stat. 912), to ascertain and establish standards for screw threads to be submitted to Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce for their acceptance and approval. Terminated and records, property, facilities, equipment, and supplies transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. On Sept. 14, 1939, an informal Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee was set up consisting of representatives of Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce.

National Security Resources Board Established by National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499; 50 U.S.C. 404), as an independent agency. Transferred to Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Reorg. Plan No. 25 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950, transferred functions of Board to Chairman and Board became advisory to him. Various Executive orders delegated certain functions to Board and Chairman whose purpose was to advise the President concerning coordination of military, industrial, and civilian mobilization. Functions delegated by Executive order transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization (*see* appendix A) by EO 10438 of Mar. 13, 1953. Board and offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman abolished and remaining functions transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953.

National Security Training Commission Established by act of June 19, 1951 (65 Stat. 75), as supplemented by Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598; 50 U.S.C. 925 note), to advise the President and Secretary of Defense with respect to the welfare of persons performing 6 months' active duty for reserve service. Upon its own recommendation the Commission expired June 30, 1957, pursuant to letter of the President on Mar. 25, 1957.

National Selective Service Appeal Board (Selective Service System) Established by EO 9988 of Aug. 20, 1948, as amended, to determine all claims or questions with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from, training and service under Military Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604), as amended. Inactive as of April 11, 1975.

National Traffic Safety Agency (Commerce) Established by the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718) as an agency of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of developing, issuing, and enforcing motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment safety standards for both foreign and domestic vehicles sold in the United States. The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931) transferred the activity to the Department of Transportation. EO 11357 of June 6, 1967, placed the responsibility in the National Highway Safety Bureau (*see* appendix A), reporting to the Federal Highway Administration.

National Training School for Boys Established under authority of act of May 3, 1876 (19 Stat. 49; D.C. Code 32-801—32-822), to revise and amend various acts relating to the reform school in the District of Columbia; name of school changed to present one by act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 380; D.C. Code 32-801—32-822). Transferred with functions and personnel (including functions of its Board of Trustees, which was terminated), to Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to be administered by Director of Bureau of Prisons under direction of Attorney General.

National Transportation Safety Board (Transportation) Established within Department of Transportation by the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 935), approved Oct. 15, 1966, to promote transportation safety by conducting independent accident investigations and by formulating safety improvement recommendations. Abolished by Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2156; 49 U.S.C. 1901), approved Jan. 3, 1975, which also established an independent National Transportation Safety Board (*see* text).

National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission Established by act of Mar. 12, 1968 (82 Stat. 45; 40 U.S.C. 821), to conduct a continuing review of the National Visitor Center and to investigate and study plans and sites to provide additional facilities and services for visitors and students coming to the Nation's Capital. Expired on Jan. 5, 1975, under the provisions of section 14 of Federal Advisory Committee Act of Oct. 6, 1972 (86 Stat. 776).

National Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Extension Committee Established under title VI of the Housing Act of 1954 (68 Stat 638; 12 U.S.C. 1750aa), to facilitate the flow of funds for residential mortgage loans into areas or communities where local capital, or adequate facilities for access to capital were available in short supply. Terminated Oct. 1, 1965, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

National Wage Stabilization Board Established within Department of Labor by EO 9672 of Dec. 31, 1945, which terminated National War Labor Board (*see* appendix A). Functions included stabilization of wages and salaries and settlement of certain labor disputes. Terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, effective Feb. 24, 1947, and functions transferred to Secretary of Labor and Department of the Treasury.

National War Labor Board Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9017 of Jan. 12, 1942, to assume duties of National Defense Mediation Board, established by EO 8716 of Mar. 19, 1941. Empowered to act as final arbiter of wartime labor disputes and to control adjustments of wages and of salaries under $5,000 a year, with certain exceptions. EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, transferred Board to Department of Labor to be administered as an organizational entity under supervision of Secretary of Labor. Terminated Dec. 31, 1945, by EO 9672, which established the National Wage Stabilization Board (*see* appendix A).

National Water Commission Established by act of Sept. 26, 1968 (82 Stat. 868; 42 U.S.C. 1962a note), to consider ways of meeting future U.S. water requirements. Commission terminated pursuant to the terms of the act, on Sept. 25, 1973.

National Youth Administration Established within Works Progress Administration by EO 7086 of June 26, 1935, under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), to provide work training for unemployed youth and part-time employment for needy students. Transferred to Federal Security Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to War Manpower Commission by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, where it functioned within Bureau of Training. Act approved July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 539; 15 U.S.C. 728, par. 26), provided for liquidation of National Youth Administration.

Nautical School Functions Functions of Secretary of the Navy with respect to furnishing, maintaining, and repairing vessels for use of State marine or nautical schools, and administering grants of funds for support of such schools, transferred to U.S. Maritime Commission by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred from Maritime Commission to Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. Transferred to Administrator of War Shipping Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9198 of July 11, 1942.

Naval Material Command *See* Naval Material Support Establishment, below.

Naval Material Support Establishment Established by Navy Department General Order 5 of July 1, 1963 (28 FR 7037). Replaced by General Order 5 of Apr. 29, 1966 (31 FR 7188), effective May 1, 1966, with Naval Material Command (*see* text). Functions realigned to form Office of Naval Acquisition Support (*see* text), and termination of Command effective May 6, 1985.

Naval Observatory, Bureau of Navigation (Navy) Transferred to jurisdiction of Chief of Naval Operations by EO 9126 of Apr. 8, 1942, and by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

New Community Development Corporation (HUD) Established by the Urban Growth and New Community Development Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1804; 42 U.S.C. 4532) to assist in the development of well-planned, diversified, and economically sound new communities. Abolished Nov. 30, 1983, by Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 (97 Stat. 1238; 12 U.S.C. 1701g–5b), and residual functions transferred to Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development (*see* text).

New England River Basins Commission *See* River Basin Commissions, appendix A.

Nicaro Project Effective July 7, 1959, the Administrator of General Services transferred to the Defense Materials Service responsibility for management of the operation of the Nicaro nickel producing facilities located in Oriente

Province, Cuba, from the former Office of Special Assistant to the Administrator (Nicaro Project). On Oct. 26, 1960, the Government of Cuba nationalized by expropriation the Nicaro facilities.

1947th Administrative Support Group (Air Force) Name changed to 1947th Headquarters Group (*see* text) by special order of Secretary of Defense dated Aug. 15, 1983.

Nutrition Functions (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Transferred to Department of Agriculture by EO 9310 of Mar. 3, 1943, to enable Secretary of Agriculture more effectively to carry out his responsibilities with respect to the Nation's food program. Personnel, property, and records of Nutrition Division, as well as functions, powers, and duties of office in respect to nutrition, were transferred by the order.

Ocean Mining Administration (Interior) Established by Secretarial Order 2971 of Feb. 24, 1975, to provide policy development for promotion and continuation of domestic ocean-mining capability in deep seabeds areas. Abolished by Department Manual Release 2273 of June 13, 1980.

Office of Aging (HEW) Established by Secretary on June 2, 1955, as Special Staff on Aging to conduct review and analysis of program needs, activities, and accomplishments in the field of aging. Terminated Sept. 30, 1965, and functions assumed by the Administration on Aging (*see* appendix A). (*See also*Health, Education, and Welfare Department, appendix A.)

Office for Agricultural War Relations (Agriculture) Division of Farm Products (known as Division of Agriculture), of Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense was provided for in section 2 of the act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649; 50 U.S.C. 2). Office of Agricultural Defense Relations (later known as Office for Agricultural War Relations), a planning, advisory, and liaison office set up within Department of Agriculture to represent Nation's farmers in overall defense program, was established at the request of the President by letter of May 5, 1941, which transferred to Secretary of Agriculture functions previously assigned to Division of Agriculture. EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942, transferred all functions concerned with food production to Food Production Administration and all functions concerned with food distribution to Food Distribution Administration, both consolidated into War Food Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Other functions absorbed by other divisions of Department of Agriculture.

Office of Alien Property (Justice) Transferred to Civil Division (Justice) by Attorney General Order 249-61 of Sept. 1, 1961. Abolished by EO 11281 of May 13, 1966, effective June 30, 1966, and foreign funds control functions transferred to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury Department, remaining functions continued by Civil Division, Justice Department (*see* text).

Office of Alien Property Custodian (OEM) Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942, under specific authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, to direct, manage, supervise, control, vest, administer, sell, and otherwise deal with foreign-owned property in interest and benefit of the United States. Terminated by EO 9788 of Oct. 14, 1946, and functions transferred to Department of Justice, effective Oct. 15, 1946. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

Office of the Assistant Secretary (Electronics and Information Technology) (Treasury) Established by Secretary's Order 114-1, dated Mar. 14, 1983. Abolished and functions transferred by Secretary's Order 114-3, dated May 17, 1985, effective June 15, 1985. Certain provisions effective Aug. 31, 1985. (50 FR 23573)

Office of Assistant Solicitor General (Justice) Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 307), terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Office of Bilingual Education (Education) Name changed to Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (*see* text).

Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel Established as an independent executive agency by act of Apr. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134; 15 U.S.C. 852), renewing provisions of Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72; 15 U.S.C. 828-851), for 2 years to continue functions of Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of the Interior (*see* appendix A). Successive legislation on Apr. 24, 1943, and May 21, 1943 (57

Stat. 68, 57 Stat. 82; 15 U.S.C. 828–851), continued functions to Aug. 24, 1943, at which time Office terminated.

Office of Business Economics Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 17, 1946, to provide basic economic measures of the national economy, summarized by the gross national product. Renamed Office of Economic Analysis on Jan. 1, 1972, became a part of the Social and Economic Statistics Administration (*see* appendix A).

Office of Censorship Established by EO 8985 of Dec. 19, 1941, to censor communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country. Terminated by EO 9631 of Sept. 28, 1945, effective Nov. 15, 1945.

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958, as the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, redesignated as Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization by act of Aug. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861), for purpose of centralizing authority for nonmilitary defense functions in a single agency, consolidating functions of office of Defense Mobilization and Federal Civil Defense Administration. Civil defense functions transferred to Secretary of Defense by EO 10952 of July 20, 1961, and remaining functions redesignated Office of Emergency Planning (*see* appendix A) by act of Sept. 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 630; 50 U.S.C. App. 2271 note).

Office of Civilian Defense Established within Office for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A) by EO 8757 of May 20, 1941, as amended, to assure effective coordination of Federal relations with State and local governments engaged in furtherance of war programs; to provide for necessary cooperation with State and local governments with respect to measures for adequate protection of civilian population in war emergencies; and to facilitate participation by all persons in war programs. Terminated by EO 9562 of June 4, 1945, effective June 30, 1945.

Office of Civilian Manpower Management (Navy) Name changed to Office of Civilian Personnel (*see* text) pursuant to Secretary of the Navy Notice 5430 of Oct. 1, 1976.

Office of Coal Leasing Planning and Coordination (Interior) Established Mar. 22, 1978, by departmental manual release 2075. Abolished Aug. 4, 1981, by departmental manual release 2342.

Office of Coal Research (Interior) Established pursuant to Coal Research Act of July 7, 1960 (74 Stat. 336; 30 U.S.C. 661–668), to develop new and more efficient methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal to ensure abundant supplies of clean energy. Functions transferred to Energy Research and Development Administration (*see* appendix A) by Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, approved Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1237).

Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training (Labor) Responsible for administration of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Terminated due to expiration of authority for CETA appropriations after fiscal year 1982. Replaced by the Office of Employment and Training Programs (*see* text).

Office of Consumer Affairs Established by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971, to advise the President on all matters relating to consumer interest. Office and functions transferred to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* appendix A and text) by EO 11702 of Jan. 25, 1973.

Office of Contract Settlement Established by act approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651; 41 U.S.C. 104), to provide for settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts. Transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by act approved Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785; 50 U.S.C. 1651). Terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, and functions transferred to Department of the Treasury. Functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text) by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630a).

Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics *See* Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

Office for the Coordination of National Defense Purchases Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved June 27, 1940, to determine most economical and effective methods of purchase of repetitive items common to several agencies and to assign purchase function to agency or agencies best qualified to perform it. Order creating Office revoked Jan. 7, 1941, and records transferred to Executive Office of the President.

Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities On Nov. 28, 1940, the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, designated Federal Security Administrator as Coordinator of all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting national defense, including those aspects of education under Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A). EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941, established within Office for Emergency Management the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, which superseded Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities. (*See* Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, appendix A.)

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs *See* Office of Inter-American Affairs, appendix A.

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization *See* Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, appendix A.

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services (Office for Emergency Management) Established by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941, to supersede Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities (*see* appendix A), set up by Council of National Defense Nov. 28, 1940, to coordinate all health, medical, welfare, nutrition, recreation, and other related fields of activity affecting national defense, including those aspects of education under Federal Security Agency. Terminated by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, and functions, duties, powers, personnel, property, records, and funds transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A).

Office of Defense Mobilization Established within the Executive Office of the President by EO 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950, to direct, control, and coordinate all mobilization activities of the Government, including production, procurement, manpower, stabilization, and transport activities. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953, established a new Office of Defense Mobilization which assumed functions of the former ODM, the National Security Resources Board (*see* appendix A), and critical materials stockpiling functions formerly vested in the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior, and of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Consolidated with Federal Civil Defense Administration into Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958, and offices of Director and Deputy Director terminated (*see also* EO 10773 of July 1, 1958, and Office of Emergency Planning, appendix A).

Office of Defense Transportation Established in Office for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A) by EO 8989 of Dec. 18, 1941, in order to define further the functions and duties of OEM with respect to state of war and to assure maximum utilization of domestic transportation facilities of the Nation for the successful prosecution of the war. Office assumed duties formerly vested in Transportation Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Terminated by EO 10065 of July 6, 1949, effective July 1, 1949, pursuant to provisions of Second Decontrol Act of 1947, as amended (62 Stat. 342; 50 U.S.C. app. 645).

Office of the Director for Mutual Security *See* Mutual Security Agency, appendix A.

Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement Established pursuant to EO 11641 of Jan. 28, 1972. Functions transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration (*see* text) and Office terminated by EO 11727 of July 6, 1973, effective July 1, 1973.

Office of Drug Abuse Policy Established within Executive Office of the President by act of Mar. 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 242; 21 U.S.C. 1111), to make recommendations to the President with respect to Federal drug abuse functions and to coordinate performance of those functions by Federal departments and agencies. Abolished and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978.

Office of Economic Adviser to National Emergency Council Established by EO 6240 of Aug. 3, 1933, in connection with Executive Council, which was later consolidated with National Emergency Council. All records, papers, and property used in preparation of statistical and economic summaries transferred to Central Statistical Board (*see* appendix A) by EO 7003 of Apr. 8, 1935.

Office of Economic Opportunity Established within Executive Office of the President by act of Aug. 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 508; 42 U.S.C. 2701), as amended. On July 6, 1973, all OEO programs except three were transferred by administrative action to the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor; and Housing and Urban Development. The Community Action Program, Economic Development Program, and Legal Services Program were transferred to the Community Services Administration (*see* appendix A) by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2310; 42 U.S.C. 2941).

Office of Economic Stabilization Established within Office for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A) by EO 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942, to control inflationary tendencies and vast dislocations which threatened military effort and domestic economic structure. Terminated by EO 9620 of Sept. 20, 1945, and functions transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Reestablished within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9699 of Feb. 21, 1946. Transferred by EO 9762 of July 25, 1946, to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Functions of Director transferred to Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Consolidated with other agencies to form Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Office of Economic Warfare *See* Board of Economic Warfare, appendix A.

Office of Education Established as an independent agency by act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 434; 20 U.S.C. 1); transferred to Department of the Interior in 1869 by act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. 106; 20 U.S.C. 1); subsequently transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. (*See also* Department of Education, text.)

Those functions, duties, and powers of Federal Security Administrator administered by Office of Education relating to loans to students in technical and professional fields, education, training defense workers, and visual aids for war training were transferred to War Manpower Commission (*see* appendix A) by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942.

Office for Emergency Management Established within Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939. On Feb. 28, 1941, the President reallocated funds already made available to Council of National Defense (*see* appendix A), for administrative and operating expenses of OEM and its constituent agencies. OEM has certain stated functions performed under direction of the Liaison Officer for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A). OEM, primarily a framework within which various civilian war agencies were established, now inactive.

Office of Emergency Planning Established as successor to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (*see* appendix A), by act of Sept. 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 630; 5 U.S.C. 133z–15n). Name changed to Office of Emergency Preparedness (*see* appendix A) by act of Oct. 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1194; 50 U.S.C. App. 2271n).

Office of Emergency Preparedness Designated by act of Oct. 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1194; 50 U.S.C. App. 2271n), to advise and assist the President on policy determination and coordination of emergency preparedness activities. Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1973, and functions transferred to Departments of the Treasury and Housing and Urban Development, and General Services Administration (*see* text), effective July 1, 1973.

Office of Employment and Training Programs (Labor) Name changed to Office of Job Training Programs (*see* text) by ETA reorganization, effective June 1984.

Office of Energy Conservation (Interior) Established by Secretarial Order 2953 on May 7, 1973, to develop programs for energy development, conservation, and efficiency. Functions transferred to the Federal Energy Administration (*see* appendix A) by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100; 15 U.S.C. 765), effective June 28, 1974.

Office of Energy Data and Analysis (Interior) Established on May 7, 1973, by Secretarial Order 2953, to serve as the focal point in the Department of the Interior for coordinating functions related to gathering and analyzing energy data. Functions transferred to Federal Energy Administration (*see* appendix A) by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100; 15 U.S.C. 765), effective June 28, 1974.

Office of Energy Programs (Commerce) Established by Department Organization Order 25–7A, effective Sept. 24, 1975, to carry out industrial energy conservation and utilization programs of Commerce Department. Functions transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581; 42 U.S.C. 7157), effective Oct. 1, 1977, and Office terminated.

Office of Export Control (Board of Economic Warfare) *See* Administrator of Export Control, appendix A.

Office of Facts and Figures Established in Office for Emergency Management (*see* appendix A) by EO 8922 of Oct. 24, 1941, to facilitate dissemination of factual information to American citizens on progress of defense efforts and on defense policies and activities. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Office of Field Services (Commerce) Established by the Secretary on Feb. 1, 1963, by Department Organization Order 40–3, to assist local firms to improve and expand their operations by making available to them the resources and services of the Department. Terminated by Department Organization Order 40–1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to the Bureau of Domestic Commerce (*see* appendix A).

Office of Fishery Coordination (Interior) Established by EO 9204 of July 21, 1942, to develop and ensure sustained production of aquatic food supplies essential to conduct of the war and to coordinate policies, plans, and programs relating to war that affect fishery industries and aquatic food supplies of the United States, its Territories, and possessions. The order designated Secretary of the Interior as Fishery Coordinator. Terminated by EO 9649 of Oct. 29, 1945.

Office of Foreign Commerical Services (Commerce) Established by the Secretary on Feb. 1, 1963, and operated under Department Organzation Order 40–4. Abolished Sept 15, 1970, by Department Organization Order 40–2A and functions transferred to the Bureau of International Commerce (*see* appendix A).

Office of Foreign Direct Investments Established within the Department of Commerce on Jan. 2, 1968, by Departmental Organization Order 25–3 to carry out the provisions of EO 11387 of Jan. 1, 1968. Controls on foreign investments terminated Jan. 29, 1974.

Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (State) Established by departmental order of June 24, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls and operations. Abolished by Departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management.

Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (State) As announced by the White House on Nov. 21, 1942, Office was organized to plan and administer measures for relief and rehabilitation abroad of victims of war, including provision of food, housing, clothing, and medical supplies, in territories occupied by armed forces of the United Nations. Consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established that agency.

Office of the General Sales Manager (Agriculture) Established by Secretary of Agriculture on Feb. 29, 1976, to improve the Department's ability to develop export policy and assist in orderly export marketing of agricultural commodities. Consolidated with Foreign Agricultural Service (*see* text) by Secretary's Memorandum 2001 of Nov. 29, 1979.

Office of Geography (Interior) Function of standardizing foreign name places was placed in Interior by act of July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 456; 43 U.S.C. 364), conjointly with the Board on Geographic Names. Functions transferred to Department of Defense by memorandum of understanding by the Departments of the Interior and Defense and the Bureau of the Budget on March 9, 1968.

Office of Government Reports Established July 1, 1939, to perform functions of National Emergency Council abolished pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Established as administrative unit of Executive Office of the President by EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939, to prepare reports concerning programs of Federal agencies, check on accomplishments, and recommend steps to overcome obstacles. Act of June 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 247), authorized annual appropriations for OGR. Transferred and consolidated into Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Reestablished within Executive Office of the President by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, which transferred to its functions of the Media Programming Division and Motion Picture Division of Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (*see* appendix A), and functions transferred from Bureau of Special Services of Office of War Information to Bureau of the Budget (*see* appendix A) by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Subsequent to enactment of act approved July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 588), functions of OGR were restricted to advertising liaison, motion picture liaison, and operation of library. Terminated June 30, 1948.

Office of Home Economics (Agriculture) *See* Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, appendix A.

Office of the Housing Expediter Established within Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by letter of the President, dated Dec. 12, 1945, to first Housing Expediter asking him to assume such a role. As defined in EO 9686 of Jan. 26, 1946, functions of Housing Expediter were to carry out an emergency housing program. Housing Expediter was confirmed in position of National Housing Administrator on Feb. 6, 1946.

Office of the Housing Expediter was established by Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 208; 50 U.S.C. App. 1822). EO 9820 of Jan. 11, 1947, segregated functions of Office of Housing Expediter and National Housing Administrator.

EO 9836 of Mar. 22, 1947, effective Apr. 1, 1947, transferred to OHE all housing functions of Civilian Production Administration. EO 9841 of Apr. 23, 1947, transferred to OHE all rent control functions of Office of Temporary Controls, effective May 4, 1947.

Office terminated by EO 10276 of July 31, 1951, and functions transferred to Economic Stabilization Agency (*see* Office of Rent Stablization, appendix A) and Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A).

Office of Human Development (HEW) Named changed to Office of Human Development Services (*see* text) and component units transferred to or reorganized under new administrations within the Office by Secretary's reorganization order of July 26, 1977.

Office of Import Programs Established by Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration (*see* appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Office of Industrial Relations (Navy) Activated Sept. 14, 1945. Superseded June 22, 1966, by Office of Civilian Manpower Management (*see* appendix A).

Office of Information and Public Affairs (Labor) Merged with the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to form the Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs (*see* text) pursuant to Secretary's Order 1–85 of June 5, 1985.

Office of Inter-American Affairs An order of Council of National Defense, approved by the President Aug. 16, 1940, established Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics. Office was succeeded by Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, created in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8840 of July 30, 1941, to serve as coordination center of cultural and commercial relations with other American Republics. Name changed to Office of Inter-American Affairs by EO 9532 of Mar. 23, 1945. EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, transferred information functions to Department of State. Terminated by EO 9710 of Apr. 10, 1946, and functions transferred to Department of State, effective May 20, 1946, where it functioned as Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Transferred to Foreign Operations Administration (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 7, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (Labor) *See* Office of Information and Public Affairs (Labor), appendix A.

Office of Intergovernmental Relations Established by EO 11455 of Feb. 14, 1969, to strengthen Federal, State, and local relations. All functions of the Office transferred to the Domestic Council by EO 11690 of Dec. 14, 1972.

Office of International Activities (Smithsonian) Name changed to Office of Service and Protocol by internal directive of the Secretary dated Jan. 11, 1985.

Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (Justice) Established by act of Dec. 27, 1979 (93 Stat. 1201; 42 U.S.C. 3781). Abolished by sec. 609B of act of Oct. 12, 1984 (98 Stat. 2091; 42 U.S.C. 3781).

Office of Labor-Management Relations Services (Labor) Established by Secretary's Order 3–84 of May 3, 1984. Name changed to Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs (*see* text) by Secretarial Order 7–84 of Sept. 20, 1984 (49 FR 38374).

Office of Land Use Coordination (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 725 of July 12, 1937, to assist in coordinating policies and administering Department's land use, water use, and credit activities within the Department and with State agencies. Abolished Jan. 1, 1944, by General Departmental Circular 21. Functions to be administered by a Land Use Coordinator.

Office of Land Use and Water Planning (Interior) Established within Department of the Interior on May 7, 1973, by Secretarial Order No. 2953. Abolished by Secretarial Order No. 2988 of Mar. 11, 1976.

Office of Legislative Affairs (Justice) Name changed to Office of Intergovernmental and Legislative Affairs (*see* text) on Feb. 24, 1984, by Attorney General's Order 1054–84 (49 FR 10177).

Office of Lend-Lease Administration Established by EO 8926, of Oct. 28, 1941, to replace Division of Defense Aid Reports (*see* appendix A), established by EO 8751 of May 2, 1941, within Office for Emergency Management to administer act of Mar. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31; 22 U.S.C. 411–19). The act, generally known as the Lend-Lease Act, provided for manufacture, procurement, lending, leasing, transferring, or selling of defense articles for export to such nation whose defense the President found to be vital to defense of the United States. Office consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Office of Marine Affairs (Interior) Established by the Secretary on Apr. 30, 1970, replacing the Office of Marine Resources, which had been created by the Secretary on Oct. 22, 1968. Responsible for marine affairs programs including international, deep ocean, continental shelf, marine technology, and associated environmental considerations. Abolished by the Secretary on Dec. 4, 1970.

Office of Minerals Exploration (Interior) Established pursuant to act of Aug. 21, 1958 (72 Stat. 700; 30 U.S.C. 641), to provide Federal financial assistance in conducting exploration program for mineral reserves. Functions transferred to Geological Survey (*see* text) by Secretary's Order 2886 of Feb. 26, 1965, effective July 1, 1965.

Office of Minerals Mobilization (Interior) Established by Secretary of the Interior to carry out functions delegated to him pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by EO 10574 of Nov. 5, 1954, and by order of the Office of Defense Mobilization, later Office of Emergency Planning, with respect to strategic and critical metals and minerals and to solid fuels and the distribution of petroleum coke. Succeeded by Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels (*see* appendix A) on Nov. 2, 1962.

Office of Minerals Policy and Research Analysis (Interior) Established on May 21, 1976, by combining the Office of Minerals Policy Development and the Office of Research and Development, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262). Was primary minerals policy analysis office for the Assistant Secretary—Energy and Minerals. Abolished by Secretarial Order 3070 on Sept. 30, 1981; functions transferred to Bureau of Mines (Interior) (*see* text).

Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels (Interior) Established by the Secretary on Oct. 26, 1962. Abolished and its powers, functions, and responsibilities reassigned to the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Minerals and Energy Policy in the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources, effective Oct. 22, 1971.

Office of Minority Business Enterprise (Commerce) Name changed to Minority Business Development Agency (*see* text) by Secretarial Order DOO–254A of Nov. 1, 1979.

Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations *See* National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, appendix A.

Office of Naval Material Established by act of Mar. 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 68; 10 U.S.C. 5111). Abolished by Department of Defense Reorg. Order of Mar. 9, 1966, effective May 1, 1966, and functions transferred to Secretary of the

Navy (31 FR 7188). (*See* Naval Material Command, text.)

Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Navy) Established by Secretary of the Navy to administer 3 Naval Petroleum Reserves in California and Wyoming and 3 Naval Oil Shale Reserves in Colorado and Utah, as required by law (10 U.S.C. 7421-7438). Administration of and jurisdiction over Reserves transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581; 42 U.S.C. 7156), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection (HUD) Abolished and certain functions transferred to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner (HUD) and to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development (HUD) (*see* text). Primary enabling legislation, the Self-Help Development Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 2119; 42 U.S.C. 8121), repealed by sec. 313(a) of Public Law 97-35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 398), effective Oct. 1, 1981; actual abolishment of office and transfer of functions carried out by Secretarial order.

Office of Oil and Gas (Interior) Established by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior May 6, 1946, in response to a Presidential letter of May 3, 1946, to develop, evaluate, and coordinate information to provide sound bases for Government oil and gas policies. Transferred to the Federal Energy Administration (*see* appendix A) by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100; 15 U.S.C. 765), effective June 28, 1974.

Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs (Labor) Transferred from Labor-Management Services Administration (*see* appendix A) and constituted as a separate operating unit by Secretary's Order 1-84, dated Jan. 20, 1984. (49 FR 4269)

Office of Personal Property (GSA) Name changed to Office of Federal Supply and Services (*see* text) by GSA order of Jan. 22, 1983.

Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War (Interior) By Presidential letter of May 28, 1941, Secretary of the Interior was designated Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, later approved Petroleum Coordinator for War by Presidential letter of Apr. 20, 1942. Authorized to coordinate all Federal activities concerned with production, refining, transporting, and marketing of petroleum, particularly where those functions pertained to defense affairs. EO 9276 of Dec. 2, 1942, abolished Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War and transferred functions, records, personnel, property, and funds to Petroleum Administration for War (*see* appendix A).

Office of Preparedness (General Services Administration) Name changed to Federal Preparedness Agency by Administrator's order of June 26, 1975.

Office of Price Administration Established by EO 8734 of Apr. 11, 1941, combining Price and Consumer Divisions of National Defense Advisory Commission, to avoid inflation by stabilization of prices and rents, prevent speculation, profiteering, hoarding, and manipulation by regulating prices and pricing practices. Name changed to Office of Price Administration by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941, which transferred Civilian Allocation Division to Office of Production Management (*see* appendix A). Additional legislation delegated other powers to agency, such as rationing of scarce commodities to consumers. Consolidated with other agencies into Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, except Financial Reporting Division, which was transferred to Federal Trade Commission (*see* text).

Office of Price Stabilization (ESA) Established by General Order 2 of Economic Stabilization Administrator on Jan. 24, 1951. Director of Price Stabilization was provided for in EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, issued pursuant to Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note). Office served to establish price ceilings to stabilize cost of living and to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

Office of Product Standards Policy (Commerce) Formerly separate operating unit under the Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation. Transferred to National Bureau of Standards (Commerce) by departmental reorganization order, effective Apr. 27, 1982 (*see* text).

Office of Production Management Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941, to formulate and execute in the public interest measures to increase and regulate production of defense materials and provision of emergency plant facilities, and to insure effective coordination of Government activities toward those ends. Office abolished by EO 9040 of Jan. 24, 1942, and personnel, records, property, and funds transferred to War Production Board (*see* appendix A).

Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering *See* Bureau of Public Roads, appendix A.

Office of Rail Public Counsel Established by act of Feb. 5, 1976 (90 Stat. 51; 49 U.S.C. 26B), to represent the public interest in safe, efficient, reliable, and economical rail transportation services. Terminated Dec. 1, 1979, due to lack of funding.

Office of Records and Information Management (GSA) Functions transferred by Administrator's decision from the National Archives and Records Service (GSA) to GSA's Automated Data and Telecommunications Service (*see* appendix A), effective in GSA regions Jan. 10, 1982, and in Washington, DC, Apr. 1, 1982.

Office of Regional Economic Development (Commerce) Established by Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 6, 1966, pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 552; 42 U.S.C. 3121), to assist in the administration of title V of the act, and provide and evaluate information to aid the Assistant Secretary in designating economic development regions; assist the States in establishing regional action planning commissions within designated regions; provide continuing advice, information, and assistance to the regional commissions on the preparation of economic development plans; and maintain a continuous review of the progress and activities of the regional commissions. Abolished by Department Order 5A, Dec. 22, 1966, and functions vested in the Economic Development Administration (*see* text).

Office of Rent Stabilization (ESA) Established by General Order 9 of Economic Stabilization Administrator on July 31, 1951, pursuant to Housing and Rent Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 193, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 1881 et seq.), and EO's 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and 10276 of July 31, 1951, to be responsible for effective development and administration of an appropriate program of rent stabilization. Act approved Apr. 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 23; 50 U.S.C. App. 1884 note), provided for liquidation of Office no later than July 31, 1953. Abolished by EO 10475 of July 31, 1953, and functions transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization (*see* appendix A).

Office of Revenue Sharing (Treasury) Established by Secretary of the Treasury to administer general revenue sharing programs authorized in title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 919; 31 U.S.C. 1221), as amended, and title II of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 999; 42 U.S.C. 6721). Transferred from Office of the Secretary to Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance) by Treasury Department Order 242, Revision 1, of May 17, 1976.

Office of Road Inquiry *See* Bureau of Public Roads, appendix A.

Office of Rural Areas Development (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's memorandum in 1961 (revised Sept. 21, 1962), to furnish assistance in the economic improvement of rural areas. Name changed to Rural Community Development Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's Memorandum 1570 of Feb. 24, 1965.

Office of Salary Stabilization (ESA) *See* Salary Stabilization Board, appendix A.

Office of Saline Water (Interior) Established to perform functions vested in the Secretary by act of July 29, 1971 (85 Stat. 159; 42 U.S.C. 1959 et seq.), which authorized research on and development of practical means for economic production, from sea or other saline water, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial uses, and for related studies and research. Merged with Office of Water Resources Research (*see* appendix A) to form Office of Water Research and Technology (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's Order 2966 of July 26, 1974.

Office of Science and Technology Established by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1962, effective June 8, 1962, to advise and assist the President to ensure that science and technology are used in interest of national security and general welfare. Office abolished and functions transferred to the National Science Foundation (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective June 30, 1973.

Office of Scientific Research and Development Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8807 of June 28, 1941, to assure adequate provision for research on scientific and medical problems relating to national defense. Terminated by EO 9913 of Dec. 26, 1947, and all personnel, property, contracts, records, and funds transferred to National Military Establishment (*see* appendix A) for liquidation, effective Dec. 31, 1947.

Office of Selective Service Records Established by act of Mar. 31, 1947 (sec. 1, 61 Stat. 31; 50 U.S.C. App. 321), to liquidate Selective Service System (*see* appendix A) established by Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 50 U.S.C. App. 301–318 note). Transferred to the Selective Service System (*see* text) by Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604; 50 U.S.C. App. 451).

Office of Self-Help Development and Technical Development Established in the National Consumer Cooperative Bank by the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act of Aug. 20, 1978 (92 Stat. 499; 12 U.S.C. 3001). Abolished by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 437), and all assets, liabilities, and property transferred to the Consumer Cooperative Development Corporation, a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the Department of Commerce, on Dec. 30, 1982.

Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War *See* Solid Fuels Administration for War, appendix A.

Office of Space and Terrestrial Applications (NASA) *and* **Office of Space Science (NASA)** Combined to form Office of Space Science and Applications (NASA), effective Nov. 9, 1981, by Administrator's announcement of Sept. 29, 1981 (*see* text).

Office of Space Transportation Operations (NASA) *and* **Office of Space Transportation Systems (NASA)** Combined to form new Office of Space Transportation Systems (NASA) (*see* text), effective July 1982.

Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations Name changed to Office of the United States Trade Representative (*see* text) by EO 12188 of Jan. 4, 1980.

Office of Standards Development (NRC) A Commission-created unit within NRC. Office abolished and functions merged with other NRC operating units (*see* text).

Office of State Technical Services Established by the Secretary of Commerce, on Nov. 19, 1965, pursuant to the act of Sept. 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 697; 15 U.S.C. 1351), to administer and coordinate the State Technical Services program. Abolished by the Secretary, effective June 30, 1970.

Office of Strategic Services By Military Order of June 13, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information (*see* appendix A), exclusive of foreign information activities, transferred to Office of War Information (*see* appendix A) by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, was designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Functions, as modified by EO 9312 of Mar. 9, 1943, were to collect and analyze such strategic information as required by Joint Chiefs of Staff for military operations and planning and conducting special operations not assigned to other Government agencies. EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, provided for termination of Office of Strategic Services, effective Oct. 1, 1945, and for distribution of its functions to Department of State and War Department. The records of the Office of Strategic Services are under the control of the Executive Director or Executive Secretary of the Strategic Services Unit, Box 8286, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024.

Office of the Supervising Architect On July 4, 1836, legislation was passed authorizing construction of the Treasury Building at Washington, DC; on July 6, an architect was appointed by the President. In 1853 a Construction Branch was created within the Treasury Department to handle matters pertaining to construction of Federal buildings under control of the Department. By Sept. 30, 1855, this branch became known as the Bureau of Construction under control of the Supervising Architect. Supervising Architect assumed the function of maintenance of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia and duties in connection with certain Federal buildings within the District of Columbia. EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, created Procurement

Division, Treasury Department, and Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury became one of the offices of Public Buildings Branch of the Division. Office of the Supervising Architect was transferred to Federal Works Agency (*see* appendix A) under Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939 when Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Bureau of Buildings Management of National Park Service, Department of the Interior, so far as latter was concerned with operation of public buildings for other departments or agencies, and U.S. Housing Corporation (*see* appendix A) were consolidated into Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) of Federal Works Agency, effective July 1, 1939.

Office of Surplus Property Established in Procurement Division of the Treasury Department pursuant to EO 9425 of Feb. 19, 1944, and Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765; 5 U.S.C. App. 1611 note), under general direction of Surplus Property Board established by same legislation, to conduct the organization and procedures of field offices providing for disposal of Government surplus property. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9541 of Apr. 19, 1945, effective May 1, 1945. Terminated by EO 9643 of Oct. 19, 1945, and activities and personnel transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective Nov. 5, 1945, where they were continued under War Assets Corporation (*see* appendix A).

Office of Technical Services Designated a constituent unit of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce by Department Order 179, July 23, 1962. Functions transferred to National Bureau of Standards (*see* text) by Order 90, Jan. 30, 1964.

Office of Telecommunications Policy Established within Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1970, effective Apr. 20, 1970, to supervise national communications matters. Abolished and certain functions transferred to the President with all other functions transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978.

Office of Temporary Controls Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, consolidating the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of Price Administration, and Civilian Production Administration (*see* appendix A) into one agency. EO 9836 of Mar. 22, 1947, transferred from Civilian Production Administration of OTC to Housing Expediter all functions with respect to Veterans' Emergency Housing Program, effective Apr. 1, 1947. Act of Congress approved Mar. 31, 1947 (sec. 3, 61 Stat. 36; 50 U.S.C. App. 983 note), transferred from Office of Price Administration of OTC to Secretary of Agriculture all functions with respect to distribution and price of sugar and sugar products.

EO 9841 of Apr. 23, 1947, provided for redistribution of remaining functions and for termination of OTC, effective June 1, 1947. Rent control functions transferred to Housing Expediter, effective May 4. Price control over rice transferred to Secretary of Agriculture, effective May 4. Office of Price Administration functions relative to claims and overpayments in connection with subsidies and relative to price adjustments under certain Federal contracts transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, effective May 4. Civilian Production Administration functions transferred for liquidation to Department of Commerce, effective May 1. All other functions transferred for liquidation to Department of Commerce, effective June 1, 1947.

Office of Territorial Affairs (Interior) Established by Secretarial Order 2951 of Feb. 6, 1973, for the promotion of economic, social, and political development of territories of Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Abolished by Departmental Manual Release 2270 of June 6, 1980, and functions transferred to Office of Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs (*see* text).

Office of Territories Established by the Secretary of the Interior on July 28, 1950. Powers, functions, and responsibilities reassigned to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Territorial Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management, Department of the Interior (*see* appendix A) by Secretarial Order 2942, effective July 1, 1971.

Office of Textiles Established by Secretary of Commerce on Feb.14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration (*see* appendix A), effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Office of University Research (Transportation) Transferred from the Office of Program Management and Administration of the Research and Special Programs Administration to the Office of Economics of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs under authority of the official DOT appropriation request for FY 1985. Transfer effective Oct. 1, 1984.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Established to administer the expanded program of State-Federal vocational rehabilitation provided by the act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 374; 29 U.S.C. 31 note). Other duties were delegated pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954 (68 Stat. 652) and of 1965 (79 Stat. 1282); International Health Research Act (74 Stat. 364; 22 U.S.C. 2101 note); and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1691 note). Redesignated Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (*see* appendix A) on Jan. 28, 1963.

Office of War Information Established within Office of Emergency Management by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, to consolidate into one agency war information functions of the Government—foreign and domestic. The order consolidated Office of Facts and Figures, Office of Government Reports, Division of Information of Office for Emergency Management, and Foreign Information Service—Outpost, Publications, and Pictorial Branches of Coordinator of Information. Authorized to formulate and carry out, through use of press, radio, motion pictures, and other facilities, information programs designed to provide intelligent understanding, at home and abroad, of status and progress of war effort and of war policies, activities, and aims of the Government. Abolished by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Bureau of Special Services (*see* Office of Government Reports, appendix A) and functions with respect to review of publications of Federal agencies transferred to Bureau of the Budget. Foreign information activities transferred to Department of State (*see* text).

Office of War Mobilization Established by EO 9347 of May 27, 1943. Transferred to Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by EO 9488 of Oct. 3, 1944. (*See* paragraph below.)

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion Established pursuant to act approved Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785; 50 U.S.C. app. 1651 note), as successor to Office of War Mobilization, established by EO 9347 of May 27, 1943, to develop unified programs and establish policies for maximum use of the Nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs, for effective use of national manpower not in Armed Forces and for adjustment of civilian economy, and to formulate reconversion plans to meet problems arising out of transition from war to peace. Consolidated with other agencies by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, to form Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A). Media Programming Division and Motion Picture Division transferred to Office of Government Reports (*see* appendix A), reestablished by same order. Certain other functions transferred to the President and Secretary of Commerce.

Office of War Mobilizaton and Reconversion Advisory Board Established by act approved Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788; 50 U.S.C. App. 1651 note), to advise Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion and to make appropriate recommendations. Transferred to Office of Temporary Controls (*see* appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Office of Water Policy (Interior) Established by Department Manual Release 2374 of Dec. 29, 1981, under the authority of the Assistant Secretary, to act as the primary policy analysis and State liaison office for water resources. Abolished and functions transferred to Geological Survey and Office of Policy Analysis (*see* text) by Secretarial Order No. 3096, dated Oct. 19, 1983.

Office of Water Research and Technology (Interior) Abolished and functions transferred to Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, and Office of Water Policy (*see* text) by Secretarial order of Aug. 25,1982.

Office of Water Resources Research (Interior) Established to perform functions vested in the Secretary by Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329, 80 Stat. 129; 42 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.), as amended, which authorized the development of new technology and more efficient methods for resolving local, State, and nationwide water resource problems, training of water scientists and engineers through on-the-job-participation in research work, and furnishing of information about ongoing and completed research. Merged with Office of Saline Water (*see* appendix A) to form Office of Water Research and Technology (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's Order 2966 of July 26, 1974.

Official Register Section 2 of act of Mar. 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1105; 44 U.S.C. 48, 280a), vested function of preparing Official Register in Director of the Census. Function transferred from Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to Civil Service Commission by section 10 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933, act of Aug. 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956; 5 U.S.C. 654), which repealed section 2 of act of Mar. 3, 1925, provided that Register be compiled and published each year by Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A) and contain list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, the salaries of which are paid from Treasury of the United States, with register showing name, official title, salary, compensation and emoluments, legal residence, and place of employment. Register did not list postmasters or assistant postmasters, or officers of Army, Navy, or Marine Corps unless assigned as administrative officers.

The act of Aug. 28, 1935, was repealed by the act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 427), and last Official Register published was for the year 1959.

Ohio River Basin Commission *See* River basin commissions, appendix A.

Oil Import Administration (Interior) Established by Proc. 3279 of Mar. 10, 1959. On Oct. 22, 1971, the Administration was merged into the Office of Oil and Gas (*see* appendix A).

Oil Import Appeals Board Established by the Secretary of Commerce on Mar. 13, 1959. On Dec. 23, 1971, the Board was made a part of the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

Oil Pipelines Functions relating to transportation of oil by pipeline, including pipeline valuation and rate setting, assigned to Interstate Commerce Commission by act of Feb. 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379; 49 U.S.C. 1). Functions transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581; 42 U.S.C. 7155), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Operations Advisory Group Established by EO 11905 of Feb. 18, 1976, to consider and develop a policy recommendation, including any dissents, for the President prior to his decision on each special activity in support of national foreign policy objectives; to conduct periodic review of certain programs; to give approval for specific sensitive intelligence collection operations; and to conduct periodic review of ongoing sensitive intelligence collection operations. Abolished by President's Directive No. 2 of Jan. 20, 1977.

Operations Coordinating Board Established by EO 10483 of Sept. 2, 1953 (superseded by EO 10700 of Feb. 25, 1957), to assist in effective coordination among certain agencies of certain functions relating to national security and to provide for integrated implementation of national security policies by these agencies. EO 10700 revoked by EO 10920 of Feb. 18, 1961, thus terminating the Board.

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Established by act of June 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 238, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 17k note), to conduct a nationwide inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities, through Federal agencies, States, and private groups, and to determine from data compiled, necessary resources and opportunities to meet future requirements. Final report submitted to the President in January 1962 and terminated on Sept. 1, 1962.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation Transferred to U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency (*see* text), as a separate agency within the Agency, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979.

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission *See* River basin commissions, appendix A.

Packers and Stockyards Administration (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1613, Supplement 1, of May 8, 1967, to assist in the maintenance of free competitive practices in the marketing of livestock, meat, and poultry, as well as meat and poultry products. Consolidated into Agricultural Marketing Service (*see* text) by Secretary's Memorandum 1927 of Jan. 15, 1978.

Panama Canal Operation of piers at Atlantic and Pacific terminals transferred to Panama Railroad by EO 7021 of Apr. 19, 1935; operations carried on with funds of Panama Railroad. Panama Canal reestablished as Canal Zone Government (*see* appendix A) by act approved Sept. 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038; T. 2 Canal Zone Code 5, 6, 81, 82).

Panama Canal Company Established by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1076), as amended, to maintain and operate the Panama Canal, conduct business operations involving the canal and the civil government of the Canal Zone. Abolished and superseded by the Panama Canal Commission (*see* text) (93 Stat. 454; 22 U.S.C. 3601).

Panama Railroad Company Incorporated Apr. 7, 1849, by New York State Legislature. Operated under private control until 1881, when original French Canal Co. acquired most of its stock. Company and its successor, New Panama Canal Co. operated railroad as a common carrier and also as an adjunct in attempts to construct a canal. In 1904 their shares of stock in Panama Railroad Co. passed to ownership of the United States as a part of assets of New Panama Canal Co. purchased under Spooner Act of June 28, 1902 (34 Stat. 481). Remaining shares purchased from private owners in 1905. Pursuant to requirements of Government Corporation Control Act, approved Dec. 6, 1945, Panama Railroad Co. was reincorporated by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1075; Temp. Sup. 9 to Cum. Sup. 2, Canal Zone Code). Reestablished as Panama Canal Co. by act approved Sept. 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038; T. 2 Canal Zone Code 5, 6, 81, 82). (*See* Panama Canal Commission, text.)

By letter of Mar. 29, 1961, the President directed that the Secretary of the Army discontinue by Apr. 20, 1961, the commercial operations of the Company.

Patent Office The Department of State administered provisions of the first patent act, with authority for granting patents vested in a board comprising the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General. The Patent Act of 1793 transferred such authority to the Secretary of State, abolished the board, and substituted for an examination system a registration system which functioned for 43 years. In October 1802 the Patent Office became a bureau in the Department of State, with a Superintendent of Patents in charge. The Office was reorganized in 1836 (5 Stat. 117) under a Commissioner of Patents. On Apr. 1, 1925, the Office was transferred from the Department of Interior, where it had been since 1849, to the Department of Commerce (*see* text) by EO 4175 of Mar. 17, 1925.

Pay Board *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Peace Corps Established as an agency of the Department of State by EO 10924 of Mar. 1, 1961, and continued in existence under the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612; 22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) pursuant to EO 11041 of Aug. 6, 1962. Functions, powers, and responsibilities transferred to ACTION by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971. Transferred from ACTION to become an independent agency within the executive branch, and all functions relating to the Peace Corps transferred from Director of ACTION to Director of Peace Corps (*See*text), by Public Law 97-113 of Dec. 29, 1981 (95 Stat. 1540; 22 U.S.C. 2501–1).

Pension Office The act of Mar. 2, 1833 (4 Stat. 668) provided for a Commissioner of Pensions. Continued by act of Mar. 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 779), and other acts as the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions until the act of Mar. 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 5 U.S.C. 481), established the Department of the Interior and transferred the Office of the new Department where it became a bureau. EO 5398 of July 21, 1930, consolidated the Bureau of Pensions along with other bureaus and agencies to form the Veterans Administration.

Perry's Victory Memorial Commission Created by act approved Mar. 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322) to maintain Perry's victory memorial at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio. By act approved June 2, 1936, administration of Memorial was transferred to National Park Service under direction of Secretary of the Interior. By terms of act Commission terminated and its membership reconstituted as an advisory board to Secretary of the Interior in future administration of Memorial.

Pesticides Certain functions relating to pesticides of the Food and Drug Administration (HEW), Department of the Interior, and Agricultural Research

Service transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (Interior) Established under Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 798; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061) by Secretary's Order 2591 of Oct. 3, 1950, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and continued by Order 2614 of Jan. 25, 1951 pursuant to EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and DPA Delegation 1 of Jan. 24, 1951, to administer program for development and execution of policies and programs for meeting military, Government, industrial, and civilian requirements for petroleum and gas. Abolished Apr. 30, 1954, by Secretary's Order 2755 of Apr. 23, 1954.

Petroleum Administration for War Established by EO 9276 of Dec. 2, 1942, which abolished Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War (see appendix A) and transferred functions to new Administration. Purpose was to coordinate and centralize war policies and activities of the Government relating to petroleum and to provide adequate supplies of petroleum for successful prosecution of the war and other essential purposes. Terminated by EO 9718 of May 3, 1946, effective May 8, 1946.

Petroleum Administrative Board Established by Secretary of the Interior on Sept. 11, 1933, as code authority for petroleum industry except in labor matters. Terminated Mar. 31, 1936, under EO 7076 of June 15, 1935. Under authority of the act approved Feb. 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 30), the President on Dec. 1, 1937 (EO 7756), designated and appointed Secretary of the Interior as agent of the President to execute powers and functions vested in the President by the act (except sec. 4) and authorized Secretary of the Interior to establish a Petroleum Conservation Division, to assist in administering act. Records of Petroleum Administrative Board and Petroleum Labor Policy Board housed with Petroleum Conservation Division in Office of Oil and Gas (see appendix A), acting as custodian for Secretary of the Interior.

Petroleum Labor Policy Board On Oct. 10, 1933, Planning and Coordination Committee recommended in a letter to Secretary of the Interior, who was Administrator of Code of Fair Competition for Petroleum Industry, that a bipartisan labor board be established to aid him in supervision and enforcement of labor provisions of petroleum code. Administrator approved the recommendation and established a board of seven members. Acting on recommendation of Solicitor of Department of the Interior, Administrator on Dec. 19, 1933, reorganized Petroleum Labor Policy Board by making it nonpartisan. By order of Mar. 8, 1935, Administrator confirmed creation of this board. Terminated on Mar. 31, 1936, when Petroleum Administrative Board was abolished by EO 7076 of June 15, 1935. (*See* Petroleum Administrative Board, above.)

Petroleum Reserves Corporation *See* War Assets Corporation, appendix A.

Philippine Alien Property Administration Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9789 of Oct. 14, 1946, as amended by EO 9818 of Jan. 7, 1947, to execute provisions of Philippine Property Act of 1946, which provided for retention by the U.S. Government of real and personal property in the Philippines owned or later acquired, and for administration of Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, in the Philippines, subsequent to independence, such property to be transferred to the Republic of the Philippines under specific statutory conditions. Administration abolished and functions transferred to Department of Justice by EO 10254 of June 15, 1951, effective June 29, 1951, issued pursuant to General Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 699).

Philippine War Damage Commission Established by Philippine Rehabilitation Act, approved Apr. 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 128; 50 U.S.C. App. 1751 note), to make compensation for casualties in the Philippines occurring after Dec. 7, 1941, and before Oct. 1, 1945, as a result of World War II. Terminated on Mar. 31, 1951, pursuant to General Appropriation Act of 1951 (64 Stat. 712).

Post Office Department The Postal Service was created when Benjamin Franklin became Postmaster General, July 26, 1775, under the Continental Congress. Temporarily established by the Congress by act of Sept. 22, 1789 (1 Stat. 70). The Post Office Department became an executive department by act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. 283; 39 U.S.C. 301, 302), although the Postmaster

General had been a member of the President's Cabinet since 1829. Subsequent legislation enlarged the duties of the Department and established various positions responsible for specific functions. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, abolished the offices of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General and provided for a Deputy Postmaster General and four Assistant Postmasters General. Reorganized as an independent agency (*see* United States Postal Service, text) in the executive branch by act of Aug. 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 719; 39 U.S.C. prec. 101 note), effective July 1, 1971.

Postal Savings System Established by act of June 25, 1910 (39 U.S.C. 5203, 5205), to provide facilities for deposit of savings at interest, with the security of the U.S. Government for repayment. Act of Mar. 28, 1966 (80 Stat. 92; 39 U.S.C. 5225–5229) provided for closing of the System.

Presidential Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy Established July 30, 1954, by decision of the President, to evaluate all factors pertaining to continued development of energy supplies, resources and fuels in the United States, to strengthen national defense, provide orderly growth, assure supplies for expanding national economy and any future emergency; and to review factors affecting requirements and supplies of major sources of energy. Abolished by direction of the President, Mar. 12, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of the Interior (*see* text).

Presidential Clemency Board Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11803 of Sept. 16, 1974, to examine cases of persons applying for Executive clemency. Amended by EO 11837 of Jan. 30, 1975. Submitted final recommendations to the President on Sept. 15, 1975, and thereby terminated pursuant to EO 11878 of Sept. 10, 1975. Remaining administrative duties transferred to Attorney General.

Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving Established by EO 12358 of Apr. 14, 1982, to heighten public awareness of the drunk driving problem and to encourage State and local officials and organizations to support enforcement of drunk driving laws. Terminated on Dec. 31, 1983, by EO 12415 of Apr. 5, 1983.

Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief Establishment announced in remarks of the President of Jan, 22, 1981. Disbanded and functions transferred to Office of Management and Budget in August 1983.

President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse Established by EO 11076 of Jan. 15, 1963, to make studies and recommend to the President legislation necessary to improve the effectiveness of programs and operations directed toward the prevention of narcotic and nonnarcotic drug abuse and the rehabilitation of habitual drug misusers. Submitted final report Nov. 1, 1963, and terminated pursuant to EO establishing it.

President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space Established by act of Aug. 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 979; 3 U.S.C. 101 note), to study problem of providing adequate space for White House Office and other agencies of Executive Office of the President. Terminated June 30, 1957, pursuant to act of Jan. 25, 1957 (71 Stat. 4).

President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization Established by EO 10432 of Jan. 24, 1953, to advise the President, Assistant to the President, and Director, Bureau of the Budget with respect to changes in organization and activities of executive branch which would promote economy and effciency in the operations of that branch. Abolished by EO 10917 of Feb. 10, 1961, and functions transferred to Director, Bureau of the Budget, for termination.

President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy Established by EO 10918 of Feb. 16, 1961, to study and to advise and make recommendations to the President with respect to policies that may be followed by labor, management, or the public which will promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound wage and price policies, higher standards of living, and increased productivity. Abolished by EO 11710 of Apr. 4, 1973.

President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization Established by the President on Apr. 5, 1969, to review the organization of the executive branch of the Government. Having completed assigned agenda, Council terminated on May 7, 1971.

President's Advisory Council on Management Improvement Established by EO 11509 of Feb. 11, 1970, to provide advice and assistance on Government management problems and to make recommendations for improving efficiency of governmentwide operations. Inactive as of June 30, 1973.

President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities Established by EO 10656 of Feb. 6, 1956, to conduct an objective review of foreign intelligence activities of the Government and to periodically report its findings to the President. EO 10656 revoked by EO 10938 of May 4, 1961, terminated the Board.

President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 10207 of Jan. 23, 1951, to make a thorough examination of laws, practices, and procedures concerning protection of the Nation against treason, espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities, and operation of and need for changes in such laws, practices, and procedures. EO 10207 revoked by EO 10305 of Nov. 14, 1951, terminated the Commission.

President's Commission of Personnel Interchange Established by EO 11451 of Jan. 19, 1969, to develop an interchange program for young executives in the Federal Government and the private sector. Continued and renamed the President's Commission on Executive Exchange by EO 12136 of May 15, 1979 (*see* text).

President's Commission on the Status of Women Established by EO 10980 of Dec. 14, 1961, to review progress and make recommendation for constructive action to overcome discrimination in Government and private employment on the basis of sex. Submitted its final report to the President on Oct. 11, 1963. (*See* EO 11126 of Nov. 1, 1963.)

President's Committee on Consumer Interests Established by EO 11136 of Jan. 3, 1964, to consider Federal policies and programs of primary importance to consumers or unmet consumer needs which can be met through Federal action, and to consider means of communicating consumer views to the Federal departments and agencies. Abolished by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971.

President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School Established by act of July 26, 1956 (70 Stat. 676; 20 U.S.C. 331 note), to study major problems relating to post-high school education in the United States, to stimulate active and systematic attack on the problems, and to develop proposals in this field. Terminated Dec. 31, 1957. Certain activities continued by Bureau of Higher Education, Office of Education.

President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped Established by EO 10640 of Oct. 10, 1955, continuing the Committee established pursuant to act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), to facilitate development of maximum employment opportunities for physically and mentally handicapped. Superseded by President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped established by EO 10994 of Feb. 14, 1962 (*see* text).

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity Established by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, as amended by EO 11114 of June 22, 1963, to review employment practices of Federal contractors and the Government, and to recommend steps which should be taken and adopt such rules and regulations and issue such orders as necessary to achieve more fully the national policy of nondiscrimination in employment within the executive branch and by Government contractors. Abolished and functions transferred to Department of Labor and U.S. Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A) by EO 11246 of Sept. 24, 1965.

President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing Established by EO 11063 of Nov. 20, 1962, to supervise and coordinate activities of various departments and agencies in preventing discrimination in housing and related facilities they own or operate. Inactive as of June 30, 1968.

President's Committee on Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service Established by EO 10728 of Sept. 6, 1957, to review operation of program for fund-raising campaigns within executive branch. Abolished by EO 10927 of Mar. 18, 1961, and functions transferred to Chairman of U.S. Civil Service Commission (*see* appendix A).

President's Committee on Government Contracts The Government Contract Committee, commonly known as President's Committee on Government Contracts, was established by EO 10479 of Aug. 13, 1953, to make more effective the nondiscrimination provision in

Government contracts. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and records and property transferred to President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (*see* appendix A).

President's Committee on Government Employment Policy Established by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955, to advise the President concerning conformity of department and agency personnel practices with nondiscrimination policy specified by order. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and functions transferred to President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (*See* appendix A).

President's Committee on the Implementation of the Federal Employee-Management Relations Program Established by EO 10988 of Jan. 17, 1962, to advise the President with respect to any problem arising out of completion of agreements pursuant to recognition of employee organizations and report to the President on proposed standards of conduct for employee organizations and proposed code of fair labor practices in the Federal service. Terminated upon submission of report to the President, June 21, 1963.

President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime The Committee, consisting of the Attorney General as Chairman, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Secretary of Labor, was established by EO 10940 of May 11, 1961, to stimulate coordination among the Federal agencies engaged in promoting the welfare of the younger citizens of the United States and to make more effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile delinquency and youth crime. Terminated by EO 11529 of Apr. 24, 1970.

President's Committee on Manpower Established by EO 11152 of Apr. 15, 1964, to assist in carrying out Federal functions under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 23; 42 U.S.C. 2571), as amended. Terminated by EO 11515 of Mar. 13, 1970.

President's Committee on Migratory Labor Appointed by letter of the President, Aug. 26, 1954; formally established by EO 10894 of Nov. 15, 1960, to assess needs of migratory workers and stimulate programs toward improving their living and working conditions. Terminated Jan. 6, 1964, by the Secretary of Labor by letter to the members, with approval of the President.

President's Committee on Science and Technology Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 468; 42 U.S.C. 6633), to survey, examine, and analyze the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort. Abolished and functions transferred to the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978, pursuant to EO 12039 of Feb 24, 1978.

President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers Established by the President on Apr. 3, 1956, as the National Committee for Development of Scientists and Engineers, to stimulate nongovernmental efforts to increase quantity and quality of scientists and engineers. Name changed on May 7, 1957. Final report submitted Dec. 17, 1958; expired Dec. 31, 1958.

President's Committee for Traffic Safety Established by letter of the President, Apr. 14, 1954, continued by EO 10858 of Jan. 13, 1960, and amended by EO 10968 of Oct. 10, 1961, to promote State and community application of the Action Program of traffic safety measures. Abolished by EO 11382 of Nov. 28, 1967.

President's Council on Aging Established by EO 11022 of May 14, 1962, to maintain a continuing review and coordination of Federal activities on aging. Inactive.

President's Council on Equal Opportunity Established by EO 11197 of Feb. 5, 1965, to assist Federal departments and agencies to coordinate civil rights programs and activities, and to recommend to the President policies, programs, actions, and changes in law as will promote the purposes of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964 and other Federal laws relating to civil rights. Abolished by EO 11247 of Sept. 24, 1965, and functions transferred to the Attorney General.

President's Council on Physical Fitness Established by EO 11074 of Jan. 8, 1963, and name changed to President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports by EO 11398 of Mar. 4, 1968.

President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966, as amended by EO 11359A and 11402 of June 29, 1967, and Mar. 29, 1968, respectively, to review plans and programs of the

Federal agencies for or affecting outdoor recreation and natural beauty and make recommendations to the President on matters of policy in these fields. Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.

President's Council on Youth Fitness Established by EO 10673 of July 16, 1956, as amended, to support existing programs and recommended additional programs which would enhance the fitness of American youth. Name changed to President's Council on Physical Fitness (*see* appendix A) by EO 11074 of Jan. 8, 1963.

President's Council on Youth Opportunity Established by EO 11330 of Mar. 5, 1967, to coordinate youth opportunity programs of employment, education, recreation, and health services. Inactive as of June 30, 1971.

President's Economic Policy Board Established by EO 11808 of Sept. 30, 1974, as amended, to oversee the formulation, coordination, and implementation of all economic policy. Terminated by EO 11975 of Mar. 7, 1977.

President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board Established by EO 11460 of Mar. 20, 1969, to advise the President concerning activities comprising the overall national intelligence effort. Abolished by EO 11984 of May 4, 1977.

President's Review Committee for Development Planning in Alaska Established by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, to provide general guidance and direction to the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska (*see* appendix A). Superseded by the Federal Advisory Council on Regional Economic Development by EO 11386 of Dec. 28, 1967.

President's Science Advisory Committee Established by the President on Apr. 20, 1951, and reconstituted on Nov. 22, 1957, to advise the President in matters relating to science and technology. Terminated with Office of Science and Technology (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1973.

President's Special Committee on Disarmament Problems Established by the President on Aug. 5, 1955, to assist the Special Assistant to the President to reach a sound disarmament agreement. Dissolved in February 1958.

President's War Relief Control Board Established by EO 9205 of July 25, 1942, to succeed the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies established by Presidential letter on Mar. 13, 1941, to control all solicitations, sales of merchandise or services, collections, receipts, and distribution of funds and contributions for charities for foreign and domestic relief from war-created needs. Terminated by EO 9723 of May 14, 1946, effective May 15, 1946, and functions transferred to the Department of State (*see* text).

Price Commission *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Price Decontrol Board Established by Price Control Extension Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 669; 50 U.S.C. App. 901a note) to review appeals from decontrol petitions in accordance with authority contained in sections 1A (e), (g), and (h) of Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U.S.C. App. 901 et seq. note). Price Control Act of 1946 extended effective period of Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, to June 30, 1947.

Priorities Board Established by order of Council of National Defense, approved Oct. 18, 1940, and by EO 8572 of Oct. 21, 1940, to establish policies governing operation of priorities system. Terminated by EO 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941, which revoked EO 8572.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration Under authority of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and of EO's 7194 of Sept. 26, 1935, 7202 of Sept. 28, 1935, and 7649 of June 29, 1937, functioned from Sept. 26, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1940. Studied prison systems and prison employment problems in some 30 States and made reports to the President and State authorities. Cooperated in reorganization of a number of these State prison systems. Terminated due to lack of funding.

Processing Tax (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) Function of collecting taxes from processors of agricultural products for payment of rental and assistance payments to farmers cooperating in crop control programs was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 6, 1936. Payment of such rental and assistance payments to cooperating farmers under Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act (48 Stat. 1275), Bankhead Cotton Act (48 Stat. 598), and Potato Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 750) was discontinued by repeal of these laws through passage of act approved Feb. 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1106). The sum of $296,185,000 was appropriated in act approved Feb. 11, 1936 (49 Stat. 1109), to continue meeting obligations and commitments theretofore contracted.

Processing Tax Board of Review (Treasury) Established in Treasury Department pursuant to title VII of the Revenue Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1652; 7 U.S.C. 623, 644–659), with jurisdiction to review allowance of disallowance of Commissioner of Internal Revenue of a claim for refund of an amount paid by or collected from any claimant as processing tax under Agricultural Adjustment Act and to determine amount of refund due any claimant with respect to such claim. Abolished by section 510 of Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 967; 26 U.S.C. 7441) and records transferred to Tax Court of the United States (*see* appendix A).

Proclamations and Executive Orders Function of editing and distributing proclamations and Executive orders transferred from Department of State to Division of the Federal Register, National Archives (*see* GSA, text) by EO 7298 of Feb. 18, 1936, effective Mar. 12, 1936.

Proclamations and Treaties Duty of Secretary of State of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in newspapers in District of Columbia, provided for in act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 105, as amended; 44 U.S.C. 321), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Procurement and Assignment Service (Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services) Established by approval of the President on Oct. 30, 1941. Transferred from Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to War Manpower Commission by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, which terminated War Manpower Commission.

Procurement Division *See* Bureau of Federal Supply, appendix A.

Production and Marketing Administration (Agriculture) Established by Secretary of Agriculture's memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945 (under authority of section 22 of title 5 of U.S. Code, EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and related Executive orders), to have responsibility for programs relating to adjustment, price support, foreign supply, foreign purchase, stabilization of sugar production and marketing, International Wheat Agreement, school lunch, marketing research, marketing services, marketing regulation, transportation, and warehousing. Assigned responsibility for programs delegated to the Secretary by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, relating to defense functions with respect to food, farm equipment, and fertilizer. Department reorganization under Secretary's memorandum 1320, supp. 4 of Nov. 2, 1953, transferred functions to other units of the Department.

Property Management and Disposal Service (GSA) Established by Administrator on July 29, 1966, to manage the bulk of the Nation's emergency defense supplies, and utilization and disposal of most Government excess surplus property. Abolished July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to Office of Federal Supply and Services, Public Buildings Service, Federal Property Resources Service (*see* text).

Prosecution or Defense of Cases for or Against the United States Any case referred to Department of Justice for prosecution or defense in the courts, including prosecution or defense of claims and demands by or against the Government, function of decision whether and in what manner to prosecute, defend, compromise, or to appeal, or to abandon prosecution or defense, and functions of supervising work of U.S. attorneys and marshals and clerks in connection therewith, previously exercised by any agency or officer, ordered by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, transferred to Department of Justice (*see* text), effective Mar. 2, 1934. Deferred as to legal work of Veterans Administration in connection with defense of suits until Sept. 10, 1933, by EO 6222 of July 27, 1933. Deferred to Oct. 10, 1933, as to function of Office of General Counsel of Bureau of Internal Revenue, by EO 6244 of Aug. 8, 1933.

Public Buildings Administration Established as part of Federal Works Agency under provisions of section 303 of Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to design, construct, manage, protect, and control buildings, both federally owned and leased, which provided housing accommodations for activities of the Government not conducted upon military or special service reservations. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380; 5 U.S.C. 630b), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* Public Buildings Service, GSA, text).

Public Building Branch of the Procurement Division (Treasury) Organized in Procurement Division by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, with responsibility for administrative, technical, and clerical functions incident to design and construction of Federal buildings. Consolidated with Branch of Buildings Management of National Park Service to form Public Buildings Administration (*see* paragraph above) in Federal Works Agency, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Public Building Commission Established pursuant to act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 328; 40 U.S.C. 1 note), to investigate and report on public buildings needed in the District of Columbia and to have control and allotment of space in public buildings owned or leased by the United States in the District of Columbia, with certain exceptions. Abolished and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Department of the Interior (*see* text), by section 2 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Amended by EO 6227 of July 27, 1933. Functions, employees, and records transferred to Public Buildings Administration (*see* appendix A) of Federal Works Agency under Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Established by act of Feb. 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 983; 40 U.S.C. 2 note), by consolidation of Public Buildings and Grounds under Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, and Office of Superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. Abolished and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (name changed to National Park Service), Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933. (*See* National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, appendix A.)

Public Contracts Division (Labor) Established to administer the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U.S.C. 35-45). Consolidated with Wage and Hour Division by order of the Secretary on Aug. 21, 1942. Absorbed by the Wage and Hour Division (*see* text) by order of the Secretary in May 1971.

Public Health Service Originated by act of Congress approved July 16, 1798. Transferred from Department of the Treasury to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Public Housing Administration (PHA) Established as a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), and PHA terminated.

Public Land Law Review Commission Established by act of Sept. 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 982; 43 U.S.C. 1391), as amended, to make a review of the public land laws and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Terminated Dec. 31, 1970, pursuant to law creating it.

Public Roads Administration *See* Bureau of Public Roads, appendix A.

Public Works Administration (Federal Works Agency) *See* Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, appendix A.

Public Works Advance Planning Functions of General Services Administrator under act of Oct. 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 841; 40 U.S.C. 451), title V of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 791; 50 U.S.C. App. 1671 note), and title II of act of Oct. 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1125; 42 U.S.C. 1521), transferred to Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 17 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation Established by EO 6470 of Nov. 29, 1933, as an agency of the public works program in connection with low-cost housing and slum clearance; incorporated under laws of State of Delaware. Without ever having functioned, it was abolished and liquidated as of Aug. 14, 1935, by filing of a certificate of surrender of corporate rights before payment of any part of the capital stock.

Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation Incorporated Jan. 3, 1934, under laws of Delaware by direction of Administrator of Public Works to enable Federal Government to construct projects under public works program and lease them to State or local public agencies, with or without right of purchase. Terminated with filed certificate of dissolution with secretary of state of Delaware on Jan. 2, 1935.

Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission Established by act approved Dec. 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067), to extend relief to people of Puerto Rico affected by the great hurricane. No loans made after June 30, 1934, and Commission abolished June 3, 1935, by Public Resolution 22 (49 Stat. 320). Functions, employees, and records transferred to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior. Public Resolutions 59 and 60 (49 Stat. 926, 928), Aug. 27, 1955, authorized compositions and adjustments to be made in loans. Subsequent to June 30, 1946, collection work was performed in Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (*see* appendix A). Following termination of that agency, remaining collection functions were transferred to Secretary of Agriculture (*see* text) pursuant to act of July 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 525).

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration (Interior) Established by EO 7057 of May 28, 1935, to administer projects for providing relief and increasing employment in Puerto Rico, with emphasis on rehabilitation of the island's agricultural economy. Terminated Feb. 15, 1955, pursuant to act of Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584).

Radiation Biology Laboratory (Smithsonian) Established in 1929 by Secretarial order as the Division of Radiation and Organisms, which was part of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (*see* text), to study basic problems of photobiology at the cellular, subcellular, and molecular levels. Merged with Chesapeake Center for Environmental Studies (*see* appendix), by Secretarial Order on July 1, 1983, to form the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (*see* text).

Radio Division Established by National Emergency Council on July 1, 1938, to act as liaison between broadcasting companies and all Federal agencies and officials. Transferred to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1940, effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940.

Railroad and Airline Wage Board Established by General Order 7 of Sept. 27, 1951, as revised, of the Economic Stabilization Administrator, pursuant to section 403 of Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 2061), to determine substantive policies necessary to carry out wage and salary stabilization program with respect to employees subject to Railway Labor Act, as amended. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2166, 2071 note).

Reconciliation Service (Selective Service System) Pursuant to EO 11804 of Sept. 16, 1974, the Director of Selective Service established a program of reconciliation service for Vietnam-era draft evaders and military deserters wanting to participate in the President's clemency program established by Proclamation 4313 of Sept. 16, 1974. The Service program was completed and terminated Apr. 2, 1980.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Established as a corporate body by Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), formally organized and operations begun Feb. 2, 1932. Purposes of Corporation were to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, to encourage small business, to help in maintaining economic stability of the country, and to assist in promoting maximum employment and production.

RFC was grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Departent of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to an act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Act approved June 30, 1947 (Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), abolished Federal Loan Agency and all functions assumed by RFC.

Board of Directors of RFC, established by RFC Act approved Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5; 15 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), was abolished by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1951, effective May 1, 1951, and functions transferred to Administrator and Loan Policy Board, established by same plan, effective Apr. 30, 1951.

Act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230; 15 U.S.C. 603 note), provided for RFC succession until June 30, 1954, and for termination of its lending powers on Sept. 28, 1953. Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1954, assigned to appropriate agencies for liquidation certain functions of RFC, effective July 1, 1954. (*See also* EO 10539 of June 22, 1954.)

Reorg. Plan No. I of 1957, effective June 30, 1957, abolished RFC and transferred its remaining functions to Housing and Home Finance Agency (*see* appendix A), General Services Administration, Small Business Administration, and Department of the Treasury.

Recorder of General Land Office (Interior) Office of Recorder of the General Land Office, created by act of July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111), was abolished by section 4 of Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, functions of Recorder to be exercised by officers or employees of General Land Office. (*See* Bureau of Land Management, text.)

Regional Action Planning Commissions (Commerce) Authorized by title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3181 et seq.), to promote and manage development of multi-State regions designated by the Secretary of Commerce upon a finding of economic and social need. Federal role abolished through repeal of this legislation by sec. 1821 of Public Law 97–35 of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 766), effective Oct. 1, 1981. At the time of this repeal there were eight commissions affected: Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New England, Old West Ozarks, Pacific Northwest, Southwest Border, Southwest Border Region, and Upper Great Lakes.

Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals (State) Provided for by act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 631; 22 U.S.C. 601–616), amended by act of Aug. 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1244; 22 U.S.C. 611). Duties performed by Office of Arms and Munitions Control. Functions transferred to Division of Controls and later to Division of Foreign Activity Correlation. Pursuant to First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 838; 50 U.S.C. App. 601–622), functions transferred to Department of Justice (*see* text) by EO 9176 of May 29, 1942.

Rehabilitation Services Administration (HEW) Transferred to Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, by an act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678; 20 U.S.C. 2601), effective May 4, 1980.

Renegotiation Board Established by act of Mar. 23, 1951 (65 Stat. 7; 50 U.S.C. App. 1211), to eliminate, through informal and nonadversary proceedings, excessive profits on defense and space contracts and related subcontracts. Terminated Mar. 31, 1979, pursuant to act of Oct. 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 1043).

Rent Advisory Board *See* Economic Stabilization Program, appendix A.

Research and Development Board Established within Department of Defense by National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 499; 5 U.S.C. 171i), as amended, to prepare a complete and integrated program of research and development for military purposes. Abolished and functions vested in Secretary of Defense by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953.

Resettlement Administration Established by EO 7027 of Apr. 30, 1935, to administer projects for resettlement of low-income families. By EO 7530 of Dec. 31, 1936, all powers and duties vested in Resettlement Administration were transferred to Secretary of Agriculture, effective Jan. 1, 1937. All funds, personnel, property, and equipment transferred by same order to Department of Agriculture. Name changed to Farm Security Administration (*see* appendix A) on Sept. 1, 1937, by order of Secretary.

Retraining and Reemployment Administration Established by EO 9427 of Feb. 24, 1944, and by title III of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 788; 50 U.S.C. 1661 note), to have general supervision and direction of activities of all existing executive agencies (except Veterans Administration and Administrator of Veterans Affairs) relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation of persons discharged or released from the armed services or other war work. Transferred from Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. Section 603 of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 provided for termination of the Administration on June 30, 1947.

River Basin Commissions Established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.) to serve as the principal agencies for Federal, State, and local planning and development of water and related land resources. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981. Following is a list of the commissions, the Executive orders which established them, and the effective dates of termination:

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, established by EO 11331, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

Great Lakes Basin Commission, established by EO 11345, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

New England River Basins Commission, established by EO 11371, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

Ohio River Basin Commission, established by EO 11578, terminated Sept. 30, 1981;

Missouri River Basin Commission, established by EO 11658, terminated Sept. 30, 1981; and the

Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, established by EO 11659, terminated Dec. 31, 1981.

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission Established by act of Mar. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 885), to acquire certain lands to prevent pollution and obstruction of Rock Creek and to connect Potomac Park with Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park. Abolished and functions transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations (*see* appendix A), Department of the Interior, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Aug. 10, 1933.

Rubber Development Corporation (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) Establishment announced by Secretary of Commerce on Feb. 20, 1943, to take over the Government's program for development and procurement of natural rubber. The Corporation, organized under laws of Delaware, was a wholly owned subsidiary of RFC. Assumed all activities of Rubber Reserve Company relating to development of foreign rubber sources and procurement of rubber therefrom. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred all functions, powers, and duties to Office of Economic Warfare, established by same order. Office of Economic Warfare consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, establishing that agency. Returned to RFC by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945. Certificate of Incorporation expired on June 30, 1947.

Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission Established by act approved Aug. 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 408; 50 U.S.C. App. 1941 note), to dispose of Government-owned rubber producing facilities. Functions, personnel, and records transferred to Federal Facilities Corporation (*see* appendix A) by EO 10678 of Sept. 20, 1956, effective Sept. 24, 1956.

Rubber Reserve Company Established on June 28, 1940, under section 5d of RFC Act, to purchase through Rubber Development Corporation (*see* above) all crude rubber imported into the United States, to produce various types of synthetic rubber, and to warehouse and distribute rubber and synthetic rubber which it purchased or produced. Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Dissolved by act approved June 30, 1935 (59 Stat. 310; 15 U.S.C. 606b note), and functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A), effective July 1, 1945.

Rural Community Development Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1570 of Feb. 25, 1965, to supersede the Office of Rural Areas Development. Abolished Feb. 2, 1970, by Secretary's Memorandum 1670 of Jan. 30, 1970, and functions transferred to other agencies within the department (*see* text).

Rural Development Committee Established by EO 11122 of Oct. 16, 1963, to assist in the coordination of executive agencies with respect to rural development. Superseded by EO 11307 of Sept. 30, 1966, and functions assumed by the Secretary of Agriculture (*see* text).

Rural Development Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretarial order in 1973 to coordinate a nationwide rural development program utilizing the services of Federal departments and agencies in support of State and local rural development programs. Functions transferred to Office of Rural Development Coordination and Planning in Farmers Home Administration (*see* text) by Secretarial order in 1978.

Rural Electrification Administration Established by EO 7037 of May 11, 1935. Functions, property, and personnel transferred by EO 7458 of Sept. 26, 1936, effective Oct. 16, 1936, to a new Rural Electrification Administration that was established by Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1363; 7 U.S.C. 901–902). Transferred to Department of Agriculture (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No.

II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Rural Rehabilitation Division (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) Established in April 1934, by authority of Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 55), to give aid to destitute farm families. Functions transferred to Resettlement Administration (*see* appendix A), effective June 30, 1935, by order of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, dated June 19, 1935.

St. Elizabeths Hospital Established by act of Mar. 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682; 24 U.S.C. 161–165), as the Government Hospital for the Insane. Became St. Elizabeths Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309; 24 U.S.C. 165). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953. Functions redelegated to National Institute of Mental Health (*see* text) by Secretary's reorganization order of Aug. 9, 1967.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation Established by the act of May 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 92; 33 U.S.C. 981). Executive Order 10771 of June 20, 1958, provided that the Secretary of Commerce have direction and supervision of the general policies of the Corporation, and that the Department of Commerce assist the Corporation in encouraging the development of traffic and maximum utilization of the Seaway. The Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note) placed the Corporation in the Department of Transportation (*see* text), subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary.

Salary Stabilization Board (ESA) Established May 10, 1951, by General Order 8 of Economic Stabilization Administrator, to be responsible for salary stabilization functions pursuant to title IV of Defense Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. 2101–2110). Stabilization program administered by Office of Salary Stabilization. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note, 2166).

School Assistance Functions on Federal Reservations or in Defense Areas Functions under act of Sept. 10, 1949 (63 Stat. 697; 20 U.S.C. 236–244, 251 et seq.), transferred from General Services Administrator to Federal Security Administrator (*see* Federal Security Agency, appendix A) by Reorg. No. 16 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

School of Medicine of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (Defense) Name changed to the F. Edward Hébert School of Medicine (*see* text) by sec. 1265 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984 (97 Stat. 704; 10 U.S.C. 212 note).

Seaman Insurance Benefits and Disability Payments Certain functions with respect to insurance benefits and disability payments to seamen of World War II service-connected injuries, death, or disability transferred from Department of Commerce to Department of Labor (*see* text) by act approved Sept. 8, 1959 (73 Stat. 469).

Second Export-Import Bank of Washington, DC Authorized by EO 6638 of Mar. 9, 1934. Abolished by EO 7365 of May 7, 1936. Records of the Bank were ordered to be transferred to and preserved by Export-Import Bank of Washington (*see* appendix A), effective June 30, 1936.

Seed Loan Office (Agriculture) Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, effective May 27, 1933. (*See* Crop Production Loan Office, appendix A.)

Selective Service System Established by Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 885; 50 U.S.C. App. 301–318 note) to put into effect plan for selective service as adopted by Congress in section 5(b) of National Defense Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 763, 10 U.S.C. 34; now covered in 70A Stat. 161, 10 U.S.C. 3032), providing for plans for national defense and use of military and naval forces for that purpose, and for mobilization of manpower of the Nation and material resources in an emergency.

Originally a separate component of the Government responsible directly to the President, Selective Service was placed under jurisdiction of War Manpower Commission by EO 9279 of Dec. 5, 1942, and became known as Bureau of Selective Service. By virtue of EO 9410 of Dec. 23, 1943, effective Dec. 5, 1943, the Service was made a separate agency directly responsbile to the

President under the name Selective Service System. Transferred for liquidation of Office of Selective Service Records (*see* appendix A) by act of Mar. 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 31; 50 U.S.C. App. 321 et seq.). (*See also* Selective Service System, text.)

Service Corps of Retired Executives (ACTION) Established within ACTION by Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 404; 42 U.S.C. 5032), approved Oct. 1, 1973, to provide an opportunity for retired businessmen and professionals to assist persons already in, or seeking to enter, business enterprises and to carry out management and financial counseling activities. Program transferred to Small Business Administration (*see* text) by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975, effective July 15, 1975.

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee (Labor) Originally organized by National Defense Advisory Commission in 1940. In August 1942 established by War Production Board to aid in stabilization of basic wage rates and certain working conditions in shipbuilding industry. EO 9656 of Nov. 15, 1945, transferred Committee to Department of Labor (*see* text) from Civilian Production Administration, successor agency to War Production Board (*see* appendix A). Terminated June 30, 1947.

Silk Textile Work Assignment Board The President, in EO 6875 of Oct. 16, 1934, approved amendments to Code of Fair Competition for Silk Textile Industry which provided that Textile Labor Relations Board appoint a Silk Textile Work Assignment Board to develop a plan for regulation of work assignments. Terminated June 15, 1935.

Small Defense Plants Administration Established by section 714 of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (65 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2163a), to encourage small business concerns to make the greatest possible contribution toward defense production. Terminated July 31, 1953, pursuant to section 11 of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1953 (67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2163a, 2166). Pursuant to act approved July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230; 15 U.S.C. 647), functions relating to liquidation transferred to Small Business Administration (*see* text) by EO 10504 of Dec. 1, 1953, effective Nov. 30, 1953.

Smaller War Plants Corporation Established by act approved June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351; 50 U.S.C. 1104 note), to ensure that small business concerns be most efficiently and effectively utilized in production of articles, equipment, supplies, and material for both war and essential civilian purposes. EO 9665 of Dec. 27, 1945, transferred functions to Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Department of Commerce, effective Jan. 28, 1946. Abolished by act approved June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), and functions transferred to General Services Administration (*see* text) for liquidation by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1957, effective July 1, 1957.

Social and Economic Statistics Administration (Commerce) Established on Jan. 1, 1972, by Secretary of Commerce. Terminated by Department of Commerce Organization Order 10-2, effective Aug. 4, 1975 (40 FR 42765). Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census (*see* text) restored as primary operating units of Department of Commerce Organization Orders 35-1A and 2A, effective Aug. 4, 1975.

Social and Rehabilitation Service (HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967, to administer Federal programs which provide support to States, local communities, organizations, and individuals in providing social, income maintenance, medical, family, and child welfare services. Abolished by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262), and its constituent units—Medical Services Administraiton, Assistance Payments Administration, Office of Child Support Enforcement, and Public Services Administration (*see* appendix A)—transferred.

Social Security Board Established under provisons of Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620; 42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and became part of Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A) in accordance with Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Responsibilities included general determination of policies and specific action in administering a system of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, providing for grants by Federal Government to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to needy blind; supervising State administration of unemployment compensation. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to Federal Security Administrator. (*See* Social Security Administration, text.)

Soil Erosion Investigation and Soil Erosion Nurseries (Agriculture) Soil erosion investigations previously conducted by Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and soil erosion nurseries of Bureau of Plant Industry transferred to Soil Erosion Service (*see* paragraph below) by order of Secretary Mar. 27, 1935.

Soil Erosion Service (Interior) Administrator of Public Works authorized by National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 201; 16 U.S.C. 590e), to establish program for prevention of soil or coastal erosion. On Aug. 25, 1933, allotment was made to Department of the Interior for soil conservation work, and, following this, Soil Erosion Service was established as a bureau. Transferred to Department of Agriculture by administrative order of Mar. 25, 1935, signed by Secretary of the Interior. Became Soil Conservation Service (*see* text) by order of Secretary of Agriculture, Apr. 27, 1935, pursuant to provisions of Soil Erosion Act (49 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590 a–c).

Soil Fertility and Soil Microbiology Work (Agriculture) Transferred from Bureau of Chemistry and Soils to Bureau of Plant Industry (*see* Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, appendix A) by authority of 1936 Agricultural Appropriation Act (49 Stat. 258).

Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations Functions of Soil Conservatioin Service with respect to soil and moisture conservation operations conducted on lands under jurisdiction of Department of the Interior transferred from Department of Agriculture to Department of the Interior by section 6 of Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Solicitor for Department of Commerce Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Commerce (*see* text) by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.

Solicitor for Department of Labor Transferred from Department of Justice to Department of Labor by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.

Solicitor of the Treasury Position established when certain functions of the Solicitor of the Treasury were transferred to Department of Justice by section 5 of EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Solicitor of the Treasury transferred from Department of Justice to Treasury Department by same section, effective Aug. 10, 1933. Office of Solicitor of the Treasury abolished by section 512 of Revenue Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 758; 31 U.S.C. 195), and functions transferred to General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, effective June 20, 1934.

Solid Fuels Administration for War Established in Department of the Interior by EO 9332 of Apr. 19, 1943. Absorbed Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War originally established as Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for National Defense pursuant to Presidential letter of Nov. 5, 1941, later changed by Presidential letter of May 25, 1942. Centralized Government policies and activities pertaining to bituminous and anthracite coals and certain other solid fuels, and acted as liaison between solid fuels industries and Government agencies on fuel questions under its jurisdiction. Terminated by EO 9847 of May 6, 1947, effective June 30, 1947.

Southeastern Power Administration Established by Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out functions under Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 825s) pertaining to transmission and disposition of surplus power and energy generated at reservoir projects in Southeastern States constructed and operated by Army Department. Transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Southwestern Power Administration Established by Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out functions under Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 825s) pertaining to sale and disposition of electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects in Southwestern States constructed and operated by Army Department. Transferred to Department of Energy (*see* text) by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578; 42 U.S.C. 7152), effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11599 of June 17, 1971, and act of Mar. 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 65; 21 U.S.C. 801). Responsible for overall planning and policy and established objectives and priorities for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions. Terminated June 30, 1975, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade Established by EO 6651 of Mar. 23, 1934, to coordinate information and statistics on foreign trade collected by any department or agency of the Government. Terminated upon expiration of National Recovery Adminstration (*see* appendix A).

Special Industrial Recovery Board Established by EO 6173 of June 16, 1933, to effectuate policy set forth in title I of National Industrial Recovery Act. Membership, functions, records, and duties absorbed by National Emergency Council (*see* appendix A) under terms of EO 6513 of Dec. 18, 1933.

Special Mexican Claims Commission Established by act of Apr. 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 149), to hear and determine claims against the Republic of Mexico. Terminated by EO 7909 of June 15, 1938, having completed its work.

Statistical Policy Coordination Committee Established by sec. 8 of EO 12013 of Oct. 7, 1977, to advise the President on Federal statistical services. Abolished by EO 12318 of Aug. 21, 1981.

Statistical Reporting Service (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1446, Supplement 1, of Apr. 3, 1961, to prepare estimates and reports of production, supply, price, and other items necessary for the orderly operation of the U.S. agricultural economy. Consolidated with other Agriculture Department units into Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (*see* appendix A) by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977. Redesignated as Statistical Reporting Service (*see* text) by Secretary's order of Oct. 1, 1981.

Statutes, States Duty of Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the States, as provided for in act of Sept. 28, 1789 (R.S. 206), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Statutes at Large and Other Matters (State) Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, transferred from Department of State to Administrator of General Services (see National Archives, GSA, text) all functions concerning publication of U.S. Statutes at Large, acts, and joint resolutions in pamphlet form known as "slip law," and amendments to the Constitution; electoral votes for President and Vice President; and Territorial papers.

Subversive Activities Control Board Established by the act of Sept. 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 987; 5 U.S.C. 781 et seq.), to prevent a Communist conspiracy in the United States. Terminated June 30, 1973, due to lack of appropriations.

Sugar Division (Agriculture) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, created pursuant to provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31; 7 U.S.C. 601), was authorized by Sugar Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 903; 7 U.S.C. 1100), to determine annual sugar requirements of consumers in the United States and to fix marketing or import quotas for various sugar-producing areas, domestic and foreign, supplying this market. Sugar Division became independent division of Agriculture as a result of Secretary's Memorandum 783, effective Oct. 16, 1938, as amended. Placed under Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, where it functioned as Sugar Agency. Functions transferred to Food Distribution Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, as amended by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Functions absorbed by Production and Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945.

Sugar Rationing Administration (Agriculture) Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1190 of Mar. 31, 1947, under authority of Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 35; 50 U.S.C. App. 981–985), for purpose of regulating distribution and price of sugar and sugar products (functions formerly administered by Office of Price Administration). Terminated Mar. 31, 1948, when authority expired.

Supervisor of Exhibits (Interior) Established by Department of the Interior to perform duties in connection with design, preparation, and installation of exhibits. Abolished in 1941 due to lack of appropriations.

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941 (which abolished Priorities Board of Office of Production Management), to assure unity of policy and coordinated consideration of all relevant factors involved in supply and allocation of materials and commodities among various phases of defense program and competing civilian demands. Abolished by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, and functions and powers transferred to War Production Board (*see* appendix A).

Surplus Marketing Administration Established by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating administrative functions and responsibilities in connection with market expansion and marketing agreements programs previously vested in Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and former Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidated with other agencies (including Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) into Agricultural Marketing Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Surplus Property Administration *See* Surplus War Property Administration, below.

Surplus Property Board *See* Surplus War Property Administration, below.

Surplus Property Office (Interior) Established within Division of Territories and Island Possessions under Regulation 1 of Surplus Property Board, Apr. 2, 1945, to carry out surplus property disposition in territorial areas. Transferred to War Assets Administration (*see* appendix A) by EO 9828 of Feb. 21, 1947, effective Feb. 23, 1947.

Surplus War Property Administration Established within Office of War Mobilization by EO 9425 of Feb. 19, 1944, to supervise and direct handling and disposition of surplus war property. Administration terminated upon establishment of Surplus Property Board by Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 768; 50 U.S.C. 1614 note). Act of Sept. 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533; 50 U.S.C. App. 1614a note), established within Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Surplus Property Administration, under a Surplus Property Administrator, and abolished Surplus Property Board. EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946, merged domestic functions of Surplus Property Administration into War Assets Corporation (*see* War Assets Administration, appendix A), under Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Foreign functions were transferred to Department of State. Transfers made permanent by part V of Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

Task Force on Questionable Corporate Payments Abroad Established by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 31, 1976, to examine policy aspects of recent disclosure of questionable payments to foreign agents and officials by U.S. companies in conjunction with their overseas business operations. Terminated pursuant to the terms of the memorandum on Dec. 31, 1976.

Tax Court of the United States Name changed to United States Tax Court (*see* text) by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 730).

Technical Cooperation Administration (State) Transferred from State Department to Mutual Security Agency by EO 10458 of June 1, 1953, then to Foreign Operations Administration (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Telecommunications Advisor to the President Provided for within Executive Office of the President by EO 10297 of Oct. 9, 1951, to assist and advise the President concerning telecommunications policies and programs. EO 10297 revoked and functions transferred to Director of Office of Defense Mobilization (*see* appendix A) by EO 10460 of June 16, 1953.

Telephone and Telegraph Regulation Regulatory authority over telephone and telegraph communication transferred from Interstate Commerce Commission to Federal Communications Commission (*see* text) by Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1064; 47 U.S.C. 151–152).

Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue Established by EO 11210 of Mar. 25, 1956, and amended by EO 11347 of Apr. 20, 1967, for the development of a program for carrying out the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue. Inactive as of Nov. 15, 1969, due to lack of funding.

Territorial Papers, Transfer of Functions *See* U.S. Statutes at Large, appendix A.

Textile National Industrial Relations Board Established by administrative order of June 28, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934, which created Textile Labor Relations Board in connection with Department of Labor. Textile Labor Relations Board terminated July 1, 1937, and functions absorbed by United States Conciliation Service

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Department of Labor (*see* appendix A).

The RFC Mortgage Company Organized under laws of Maryland on Mar. 14, 1935, pursuant to section 5c of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, added by act approved Jan. 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 1; 15 U.S.C. 606i), to aid in maintenance of market for sound mortgages on urban income-producing properties when credit was not otherwise available at reasonable rates and terms, and in maintenance of a market for mortgages insured under titles I, II, and VI of National Housing Act, as amended, and for home loans guaranteed or insured under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Grouped with other agencies to form Federal Loan Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 9041 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801).

All assets and liabilities, together with all documents, account books, and records transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A) by act approved June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 207; 15 U.S.C. 604 note).

Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission Established by joint resolution of July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 383), to prepare plans and a program for signalizing in 1958 the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Terminated Oct. 27, 1959, pursuant to law creating it.

Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee Established by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, to make recommendations to the President on basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program. Abolished by EO 11846 of Mar. 27, 1975, and records transferred to Trade Policy Committee (*see* below).

Trade Policy Committee Established by EO 10741 of Nov. 25, 1957, to make recommendations to the President on basic policy issues arising in the administration of the trade agreements program. Abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, and functions to be completed or transferred as the United States Trade Representative shall direct.

Training Functions (United States Maritime Commission) Those functions of Maritime Commission pertaining to establishing, developing, and operating U.S. Maritime Service and cadet officer training program, together with other duties, functions, and equipment in connection therewith, transferred to Commandant of the Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. EO 9198 of July 11, 1942, further transferred these functions to Administrator of War Shipping Administration (*see* appendix A).

Transportation and Communications Service (GSA) Established by GSA Administrator on Oct. 19, 1961, to procure and promote economical use of transportation, motor equipment, public utilities, and communication services in executive agencies. Abolished by Administrator's order, effective July 15, 1972. The motor equipment, transportation, and public utilities responsibilities assigned to Federal Supply Service; the telecommunications function assigned to Automated Data and Telecommunications Service (*see* text).

Transportation and Public Utilities Service (GSA) Established to administer the Government-wide transportation management, postaudit of transportation payments, and motor equipment and public utilities management programs. Abolished by GSA order of Aug. 17, 1982. Functions transferred to various GSA organizations.

Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, abolished office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and transferred functions, rights, powers, and duties to Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Established by section 205 of joint resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1063), to receive gifts and bequests of personal property and to hold and administer same as trust funds for benefit of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Transferred to General Services Administration by section 104(a) of act approved June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381; 44 U.S.C 391). Abolished by act of Mar. 5, 1958 (72 Stat. 34), and Library to be operated by General Services Administration (*see* text).

Tri-Service Medical Information Systems Program Office (TRIMIS) (Defense) Renamed Defense Medical Systems Support Center (*see* text) by memorandum of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), dated May 3, 1985.

Typhus Commission, United States of America Established in War Department by EO 9285 of Dec. 24, 1942, to formulate and effectuate a program for the study and control of typhus fever, both within and outside the United States, when it became a threat to the military population. Abolished June 30, 1946, by EO 9680 of Jan. 17, 1946.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) U.S. membership into UNESCO authorized by act of July 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 712; 22 U.S.C. 287m). U.S. announcement of intention of withdrawal made on Dec. 28, 1983, in accordance with article II(6) of UNESCO constitution. Official U.S. withdrawal effective Dec. 31, 1984, by letter of Secretary of State dated Dec. 19, 1984. United States maintains status as observer mission in UNESCO.

United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange Established by act of Jan. 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 10; 22 U.S.C 1466), to formulate and recommend policies and programs concerning international educational exchange services. Abolished by act of Sept. 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 538; 22 U.S.C. 1466), and superseded by United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

United States Army Communications Command Name changed to United States Army Information Systems Command (*see* text).

United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command Name changed to United States Army Materiel Command (*see* text).

United States Board on Geographical Names Established by EO 6680 of Apr. 17, 1934. Abolished by act of July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 457; 43 U.S.C. 364e), and duties assumed by Board on Geographic Names (*see* Department of the Interior, text).

United States Board of Mediation Board of Mediation was provided for by act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577; 45 U.S.C. 153). Abolished by act approved June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1193; 45 U.S.C. 154), and superseded by National Mediation Board (*see* text), July 21, 1934.

United States Civil Service Commission Established by act of Jan. 16, 1883, to administer a merit system of Federal employment by recruiting, examining, training, and promoting qualified people. Redesignated as Merit Systems Protection Board (*see* text) and functions transferred to the Board and Office of Personnel Management (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1978, effective Jan. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12107 of Dec. 28, 1978.

United States Coast Guard Transferred from Department of the Treasury to Navy Department by EO 8929 of Nov. 1, 1941. Returned to Treasury Department by EO 9666 of Dec. 28, 1945, effective Jan. 1, 1946. Transferred to Department of Transportation (*see* text) by Department of Transportation Act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1651 note).

U.S. Commercial Company Established Mar. 27, 1942, as a subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Activities included operation of certain special export-import projects for the Army, Department of State, and other sponsoring agencies in connection with liberated and occupied areas. Also engaged in program involving economic development of certain Pacific Islands for Navy Department. EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, transferred Company to Office of Economic Warfare, which, by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, was consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A). EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, returned its functions to the RFC, where it had succession until June 30, 1948.

United States Conciliation Service (Labor) Established pursuant to section 8 of act creating Department of Labor, approved Mar. 4, 1913 (29 U.S.C. 51), to bring about peaceful settlements of industrial disputes arising in various sections of the country between employers and employees. Functions transferred to Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (*see* text), established by act of June 23, 1947 (sec. 202, 61 Stat. 153; 29 U.S.C. 172).

United States Court of Claims Established on Feb. 25, 1855 (10 Stat. 612; 28 U.S.C. 171); jurisdiction set forth in 28 U.S.C. 1491-1507. Abolished by act of Apr. 2, 1982 (96 Stat. 26); trial jurisdiction transferred to United States Claims Court (*see* text); appellate functions merged with those of United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (*see* appendix A) to form United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (*see* text).

United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals Established by act of Mar. 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1475; 28 U.S.C. 211), under Article III of the U.S. Constitution. Abolished by act of Apr. 2, 1982 (96 Stat. 28). Functions merged with appellate functions of United States Court of Claims (*see* appendix A) to form United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (*see* text).

United States Customs Court Name changed to United States Court of International Trade (*see* text) by an act of Oct. 10, 1980 (94 Stat. 1727; 28 U.S.C. 1581).

United States Disarmament Administration (State) Established to formulate disarmament and arms control policies consistent with national security, and to negotiate international agreements in this field. Section 47(a) of Arms Control and Disarmament Act, approved Sept. 16, 1961 (75 Stat. 638; 50 U.S.C. 1547), transferred its records, property, personnel, and funds to U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (*see* text).

United States Employees' Compensation Commission Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742; 5 U.S.C. 751 et seq.), to administer provisions of act which provided for workmen's compensation benefits for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while on duty. Further legislation increased scope of Commission to cover private employment within jurisdiction of the Government. Commission abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to Federal Security Administrator (*see* Federal Security Agency, appendix A).

United States Employment Service Government participation in placement of workers originated with creation in 1907 of Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, in Department of Commerce and Labor; Employment Service established as a unit in Department of Labor in 1918 by departmental order; existing Service abolished and created as a bureau with same name by act approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113; 29 U.S.C. 49). Functions consolidated with unemployment compensation functions of Social Security Board in Bureau of Employment Security and transferred to Federal Security Agency as provided in Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and Office of Director abolished.

EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, transferred U.S. Employment Service from Social Security Board to War Manpower Commission and became part of Bureau of Placement.

Returned to Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, to be administered as an organizational entity. Transferred to Federal Security Agency, effective July 1, 1948, by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443), to function as part of Bureau of Employment Security in Social Security Administration. Bureau of Employment Security (*see* appendix A), including U.S. Employment Service, transferred to Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Abolished by reorganization of the Manpower Administration, effective Mar. 17, 1969, and functions assigned to U.S. Training and Employment Service (*see* appendix A).

United States Film Service Established by National Emergency Council in September 1938 to acquaint Federal and State agencies, educational institutions, and interested civil organizations and groups with availability of silent and sound motion pictures produced by various Government agencies. Transferred, effective July 1, 1939, to Office of Education, Federal Security Agency (*see* appendix A), by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to be administered under direction of Federal Security Administrator. Terminated June 30, 1940.

United States Fire Administration Established in Department of Commerce as National Fire Prevention and Control Administration by act of Oct. 29, 1974 (88 Stat. 1535; 15 U.S.C. 2201), to reduce loss of life and property through better fire prevention and control with a program coordinated to support and reinforce State and local government activities. Name changed to United States Fire Administration by act of Oct. 5, 1978 (92 Stat. 932). Transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979, pursuant to EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979.

United States Geographic Board Established by Executive order of Sept. 4, 1890. Abolished, and duties transferred to U.S. Board on Geographical Names (*see* appendix A), a division of Department of the Interior, by EO 6680 of Apr. 17, 1935, effective June 17, 1934.

United States Housing Authority Established as a body corporate in Department of the Interior by U.S. Housing Act, approved Sept. 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888; 42 U.S.C. 1401–1430), and amended June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 820; 42 U.S.C. 1410, 1420), to assist States in remedying unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and acute shortages of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families. Defense housing powers were given the USHA June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 681; 42 U.S.C. 1501). Transferred from Department of the Interior to Federal Works Agency under authority of Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority in National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Office of the Administrator abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to Public Housing Commissioner, Public Housing Administration (*see* appendix A) in Housing and Home Finance Agency.

United States Housing Corporation Incorporated July 10, 1918, under laws of New York. Charged with liquidation of Government's housing undertaking incident to mobilization for World War I. Transferred from Department of Labor to Department of the Treasury by EO 7641 of June 22, 1937, to be under supervision of Director of Procurement. Transferred from Treasury Department to Public Buildings Administration of Federal Works Agency by EO 8186 of June 29, 1939. Functions transferred (for liquidation) to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency (*see* appendix A) by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Terminated Sept. 8, 1952, by Secretary, Home Loan Bank Board.

United States Information Agency Established by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, to conduct overseas information and cultural programs in order to promote greater understanding of the United States, its government, people, customs, traditions, and foreign and domestic policies. Abolished and functions transferred to International Communication Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978. Name changed back to U.S. Information Agency (*see* text) by act of Aug. 24, 1982 (96 Stat. 291).

United States Information Service Established in March 1934, as division of National Emergency Council, to function as a central clearinghouse for information on all phases of governmental activity. Continued as division of Office of Government Reports when that agency succeeded to functions of National Emergency Council pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred and consolidated, along with other functions of Office of Government Reports, into Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, where it functioned as Division of Public Inquiries within the Bureau of Special Services. EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, transferred Bureau of Special Services to Bureau of the Budget where it functioned as Government Information Service. Upon reestablishment of Office of Government Reports (*see* appendix A) by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, the Service again became a unit of this office.

United States Marine Corps Memorial Commission Established by act of Aug. 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 724), to consider and formulate plans for erection of site in Grand Park, Chicago, IL, of a memorial to members of U.S. Marine Corps who died for their country. Terminated by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98).

United States Maritime Commission Established by act approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 111), to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of a merchant marine for national defense and development of foreign and domestic commerce. Was successor agency to U.S. Shipping Board and U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, and functions transferred to Department of Commerce. (*See* Federal Maritime Board, appendix A, and Maritime Administration, text.)

United States Metric Board Established by the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 1007; 15 USC 205d) to increase, by voluntary conversion, the use of the metric system in the United States. Terminated on Oct. 1, 1982, due to lack of funding.

United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship Established through the exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico, dated Nov. 30 and Dec. 3, 1966. Responsible for borderland development programs and for improvement of the friendship of the two countries through a new working relationship. Terminated Nov. 5, 1969.

United States Public Health Service *See* Public Health Service, appendix A.

United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico Established by act of Feb. 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 17; 48 U.S.C. 731 note), as amended, to study all factors which may have a bearing on the present and future relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. Terminated by terms of the act.

United States Railroad Administration *See* Director General of Railroads, appendix A.

U.S. Regulatory Council Name changed to Regulatory Information Service Center (*see* text).

U.S. Science Exhibit—Century 21 Exposition Established by Secretary of Commerce on Jan. 20, 1960, by authority of Department Order 167, to present the U.S. Government participation at the Century 21 Exposition to be held at Seattle, WA, in 1961 and 1962. Abolished by revocation of the order on June 5, 1963.

United States Shipping Board Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Composed of five commissioners, to encourage, develop, and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet requirements of commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, and to regulate carriers by water engaged in foreign and interstate commerce of the United States. Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 989), set number of commissioners at seven. Abolished, and functions, including those over and in respect to U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, transferred to Department of Commerce by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Separation of employees deferred until Sept. 30, 1933, by EO 6245 of Aug. 9, 1933. Functions of former U.S. Shipping Board assumed by U.S. Maritime Commission (*see* appendix A) on Oct. 26, 1936, pursuant to Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1101–1111).

United States Shipping Board Bureau EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, abolished U.S. Shipping Board and transferred functions to Department of Commerce, where they were administered through U.S. Shipping Board Bureau. Functions of former Board assumed by U.S. Maritime Commission (*see* appendix A) on Oct. 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1101–1111).

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation *See* following paragraph.

United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation Established Apr. 16, 1971, as U.S. Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for acquisition, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in commerce of the United States, under authority of Shipping Act, approved Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Name changed by act approved Feb. 11, 1927 (44 Stat. 1083). Terminated and all records, books, papers, and corporate property taken over by U.S. Maritime Commission (*see* appendix A) on Oct. 26, 1936, under provisions of Merchant Marine Act, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985; 46 U.S.C. 1101–1111).

U.S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins and Intervening Areas The Commission, commonly known as U.S. Study Commission—Texas, was established by act of Aug. 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1058, as amended), to formulate a comprehensive and coordinated plan for conservation, utilization, and development of land and water resources of specified river basin areas in State of Texas. Terminated June 30, 1962.

U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins and Intervening Areas The Commission, commonly known as the U.S. Study Commission, Southeast River Basins, was established by act of Aug. 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1090), to formulate plans for the conservation, utilization, and development of land and water resources of specified river basin areas in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Terminated Dec. 23, 1962.

United States Tariff Commission Name changed to United States International Trade Commission (*see* text) by section 171 of Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2009; 19 U.S.C. 2231).

United States Training and Employment Service (USTES) Established within the Manpower

Administration on Mar. 17, 1969. Abolished by Secretary's letter of Dec. 6, 1971, and functions assigned to the Office of Employment Development Programs and the reestablished United States Employment Service (*see* Department of Labor, text).

United States Travel Service (Commerce) Headed by the Assistant Secretary for Tourism. Replaced by the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (Commerce), headed by the Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism (*see* text); Public Law 97–63 of Oct. 16, 1981 (95 Stat. 1014; 22 U.S.C. 2124).

Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission *See* River basin commissions, appendix A.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration (HUD) Established pursuant to Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended. Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1968, effective June 30, 1968, transferred most of the responsibilities to Department of Transportation (*see* text) and established joint responsibility by HUD and DOT for the administration of section 6 (research, development, and demonstrations), section 9 (technical studies), and section 11 (academic research and training).

In November 1969, Under Secretaries of HUD and DOT further agreed that DOT should be focal point for all urban mass transportation grant administration.

Urban Renewal Administration Established as a constituent unit of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator's Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Functions, powers, and duties transferred to Department of Housing and Urban Development (*see* text) by act approved Sept. 9, 1965 (78 Stat. 667; 5 U.S.C. 624 note), and URA terminated.

Utilization and Disposal Service Established on July 1, 1961, by the Administrator of General Services who transferred to it functions formerly assigned to Federal Supply Service and Public Buildings Service pertaining to utilization of excess and disposal of surplus real and related property. Rehabilitation of in-use and excess personal property functions were transferred to the Service on Apr. 15, 1962. On July 29, 1966, functions transferred to Property Management and Disposal Service (*see* appendix A).

Veterans Administration Legal Work Legal work in defense of suits against the United States arising under section 19 of World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, transferred to Department of Justice (*see* text) by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transfer deferred to Sept. 10, 1933, by EO 6222 of July 27, 1933.

Veterans Education Appeals Board Established by act of July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336; 38 U.S.C. ch. 12 note), to review upon application of educational institutions, determinations of Administrator of Veterans Affairs regarding proper payment of tuition, fees, and other charges for education and training furnished veterans under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 284; 38 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), as amended. Terminated by act of Aug. 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 474; 38 U.S.C. ch. 12A), effective Oct. 28, 1957.

Veterans Employment Service (Labor) Name changed to Veterans Employment and Training Service (*see* text).

Veterans Placement Service Board Established by title IV of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 293; 38 U.S.C. 695), to cooperate with and assist U.S. Employment Service in providing an effective job counseling and employment service for veterans. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and functions transferred to Secretary of Labor.

Veterans Tuition Appeals Board Established by act approved Aug. 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 654), to review complaints of educational institutions regarding rates of payments for tuition, fees, or other charges fixed by Administrator of Veterans Affairs for courses offered veterans by such institutions. Functions assumed by Veterans Education Appeals Board established by act approved July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336; 38 U.S.C. ch. 12A, Part VIII).

Virgin Islands Corporation Established in 1934 as the Virgin Islands Company. Reincorporated as a Government corporation by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 350; 48 U.S.C. 1407), as amended, to promote the economic development of the Virgin Islands. Terminated its program on June 30, 1965, and dissolved July 1, 1966.

Virgin Islands Public Works Public works programs under act approved Dec. 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), transferred from General Services Administrator to Secretary of the Interior (*see* text) by

Reorg. Plan No. 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (HEW) Formerly Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and redesignated on Jan. 28, 1963. Became a component of the newly created Social and Rehabilitation Service (*see* appendix A) as the Rehabilitation Services Administration by Department reorganization on Aug. 15, 1967.

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Established by act of Nov. 8, 1966 (80 Stat. 1472; 42 U.S.C. 2991–2994e), to provide volunteers to work in domestic poverty areas to help the poor break the poverty cycle. Service administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and functions transferred to ACTION (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971.

Wage Adjustment Board Established May 29, 1942, by Secretary of Labor by direction of the President on May 14, 1942, to accomplish purpose of act of Mar. 3, 1931, as amended by act of Aug. 30, 1935 (46 Stat. 1494, 49 Stat. 1011; 40 U.S.C. 276a), and of section 1(a) of the act of Jan. 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 23; 50 U.S.C. App. 901, as amended), and to investigate and act upon adjustment of wage rates, under Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, in building and construction industry. Disbanded upon termination of National Wage Stabilization Board (*see* appendix A).

Wage Payments in Contracts for Public Construction Section 2 of act of June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 948; 40 U.S.C. 276c), requires Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior jointly to make reasonable regulations for contractors or subcontractors on any building or work financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States. Functions transferred to Secretary of Labor (*see* text) by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Wage and Price Stability Program *See* Council on Wage and Price Stability, appendix A.

Wage Stabilization Board (ESA) Established by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, amended by EO 10233 of Apr. 21, 1951, to administer wage stabilization functions pursuant to title IV of Defense Production Act of 1950, EO 10161, and General Order 3 of Economic Stabilization Administrator; also labor dispute functions defined in EO 10233. Board reconstituted by EO 10377 of July 25, 1952. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, pursuant to EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and 1953 (66 Stat. 296, 67 Stat. 131; 50 U.S.C. App. 2071 note, 2166).

Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, VA (NASA) Formerly a separate field installation of NASA. Now a component of the Goddard Space Flight Center (NASA) (*see* text). Change effective Sept. 3, 1981.

War Assets Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946, effective Mar. 25, 1946, to administer domestic surplus disposal functions of War Assets Corporation and former Surplus Property Administration Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, provided that functions as originally established be transferred to Surplus Property Administration created by act of Sept. 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533, ch. 368), this agency thereafter to be known as War Assets Administration. Abolished June 30, 1949, and functions transferred for liquidation to General Services Administration (*see* text) by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 738; 40 U.S.C. 471).

War Assets Corporation On June 30, 1943, the RFC established Petroleum Reserves Corporation, pursuant to section 5d of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, to buy or otherwise acquire reserves of crude petroleum from sources outside the United States. EO 9360 of July 15, 1943, transferred Petroleum Reserves Corporation to Office of Economic Warfare, which, by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, was consolidated into Foreign Economic Administration EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, transferred its functions back to the RFC, which amended its charter on Nov. 9, 1945, to change its name to War Assets Corporation. Effective as of the close of business, Jan. 15, 1946, War Assets Corporation was designated by Surplus Property Administrator as disposal agency for all types of property for which the RFC was formerly disposal agency. EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946, transferred domestic surplus property functions of War Assets Corporation to War Assets Administration (*see* appendix A) established by same order, effective Mar. 25, 1946. In this connection, the President directed that the RFC Board of

Directors take necessary steps to dissolve War Assets Corporation as soon after Mar. 25, 1946, as practicable.

War Claims Commission Established by War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. App. 2001–2013), to provide for settlement of certain claims arising out of World War II. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (*see* Department of Justice, text).

War Commodities Division (State) Established by Departmental Order of Aug. 27, 1943, to coordinate foreign policy aspects of wartime economic controls relating to procurement abroad of materials needed for war effort or relief. Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, of which War Commodities Division was a part, abolished by Departmental Order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration (*see* appendix A) in the Office for Emergency Management.

War Contracts Price Adjustment Board Established by act of Feb. 25, 1944 (sec. 701 (d)(1), 58 Stat. 85; 50 U.S.C. App. 1191 note), to have authority over renegotiations under act for fiscal years ended after June 30, 1943. Abolished by act approved Mar. 23, 1951 (65 Stat. 7), and functions transferred to Renegotiation Board (*see* appendix A), established by same act, and General Services Administrator.

War Damage Corporation Established as War Insurance Corporation on Dec. 13, 1941, pursuant to act approved June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 249), to provide, in consideration of premiums paid to Corporation, insurance and reinsurance against loss of or damage to property resulting from enemy attack. Provided without payment of premiums or insurance reasonable protection against loss or damage of property as a result of enemy attack occurring after Dec. 6, 1941, and before July 1, 1942. Charter filed Mar. 31, 1942, and name changed to War Damage Corporation pursuant to act approved Mar. 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 175). Transferred from Federal Loan Agency to Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to Federal Loan Agency pursuant to act approved Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5; 12 U.S.C. 1801). Act of June 30, 1947 (sec. 204, 61 Stat. 202; 12 U.S.C. 1801), abolished Federal Loan Agency and all functions were assumed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation (*see* appendix A). Powers of War Damage Corporation, except for purposes of liquidation, terminated as of Jan. 22, 1947.

War Department Established by act approved Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), succeeding a similar department that was established prior to the adoption of the Constitution. It was the second executive department to be provided by the statutes of the first Congress under the Constitution. Pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947, approved July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495; 5 U.S.C. 171), the three military departments (Army, Navy including naval aviation, and the U.S. Marine Corps, and the Air Force) were reorganized under the National Military Establishment (*see* appendix A).

War Finance Corporation Established by act of Apr. 5, 1918 (40 Stat. 506), to give financial support to industries whose operations were necessary or contributory to prosecution of the war and to banking institutions that aided in financing such industries, and for certain other purposes. All functions, property, and obligations transferred to Secretary of the Treasury for completion of its affairs not later than Dec. 31, 1939, by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

War Food Administration EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942, established within Department of Agriculture a Food Distribution Administration and a Food Production Administration by consolidating various agencies as follows: Under Food Distribution Administration were grouped the Agricultural Marketing Administration, Sugar Agency, distribution functions of Office for Agricultural War Relations, regulatory work of Bureau of Animal Industry, food units of War Production Board; under Food Production Administration were grouped the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Soil Conservation Service, and food production activities of War Production Board, Office of Agricultural War Relations, and the Division of Farm Management and Costs of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943,

consolidated Food Production Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Extension Service of Department of Agriculture to be under direction and supervision of an Administrator, directly responsible to the President. EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943, changed name to War Food Administration. Its functions were to determine military and civilian food requirements, allocate the Nation's farm production resources as needed, assign priorities, make allocations of food for all uses, and ensure efficient and proper distribution of food supply. Terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, effective June 30, 1945, and functions, duties, and powers transferred to Secretary of Agriculture (*see* text). Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

War Insurance Corporation *See* War Damage Corporation, appendix A.

War Manpower Commission Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, to assure the most effective mobilization and utilization of the Nation's manpower for war. Terminated by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, and functions, except Procurement and Assignment Service (*see* appendix A), transferred to Department of Labor (*see* text).

War Production Board Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, amplified by EO's 9040 of Jan. 24, 1942, and 9125 of Apr. 7, 1942, to exercise general direction over war procurement and production program. EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945, provided for termination of War Production Board and establishment of a successor agency, Civilian Production Administration (*see* appendix A), effective at the close of business Nov. 3, 1945. (*See also* Office of Production Management, and Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, appendix A.)

War Refugee Board Established within the Executive Office of the President by EO 9417 of Jan. 22, 1944, to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and release of victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death, and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance. Terminated by EO 9614 of Sept. 14, 1945.

War Relocation Authority Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9102 of Mar. 18, 1942, to provide for relocation, maintenance, supervision, and placement in public and private employment of persons whose removal from areas designated by military commands (under authority of EO 9066 of Feb. 19, 1942) was necessary in interest of national security. Transferred to Department of the Interior by EO 9423 of Feb. 16, 1944, to be administered as an organizational entity by Secretary of the Interior. On June 8, 1944, the President directed the Authority to administer an emergency refugee shelter for civilian refugees evacuated from the European theater of war. Terminated by EO 9742 of June 25, 1946, effective June 30, 1946.

War Resources Board Established in August 1939 as a civilian advisory committee to work with Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board on policies pertaining to mobilization of economic resources of the country in event of a war emergency. Terminated by the President on Nov. 24, 1939, its work completed.

War Resources Council (Interior) Established by Administrative Order 1636 of Jan. 14, 1942, to replace Defense Resources Committee established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940, to formulate a definite war program for Department of the Interior so that it could make maximum contribution to the war effort. The Council no longer functions.

War Shipping Administration Established within Office for Emergency Management by EO 9054 on Feb. 7, 1942, issued under First War Powers Act (55 Stat. 838, ch. 593; 50 U.S.C. app. 601 et seq.), to control operation, purchase, charter, requisition, maintenance, insurance, and use of all ocean vessels under control of the United States except combat vessels, Army and Navy transports, and vessels engaged in coastwise, intercoastal, and inland transportation under control of Office of Defense Transportation; and to collaborate with Federal departments and agencies concerned to ensure most effective use of U.S shipping in the prosecution of the war. (*See also* Training Functions, U.S. Maritime Commission, appendix A.) Terminated and functions transferred, effective Sept. 1, 1946, to U.S. Maritime Commission (*see* appendix

A) by act approved July 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 501; 50 U.S.C. App. 1291 note).

Warren Commission *See* Commission to Report Upon the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, appendix A.

Water Pollution Control Functions Functions under act approved June 30, 1948 (62 Stat. 1155; 33 U.S.C. 466), transferred from General Services Adminstrator to Federal Security Administrator (*see* Federal Security Agency, appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 16 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Water and Power Resources Service (Interior) Name changed back to Bureau of Reclamation (*see* appendix A and text) by Secretarial Order 3064, May 18, 1981.

Water Resources Council Established by act of July 22, 1965 (89 Stat 575), as amended, to maintain continuing study and prepare assessment biennially of the adequacy of water supplies necessary to meet water requirements of the United States and make recommendations to the President with respect to Federal policies and programs. Inactive as of Oct. 1, 1982.

Watergate Special Prosecution Force (Justice) Established by Attorney General order, effective May 25, 1973, to investigate and prosecute offenses against the United States arising out of the unauthorized entry into Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate complex, all offenses arising out of the 1972 Presidential election, allegations involving the President, members of the White House staff, or Presidential appointees, and any other matters assigned by the Attorney General with the consent of the Special Prosecutor. Terminated by Attorney General order, effective June 20, 1977.

Weather Bureau Established within the Department of Agriculture by act of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653; 15 U.S.C. 311). Transferred to Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Functions transferred to Environmental Science Services Administration (*see* appendix A) by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965.

Welfare Administration (HEW) Established by Secretary's reorganization of Jan. 28, 1963. Components consisted of Bureau of Family Services, Children's Bureau, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, and the Cuban Refugee Staff. These functions reassigned to the Social and Rehabilitation Service (*see* appendix A) by Department reorganization on Aug. 15, 1967.

White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals Established by act approved Dec. 7, 1974, to develop recommendations and stimulate a national assessment of and solutions to problems facing handicapped individuals. Terminated Dec. 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of establishing act.

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) Authorized by act approved May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278, repealed in part and superseded by act of July 1, 1943), to enlist and train women volunteers for military service with the Army to replace and release for combat service enlisted men performing noncombatant duties. Succeeded by Women's Army Corps (WAC) (*see* below).

Women's Army Corps Established by act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371; 50 U.S.C. 1551 note), as a component of U.S. Army to succeed Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (*see* paragraph above). Abolished by Secretary of Defense on Apr. 24, 1978, pursuant to provisions of 10 U.S.C. 125A, to reflect continuing integration of women into army activities.

Women's Business Enterprise Division (SBA) Name changed to Office of Women's Business Enterprise by SBA Administrator's reorganization, effective Aug. 19, 1981. Renamed Office of Women's Business Ownership on Aug. 19, 1982 (*see* text).

Women's Reserve (U.S. Coast Guard) Established by act approved Nov. 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020; 14 U.S.C. 762), for the purpose of training and qualifying women for in-shore duty within the United States, thereby releasing male officers and enlisted men for sea duty.

Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission Established by act of Oct. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783), to consider and formulate plans for the design, construction, and location of a permanent memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the District of Columbia or its immediate environs. Terminated upon submittal of final report to the President and Congress on Sept. 29, 1966. (*See* Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, text.)

Wool Textile Work Assignment Board Established by EO 6877 of Oct. 16, 1934, to administer paragraph 2 of section 3 of Code of Fair Competition for

Wool Industry. Terminated June 15, 1935, having completed its work.

Work Projects Administration (Federal Work Agency) *See* Works Progress Administration, below.

Works Progress Administration Established by EO 7034 of May 6, 1935, under authority of emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and continued by subsequent yearly Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, to operate a program of useful public works projects and to aid employable needy persons by providing work on such projects. Name changed to Work Projects Administration by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, which provided for consolidation of Works Progress Administration into Federal Works Agency. Transferred by President to Federal Works Administrator on Dec. 4, 1942.

APPENDIX B: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABMC	American Battle Monuments Commission
ACDA	United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
ACP	Agricultural Conservation Program
ACUS	Administrative Conference of the United States
ACYF	Administration for Children, Youth, and Families
ADAMHA	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADD	Administration on Developmental Disabilities
ADEA	Age Discrimination in Employment Act
ADP	Automatic data processing
AEDS	Atomic Energy Detection System
AFDB	African Development Bank
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFDF	African Development Fund
AFIDA	Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act
AFIS	American Forces Information Service
AFPC	Armed Forces Policy Council
AFPPS	American Forces Press and Publications Service
AFR	Air Force Reserve
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
AFRTS	Armed Forces Radio and Television Service
AFSC	Armed Forces Staff College
AGRICOLA	Agricultural OnLine Access
AID	Agency for International Development
AIS	Automated information systems
ALJ	Administrative law judge
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
Amtrak	National Railroad Passenger Corporation
ANA	Administration for Native Americans
AOA	Administration on Aging
APH	Actual Production History Program
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health In[illegible]ction Service
ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
ARS	Agricultural Research Service
ASCS	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
ATP	Authority to participate cards
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BCP	Blended Credit Program
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIB	Board for International Broadcasting
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLMRCP	Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
BSC's	Business Service Centers
CALS	Current Awareness Literature Service
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CCA	Crop Condition Assessment
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CCEA	Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs
CCR	Commission on Civil Rights
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFA	Commission of Fine Arts
CFC	Cooperative Finance Corporation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CG	Commanding General
CHAMPVA	Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration
C^{3}I	Command, Control, Communicatons, and Intelligence
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIC	Consumer Information Center
CID's	Commercial Item Descriptions
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COGP	Commission on Government Procurement
Conrail	Consolidated Rail Corporation
COTP's	Captains of the Port
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CRS	Community Relations Service
CSRA	Civil Service Reform Act
CSRS	Cooperative State Research Service
DA	Department of the Army
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DCASR's	Defense Contract Administration Services Regions
DCII	Defense Central Index of Investigations
DCS	Defense Communications System
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center
DIS	Defense Investigative Service
DISAM	Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
DMA	Department of Memorial Affairs (VA)
DMS	Defense Mapping School
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DODCI	Department of Defense Computer Institute
DODDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools
DOE	Department of Energy
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSAA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
DSN	Deep Space Network
DTSA	Defense Technology Security Administration
DVOP	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program
EDA	Economic Development Administration

EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EFT	Electronic funds transfer
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EO	Executive order
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPIC	Energy Conservation Program Guide for Industry and Commerce
ERA	Economic Regulatory Administration
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act
ERS	Economic Research Service
ESA	Employment Standards Administration
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
Eximbank	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAIR	Fair Access to Insurance Requirements
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCIA	Foreign Credit Insurance Association
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FCU	Federal credit union
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEB's	Federal Executive Boards
FEC	Federal Election Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFB	Federal Financing Bank
FGP	Foster Grandparent Program
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHLBB	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FIC	Federal Information Centers
FIP	Forestry Incentive Program
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FLRA	Federal Labor Relations Authority
FLITE	Federal Legal Information Through Electronics
FMC	Federal Maritime Commission
FMCS	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
FNMA [1]	Federal National Mortgage Association
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
FPDC	Federal Procurement Data Center
FPM	Federal Personnel Manual
FPRS	Federal Property Resources Service
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRS	Federal Reserve System
FSA	Foreign Service Act
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
FSLIC	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation
FSS	Office of Federal Supply and Services

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[1] **Referred to as "Fannie Mae."**

FSTS	Federal Secure Telephone Service
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FTS	Federal Telecommunications System
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GAO	General Accounting Office
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GIVE	Government's Involvement in Volunteer Efforts Programs
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
GNP	Gross national product
GPO	Government Printing Office
GSA	General Services Administration
HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration
HDS	Office of Human Development Services
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMO's	Health Maintenance Organizations
HNIS	Human Nutrition Information Service
HRA	Health Resources Administration
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board; Inter-American Development Bank
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
ICAF	Industrial College of the Armed Forces
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICM	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration
IDA	International Development Association; Institute for Defense Analyses
IDCA	United States International Development Cooperation Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IHS	Indian Health Service
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMS	Institute of Museum Services
INF	Intermediate-nuclear forces
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IRA	Individual Retirement Account
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ISSN	International standard serial numbers
ITA	International Trade Administration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IYY	International Year of Youth Program
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JINTACCS	Joint Interoperability of the Tactical Command and Control Systems Programs
JTC^{3}A	Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LC	Library of Congress
LSA	Labor Surplus Area Program
LSC	Legal Services Corporation
LVER	Local Veterans' Employment Representative
MA	Maritime Administration
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MARC	Machine readable cataloging
MBDA	Minority Business Development Agency
MBFR	Mutual and balanced force reduction

MDB's	Multilateral development banks
MEECN	Minimum Essential Emergency Communiations Network
MILSATCOM	Military Satellite Communications Systems
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MSB-COD	Minority Small Business-Capital Ownership Development Program
MSC	Military Sealift Command
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MSPB	Merit Systems Protection Board
MSSD	Model Secondary School for the Deaf
MTB	Materials Transportation Bureau
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
NCA	National Command Authorities
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NCIC	National Cartographic Information Center
NCJRS	National Criminal Justice Reference Service
NCPC	National Capital Planning Commission
NCSL	National Center for Service Learning
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NDU	National Defense University
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHPRC	National Historical Publications and Records Commission
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIC	National Institute of Corrections
NIE	National Institute of Education
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NIS	Naval Investigative Service
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NLM	National Library of Medicine
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
NMB	National Mediation Board
NMCS	National Military Command System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOS	National Ocean Survey
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSF	National Science Foundation
NSTL	National Space Technology Laboratories
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NTID	National Technical Institute for the Deaf
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NWC	National War College
OA	Office of Administration
OAS	Organization of American States
OASDI	Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Program
OCA	Office of Consumer Advisor
OCHAMPUS	Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
OCS	Office of Community Services; Officer Candidate School; Outer Continental Shelf
OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OES	Office of Employment Security
OFCC	Office of Federal Contract Compliance
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
OFR	Office of the Federal Register
OGPS	Office of Grants and Program Systems
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development
OIRM	Office of Information Resources Management
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OLMS	Office of Labor-Management Standards
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPD	Office of Policy Development
OPFI	Office of Program and Fiscal Integrity
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
ORDP	Office of Rural Development Policy
ORM	Office of Regional Management
ORR	Office of Refugee Relief
OSCE	Office of Child Support Enforcement
OSDBU	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Uitlization
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHRC	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
OT	Office of Transportation
OTA	Office of Technology Assessment
OTAA	Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance
OVRR	Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights
OWBO	Office of Women's Business Ownership
PADC	Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASS	Procurement Automated Source System
PBGC	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
PBS	Public Buildings Service
PCC	Panama Canal Commission
PHA's	Public Housing Agencies
PHS	Public Health Service
PIH	Public and Indian Housing Programs
PIK	Payment-In-Kind Program
POTS	Purchase of Telephone Services contracts
PRC	Postal Rate Commission
PSI	Personnel Security Investigation
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office
RCWP	Rural Clean Water Program
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
RETRF	Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund
RFE	Radio Free Europe
RIT	Rochester Institute of Technology
RL	Radio Liberty
RRB	Railroad Retirement Board
RSA	Rehabilitation Services Administration
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
RSVP	Retired Senior Volunteer Program
RTB	Rural Telephone Bank
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SADBU	Small and disadvantaged business utilization
SAO	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
SBA	Small Business Administration

SBIC's	Small Business Investment Companies
SCP	Senior Companion Program
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SCSEP	Senior Community Service Employment Program
SDIO	Strategic Defense Initiative Organization
SEAN	Scientific Event Alert Network
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SERC	Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
SGLI	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance
SIL	Smithsonian Institution Libraries
SITES	Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service
SLS	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
SMIDA	Small Business Innovation Development Act
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SRIM	Standing order microfiche service
SRS	Statistical Reporting Service
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income Program
SSS	Selective Service System
START	Strategic arms reduction talks
Stat.	United States Statutes at Large
TAC	Tactical Air Command
TCE	Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program
STDN	Spaceflight Tracking and Data Network
TDP	Trade and Development Program
TDRS	Tracking and Data Relay Satellite system
TEA	Treasury enforcement agent
TFCS	Treasury Financial Communication System
TRIMIS	Tri-Service Medical Information System
TRI–TAC	Joint Tactical Communications Program
TSC	Transportaton Systems Center
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
UCPP	Urban Crime Prevention Program
UDAG	Urban Development Action Grant
UIS	Unemployment Insurance Service
UMTA	Urban Mass Transportation Administration
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (now United Nations Children's Fund)
UNICOR	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USA	United States Army
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USES	United States Employment Service
USIA	United States Information Agency
USITC	United States International Trade Commission
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USNCB	United States National Central Bureau
USPS	United States Postal Service
USRA	United States Railway Association
USTTA	United States Travel and Tourism Administration

VA	Veterans Administration
VETS	Veterans' Employment and Training Service
VGLI	Veterans Group Life Insurance
VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
VITA	Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program
VMLI	Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance
VMSP	Volunteer Management Support Program
VOA	Voice of America
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
WBP	Water Bank Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services
WIC	Special supplemental food program for Women, Infants, and Children
WIN	Work Incentive Program
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System
YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
YVA	Young Volunteers in ACTION

APPENDIX C: Organization Charts

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National Capital Planning Commission/860
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities/861
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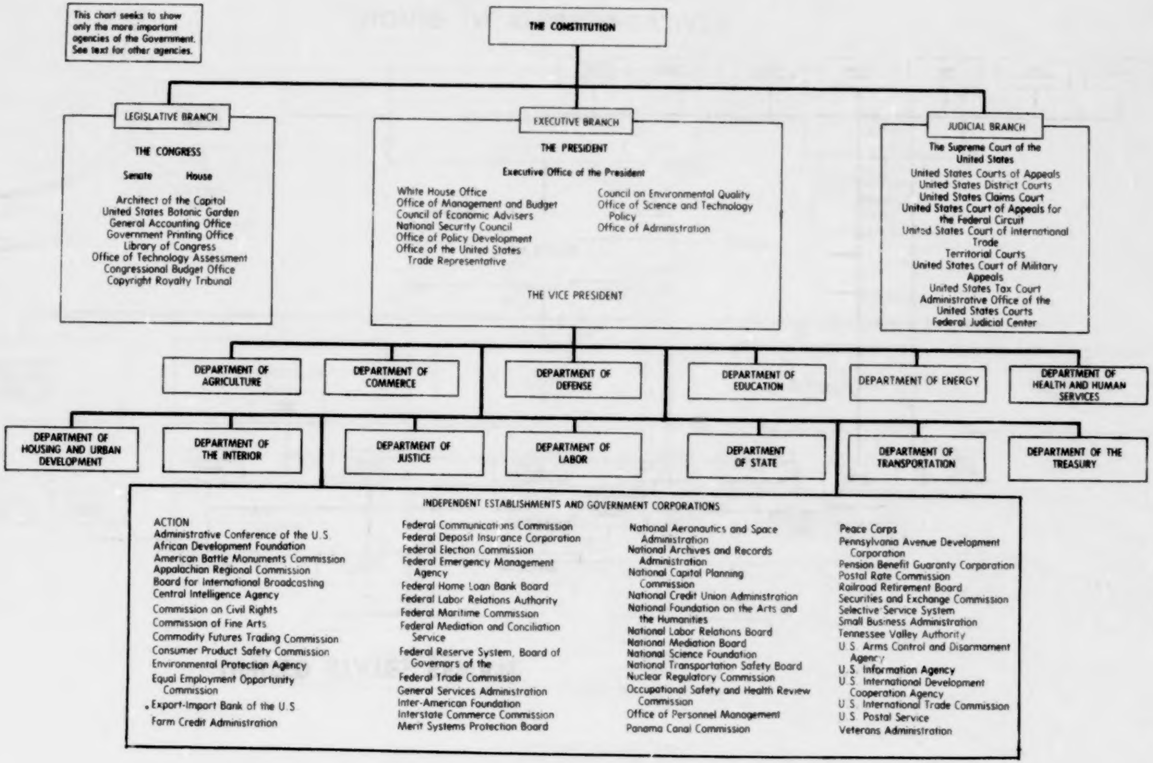
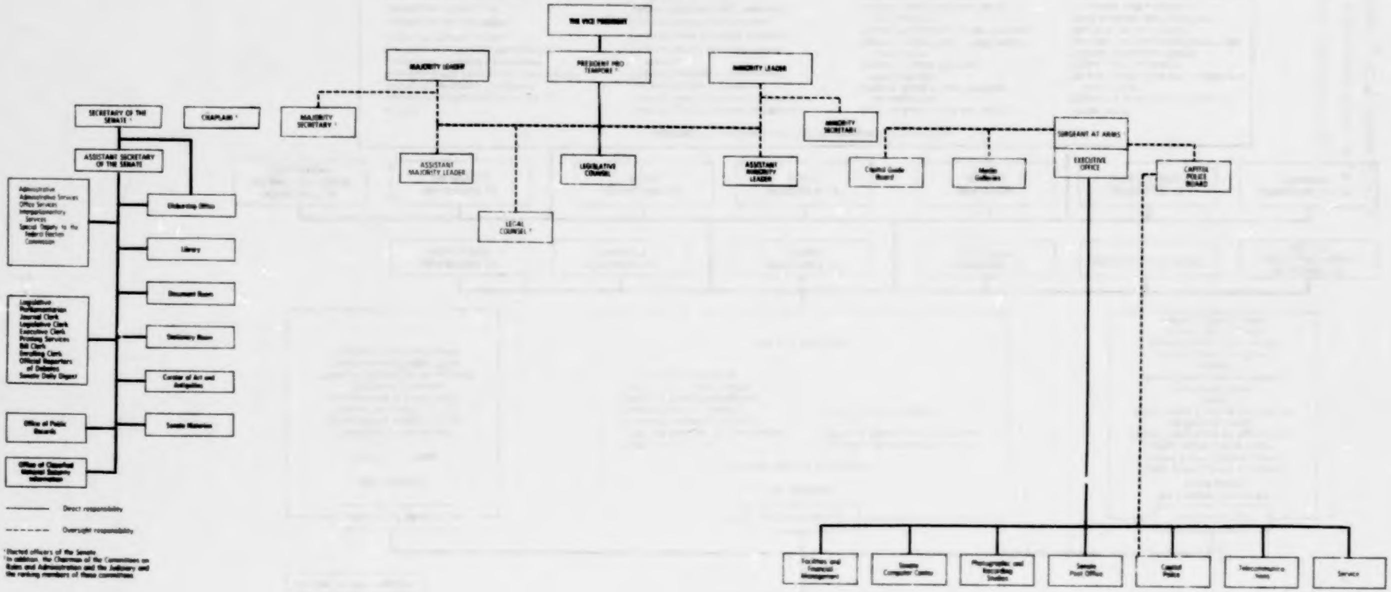
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES


This chart seeks to show only the more important agencies of the Government. See text for other agencies.
THE CONSTITUTION
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
THE CONGRESS
Senate
House
Architect of the Capitol
United States Botanic Garden
General Accounting Office
Government Printing Office
Library of Congress
Office of Technology Assessment
Congressional Budget Office
Copyright Royalty Tribunal
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
THE PRESIDENT
Executive Office of the President
White House Office
Office of Management and Budget
Council of Economic Advisers
National Security Council
Office of Policy Development
Office of the United States Trade Representative
Council on Environmental Quality
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Office of Administration
THE VICE PRESIDENT
JUDICIAL BRANCH
The Supreme Court of the United States
United States Courts of Appeals
United States District Courts
United States Claims Court
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
United States Court of International Trade
Territorial Courts
United States Court of Military Appeals
United States Tax Court
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Federal Judicial Center
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS
ACTION
Administrative Conference of the U.S.
African Development Foundation
American Battle Monuments Commission
Appalachian Regional Commission
Board for International Broadcasting
Central Intelligence Agency
Commission on Civil Rights
Commission of Fine Arts
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Environmental Protection Agency
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Export-Import Bank of the U.S.
Farm Credit Administration
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Election Commission
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Federal Labor Relations Authority
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors of the
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration
Inter-American Foundation
Interstate Commerce Commission
Merit Systems Protection Board
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Archives and Records Administration
National Capital Planning Commission
National Credit Union Administration
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
National Labor Relations Board
National Mediation Board
National Science Foundation
National Transportation Safety Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
Office of Personnel Management
Panama Canal Commission
Peace Corps
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Postal Rate Commission
Railroad Retirement Board
Securities and Exchange Commission
Selective Service System
Small Business Administration
Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
U.S. Information Agency
U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency
U.S. International Trade Commission
U.S. Postal Service
Veterans Administration

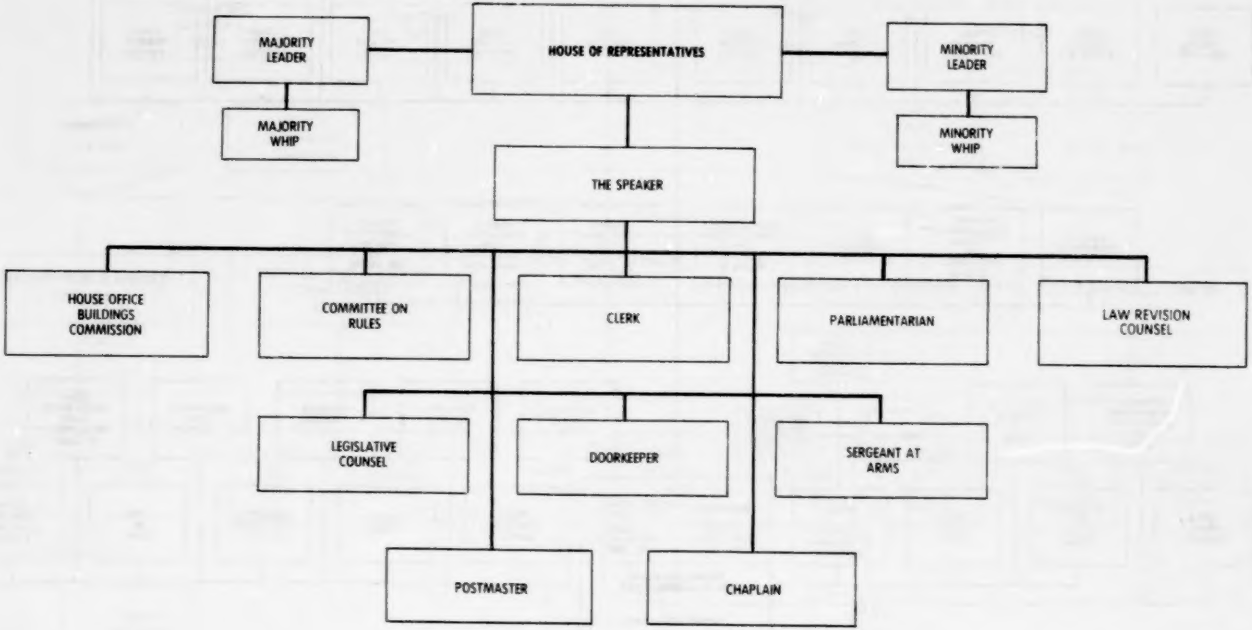
UNITED STATES SENATE


THE VICE PRESIDENT
MAJORITY LEADER
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE [1]
MINORITY LEADER
SECRETARY OF THE SENATE [1]
CHAPLAIN [1]
MAJORITY SECRETARY [1]
MINORITY SECRETARY
SERGEANT AT ARMS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
CAPITOL POLICE BOARD
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER
Capitol Guide Board
Media Galleries
LEGAL COUNSEL [1]
Administrative
Administrative Services
Office Services
Interparliamentary Services
Special Deputy to the Federal Election Commission
Disbursing Office
Library
Document Room
Stationery Room
Curator of Art and Antiquities
Senate Historian
Legislative
Parliamentarian
Journal Clerk
Legislative Clerk
Executive Clerk
Printing Services
Bill Clerk
Enrolling Clerk
Official Reporters of Debates
Senate Daily Digest
Office of Public Records
Office of Classified National Security Information
Facilities and Financial Management
Senate Computer Center
Photographic and Recording Studios
Senate Post Office
Capitol Police
Telecommunications
Service
Direct responsibility
Oversight responsibility

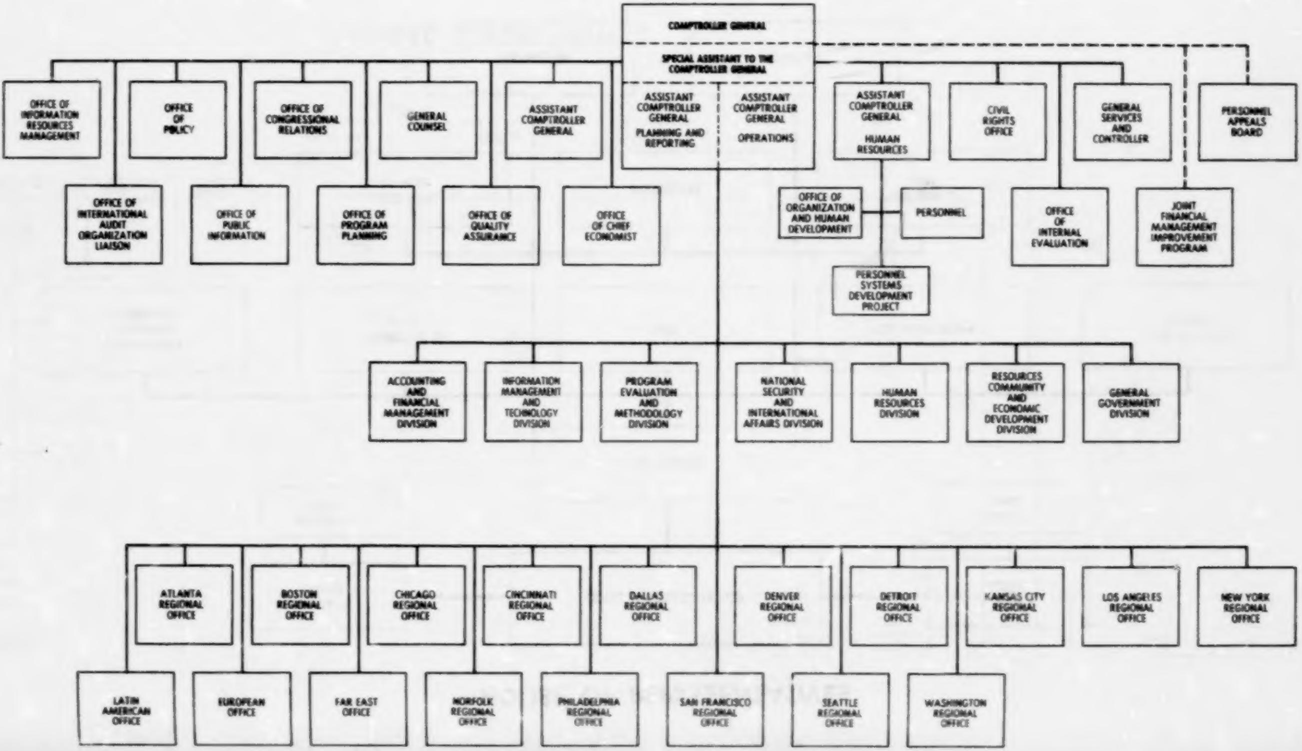
[1] Elected officers of the Senate.

[2] In addition, the Chairman of the Committees on Rules and Administration and the Judiciary and the ranking members of those committees.

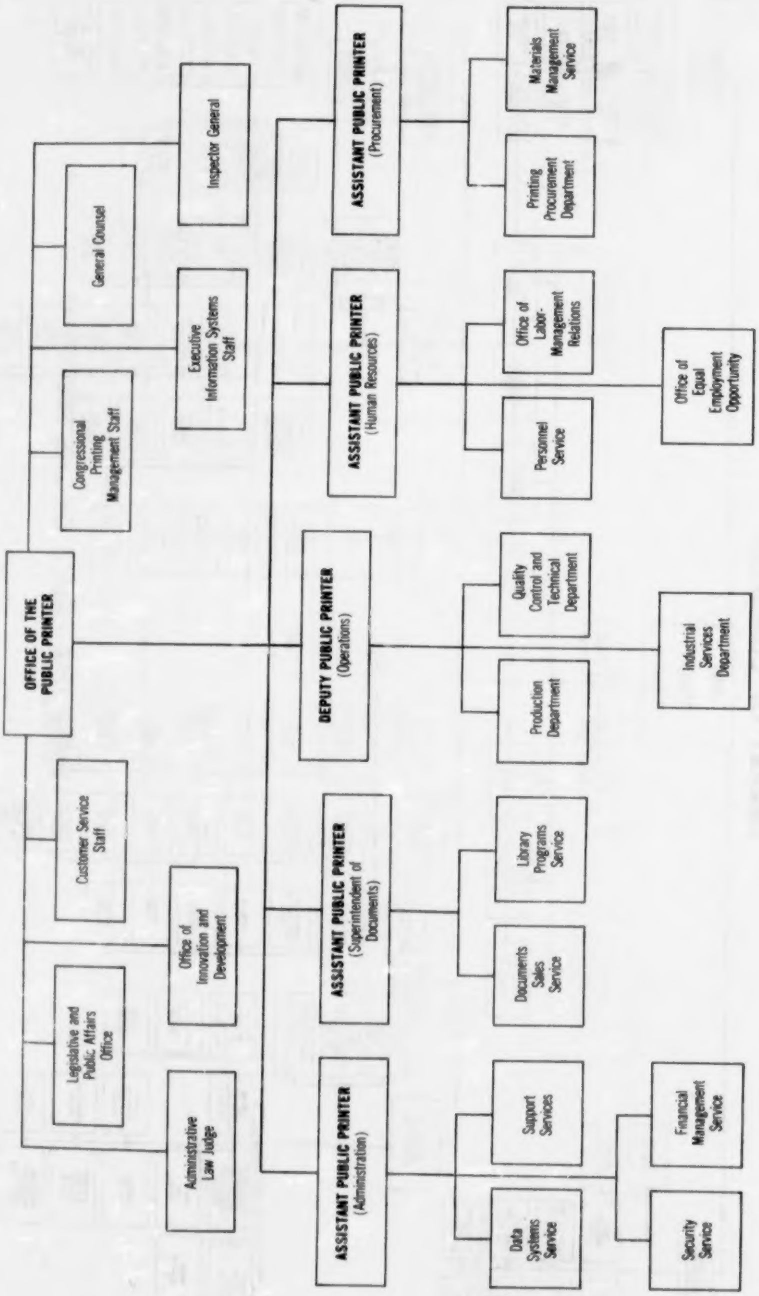
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES


MAJORITY LEADER
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MINORITY LEADER
MAJORITY WHIP
MINORITY WHIP
THE SPEAKER
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS COMMISSION
COMMITTEE ON RULES
CLERK
PARLIAMENTARIAN
LAW REVISION COUNSEL
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
DOORKEEPER
SERGEANT AT ARMS
POSTMASTER
CHAPLAIN

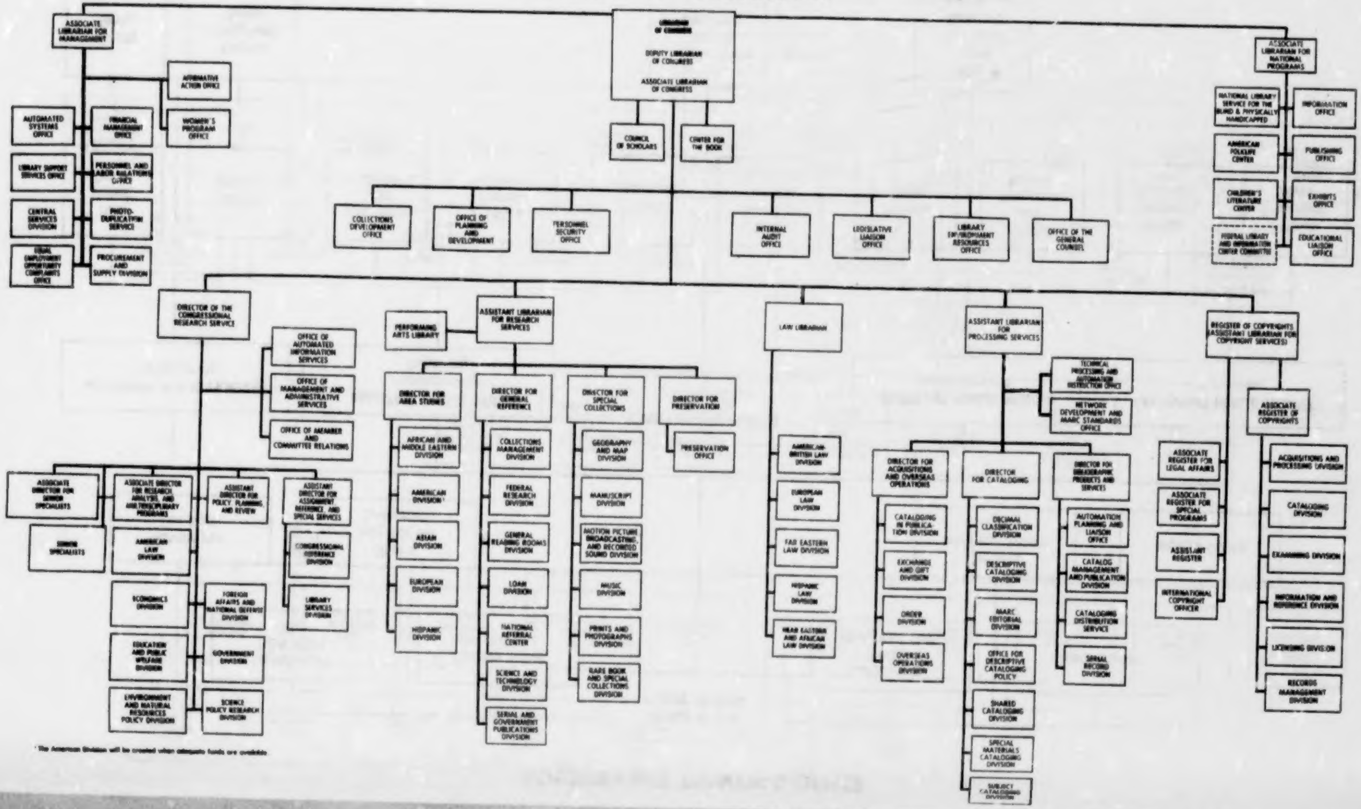
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE


COMPTROLLER GENERAL
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL PLANNING AND REPORTING
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF POLICY
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL HUMAN RESOURCES
CIVIL RIGHTS OFFICE
GENERAL SERVICES AND CONTROLLER
PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AUDIT ORGANIZATION LIAISON
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING
OFFICE OF QUALITY ASSURANCE
OFFICE OF CHIEF ECONOMIST
OFFICE OF ORGANIZATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
OFFICE OF INTERNAL EVALUATION
JOINT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
PROGRAM EVALUATION AND METHODOLOGY DIVISION
NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION
RESOURCES COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION
ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE
BOSTON REGIONAL OFFICE
CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE
CINCINNATI REGIONAL OFFICE
DALLAS REGIONAL OFFICE
DENVER REGIONAL OFFICE
DETROIT REGIONAL OFFICE
KANSAS CITY REGIONAL OFFICE
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE
NEW YORK REGIONAL OFFICE
LATIN AMERICAN OFFICE
EUROPEAN OFFICE
FAR EAST OFFICE
NORFOLK REGIONAL OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA REGIONAL OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE
SEATTLE REGIONAL OFFICE
WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

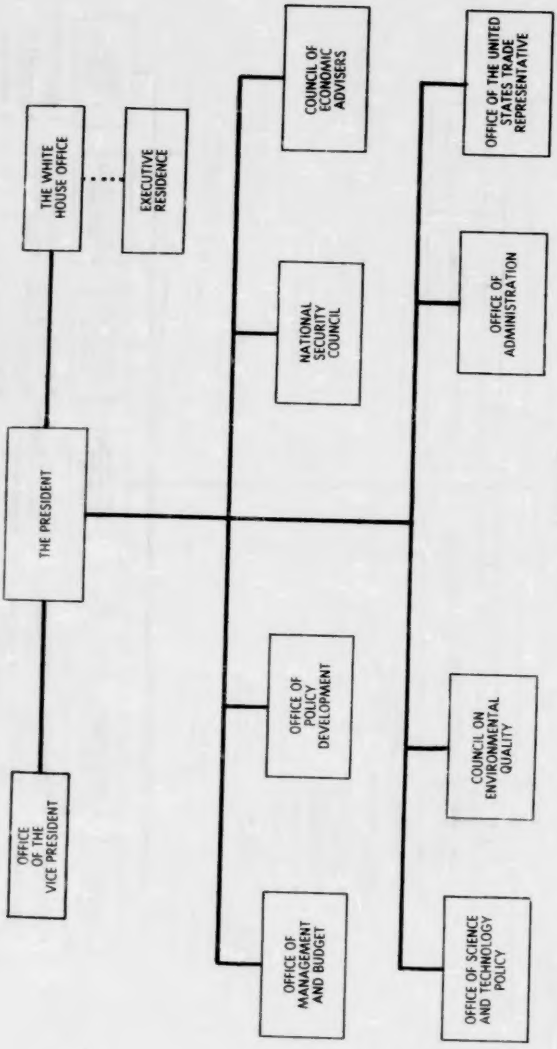

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER
Congressional Printing Management Staff
General Counsel
Inspector General
Executive Information Systems Staff
Customer Service Staff
Legislative and Public Affairs Office
Office of Innovation and Development
Administrative Law Judge
ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (Procurement)
Materials Management Service
Printing Procurement Department
ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (Human Resources)
Office of Labor-Management Relations
Personnel Service
Office of Equal Employment Opportunity
DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER (Operations)
Quality Control and Technical Department
Production Department
Industrial Services Department
ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (Superintendent of Documents)
Library Programs Service
Documents Sales Service
ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (Administration)
Support Services
Data Systems Service
Financial Management Service
Security Service

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

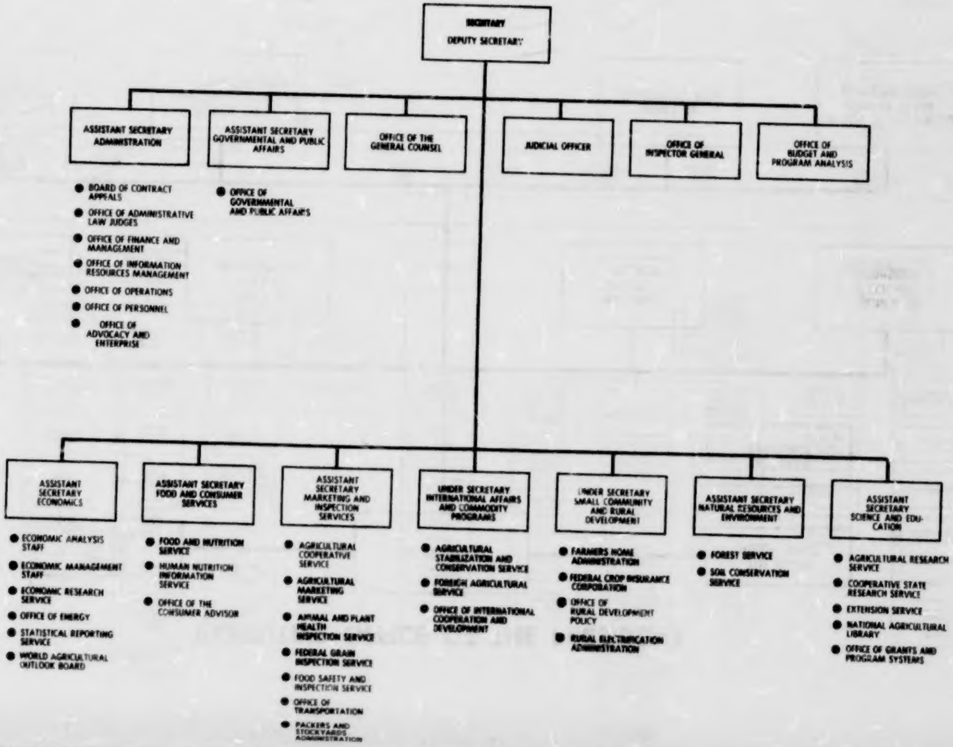

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
COUNCIL OF SCHOLARS
CENTER FOR THE BOOK
ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR MANAGEMENT
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICE
WOMEN'S PROGRAM OFFICE
AUTOMATED SYSTEMS OFFICE
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE
LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES OFFICE
PERSONNEL AND LABOR RELATIONS OFFICE
CENTRAL SERVICES DIVISION
PHOTO-DUPLICATION SERVICE
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMPLAINTS OFFICE
PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY DIVISION
ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR NATIONAL PROGRAMS
NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
INFORMATION OFFICE
AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER
PUBLISHING OFFICE
CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER
EXHIBITS OFFICE
FEDERAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER COMMITTEE
EDUCATIONAL LIAISON OFFICE
COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
PERSONNEL SECURITY OFFICE
INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICE
LEGISLATIVE LIAISON OFFICE
LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
OFFICE OF AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR SENIOR SPECIALISTS
SENIOR SPECIALISTS
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMS
AMERICAN LAW DIVISION
ECONOMICS DIVISION
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY DIVISION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING, AND REVIEW
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE DIVISION
GOVERNMENT DIVISION
SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES
CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE DIVISION
LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN FOR RESEARCH SERVICES
PERFORMING ARTS LIBRARY
DIRECTOR FOR AREA STUDIES
AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN DIVISION
AMERICAN DIVISION¹
ASIAN DIVISION
EUROPEAN DIVISION
HISPANIC DIVISION
DIRECTOR FOR GENERAL REFERENCE
COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FEDERAL RESEARCH DIVISION
GENERAL READING ROOMS DIVISION
LOAN DIVISION
NATIONAL REFERRAL CENTER
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
SERIAL AND GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
DIRECTOR FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
MOTION PICTURE, BROADCASTING, AND RECORDED SOUND DIVISION
MUSIC DIVISION
PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION
RARE BOOK AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION
DIRECTOR FOR PRESERVATION
PRESERVATION OFFICE
LAW LIBRARIAN
AMERICAN-BRITISH LAW DIVISION
EUROPEAN LAW DIVISION
FAR EASTERN LAW DIVISION
HISPANIC LAW DIVISION
NEAR EASTERN AND AFRICAN LAW DIVISION
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN FOR PROCESSING SERVICES
TECHNICAL PROCESSING AND AUTOMATION INSTRUCTION OFFICE
NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND MARC STANDARDS OFFICE
DIRECTOR FOR ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS
CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION DIVISION
EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION
ORDER DIVISION
OVERSEAS OPERATIONS DIVISION
DIRECTOR FOR CATALOGING
DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION DIVISION
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION
MARC EDITORIAL DIVISION
OFFICE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING POLICY
SHARED CATALOGING DIVISION
SPECIAL MATERIALS CATALOGING DIVISION
SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION
DIRECTOR FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
AUTOMATION PLANNING AND LIAISON OFFICE
CATALOG MANAGEMENT AND PUBLICATION DIVISION
CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION SERVICE
SERIAL RECORD DIVISION
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS (ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN FOR COPYRIGHT SERVICES)
ASSOCIATE REGISTER FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS
ASSOCIATE REGISTER FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT REGISTER
INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT OFFICER
ASSOCIATE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
ACQUISITIONS AND PROCESSING DIVISION
CATALOGING DIVISION
EXAMINING DIVISION
INFORMATION AND REFERENCE DIVISION
LICENSING DIVISION
RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

[1] The American Division will be created when adequate funds are available.

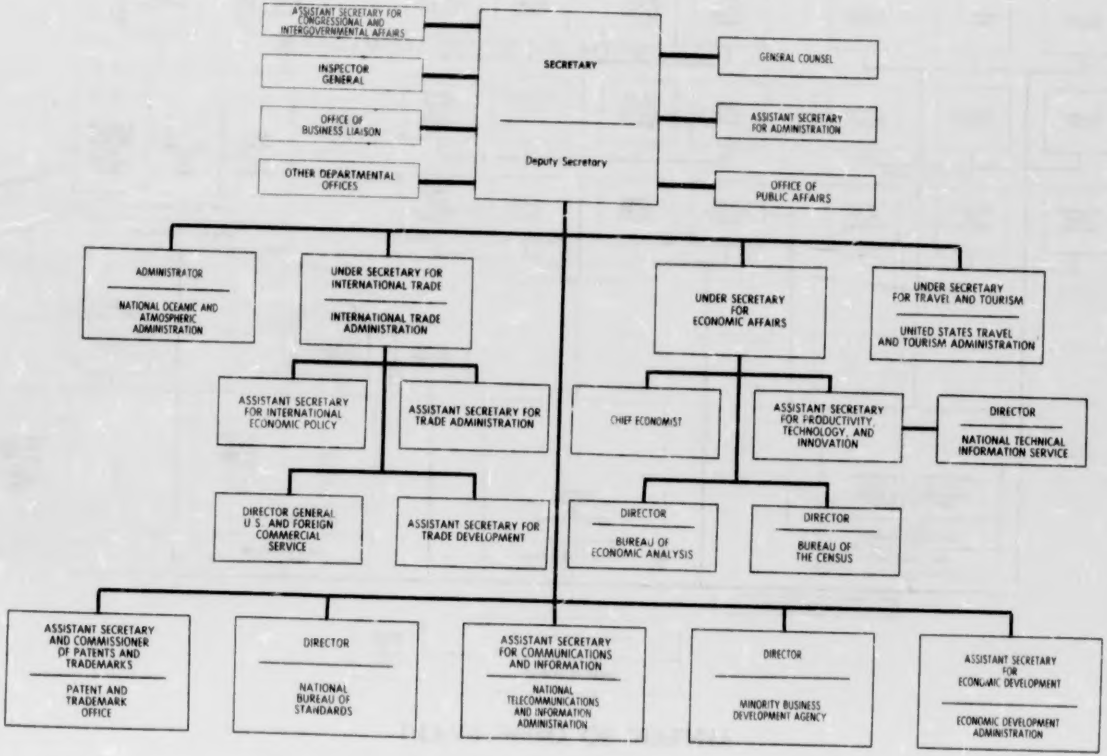
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT


THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

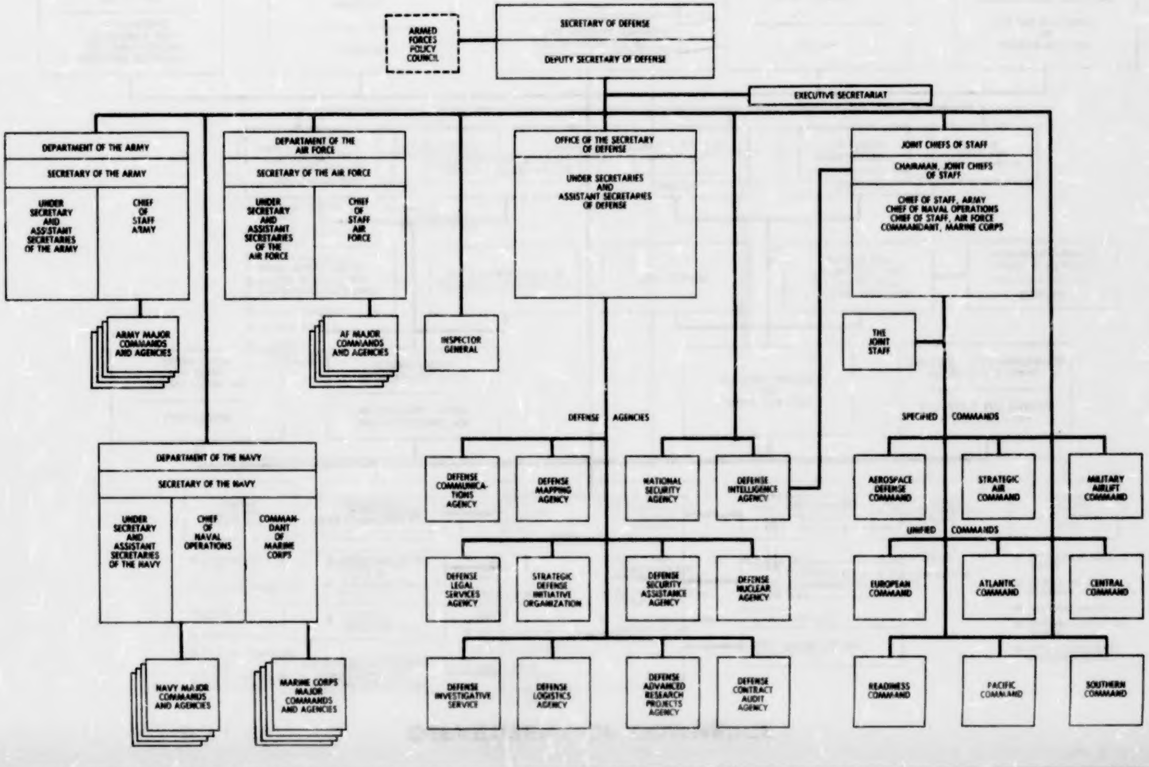
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


SECRETARY
DEPUTY SECRETARY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
JUDICIAL OFFICER
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS
BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
OFFICE OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
OFFICE OF ADVOCACY AND ENTERPRISE
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY ECONOMICS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOOD AND CONSUMER SERVICES
ASSISTANT SECRETARY MARKETING AND INSPECTION SERVICES
UNDER SECRETARY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND COMMODITY PROGRAMS
UNDER SECRETARY SMALL COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS STAFF
ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT STAFF
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
OFFICE OF ENERGY
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE
WORLD AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK BOARD
FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
HUMAN NUTRITION INFORMATION SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE CONSUMER ADVISOR
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
FOREST SERVICE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE
EXTENSION SERVICE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
OFFICE OF GRANTS AND PROGRAM SYSTEMS

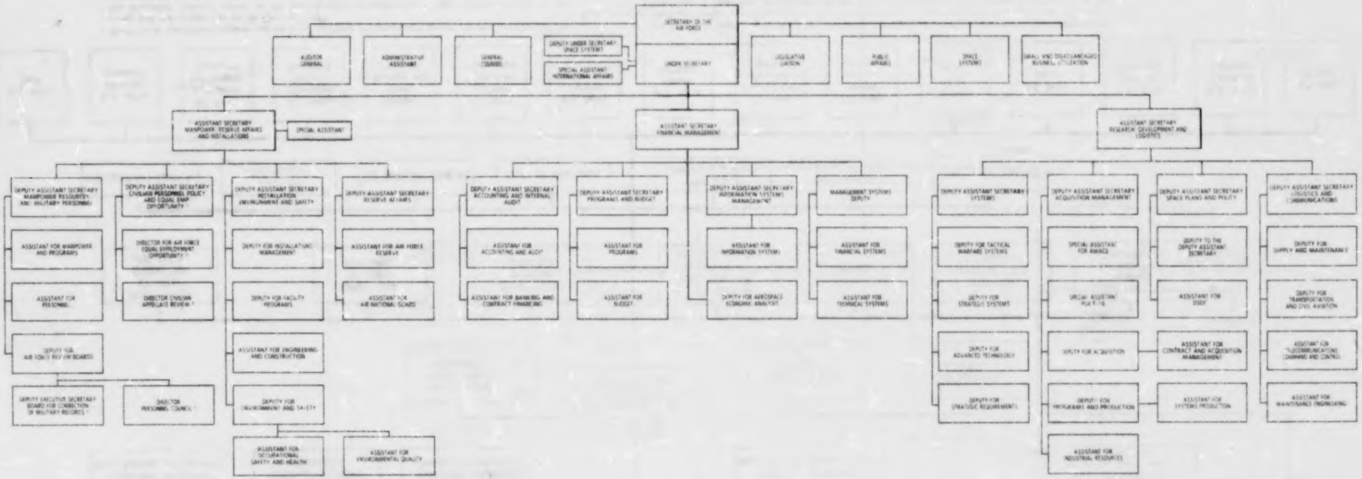
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF BUSINESS LIAISON
OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
SECRETARY
Deputy Secretary
GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATOR
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM
UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRADE ADMINISTRATION
CHIEF ECONOMIST
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PRODUCTIVITY, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
DIRECTOR GENERAL U.S. AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
DIRECTOR
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

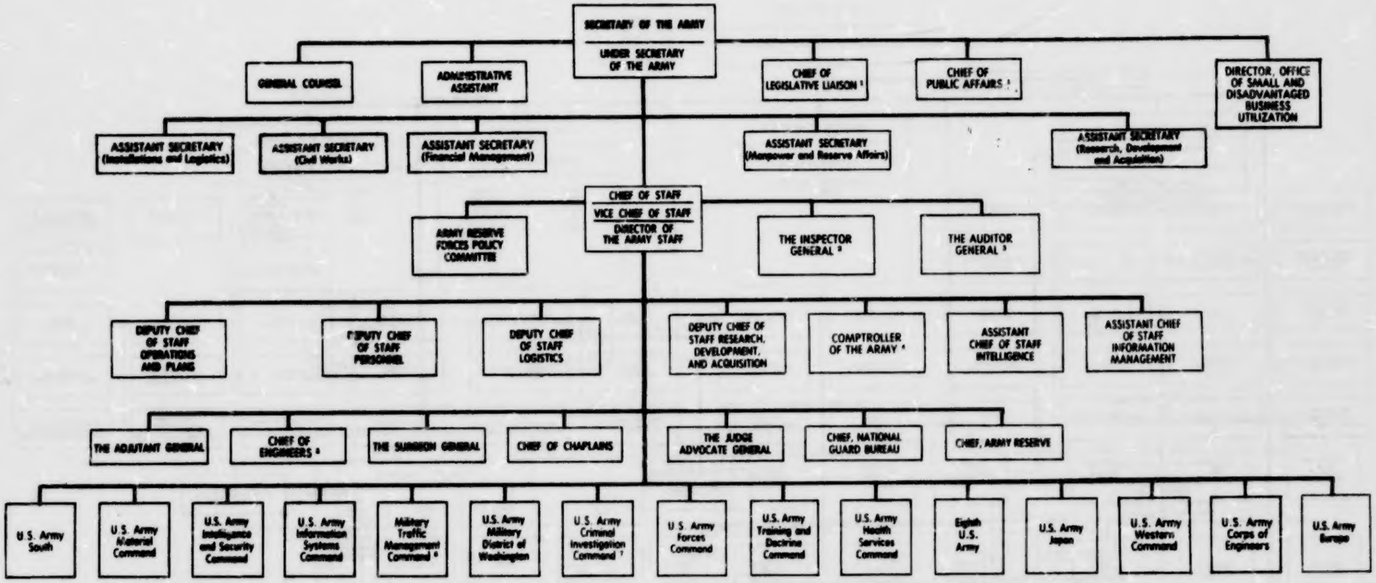

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
ARMED FORCES POLICY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY
CHIEF OF STAFF ARMY
ARMY MAJOR COMMANDS AND AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF AIR FORCE
AF MAJOR COMMANDS AND AGENCIES
INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
UNDER SECRETARIES AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF STAFF, AIR FORCE
COMMANDANT, MARINE CORPS
THE JOINT STAFF
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
UNDER SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
COMMANDANT OF MARINE CORPS
NAVY MAJOR COMMANDS AND AGENCIES
MARINE CORPS MAJOR COMMANDS AND AGENCIES
DEFENSE AGENCIES
DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION
DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY
DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY
SPECIFIED COMMANDS
AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND
UNIFIED COMMANDS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
ATLANTIC COMMAND
CENTRAL COMMAND
READINESS COMMAND
PACIFIC COMMAND
SOUTHERN COMMAND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE


SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
UNDER SECRETARY
AUDITOR GENERAL
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
GENERAL COUNSEL
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY SPACE SYSTEMS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
SPACE SYSTEMS
SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS AND INSTALLATIONS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY MANPOWER RESOURCES AND MILITARY PERSONNEL
ASSISTANT FOR MANPOWER AND PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT FOR PERSONNEL
DEPUTY FOR AIR FORCE REVIEW BOARDS
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS
DIRECTOR PERSONNEL COUNCIL
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY CIVILIAN PERSONNEL POLICY AND EQUAL EMP OPPORTUNITY
DIRECTOR FOR AIR FORCE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
DIRECTOR CIVILIAN APPELLATE REVIEW
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY
DEPUTY FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT
DEPUTY FOR FACILITY PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT FOR ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION
DEPUTY FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY
ASSISTANT FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASSISTANT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY RESERVE AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT FOR AIR FORCE RESERVE
ASSISTANT FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACCOUNTING AND INTERNAL AUDIT
ASSISTANT FOR ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT
ASSISTANT FOR BANKING AND CONTRACT FINANCING
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY PROGRAMS AND BUDGET
ASSISTANT FOR PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT FOR BUDGET
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT
ASSISTANT FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS
DEPUTY FOR AEROSPACE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEPUTY
ASSISTANT FOR FINANCIAL SYSTEMS
ASSISTANT FOR TECHNICAL SYSTEMS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND LOGISTICS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY SYSTEMS
DEPUTY FOR TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS
DEPUTY FOR STRATEGIC SYSTEMS
DEPUTY FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY
DEPUTY FOR STRATEGIC REQUIREMENTS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR AWACS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR F-16
DEPUTY FOR ACQUISITION
DEPUTY FOR PROGRAMS AND PRODUCTION
ASSISTANT FOR INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY SPACE PLANS AND POLICY
DEPUTY TO THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ASSISTANT FOR DSCP
ASSISTANT FOR CONTRACT AND ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT
ASSISTANT FOR SYSTEMS PRODUCTION
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS
DEPUTY FOR SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE
DEPUTY FOR TRANSPORTATION AND CIVIL AVIATION
ASSISTANT FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND AND CONTROL
ASSISTANT FOR MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING

[1] ALSO SERVES AS DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AF/MPK
[2] ALSO PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO SAF ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
[3] BOLLING AFB
[4] CRYSTAL CITY (CRYSTAL SQ. IV)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY


SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
GENERAL COUNSEL
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON [1]
CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS [1]
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Installations and Logistics)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Civil Works)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Financial Management)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Research, Development and Acquisition)
CHIEF OF STAFF
VICE CHIEF OF STAFF
DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY STAFF
ARMY RESERVE FORCES POLICY COMMITTEE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL [2]
THE AUDITOR GENERAL [3]
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OPERATIONS AND PLANS
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF PERSONNEL
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF LOGISTICS
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION
COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY [4]
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF INTELLIGENCE
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS [5]
THE SURGEON GENERAL
CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE
U.S. Army South
U.S. Army Materiel Command
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
U.S. Army Information Systems Command
Military Traffic Management Command [6]
U.S. Army Military District of Washington
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command [7]
U.S. Army Forces Command
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
U.S. Army Health Services Command
Eighth U.S. Army
U.S. Army Japan
U.S. Army Western Command
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Army Europe

[1] The Chief of Legislative Liaison and the Chief of Public Affairs report directly to the Secretary of the Army and are responsive to the Chief of Staff.

[2] The Inspector General serves as the confidential representative of and reports directly to the Secretary of the Army and to the Chief of Staff upon the morale, discipline, efficiency, and economy of the Army.

[3] The Auditor General reports directly to the Chief of Staff with concurrent responsibility to the Secretary of the Army.

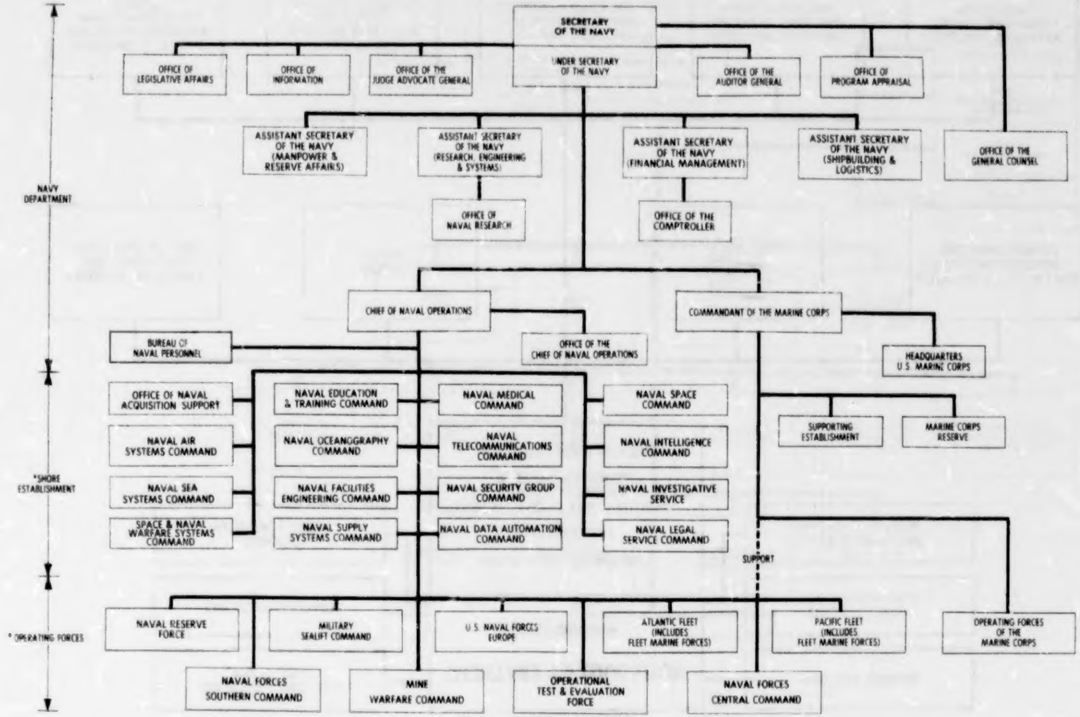
[4] The Comptroller of the Army is under the direction and supervision of, and is directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), with concurrent responsibility to the Chief of Staff.

[5] The Chief of Engineers reports through the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) to the Secretary of the Army on civil works matters.

[6] Commander, Military Traffic Management Command, reports directly to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) on operational matters.

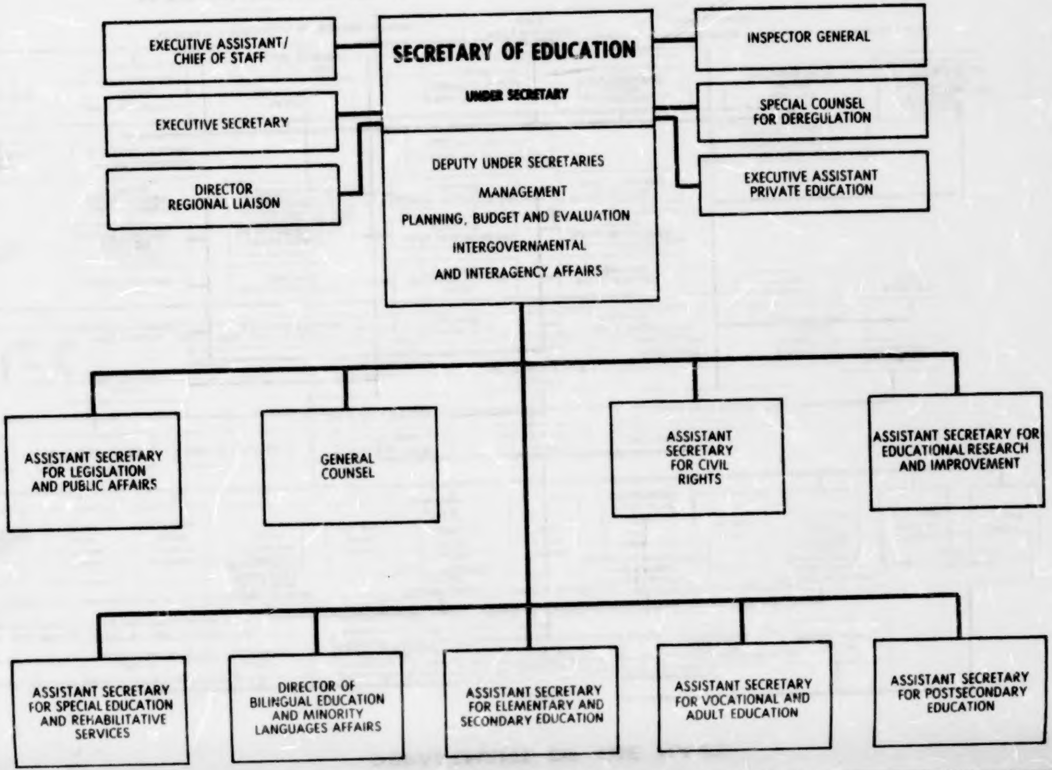
[7] Commander, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, reports directly and concurrently to the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on Criminal Investigation matters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

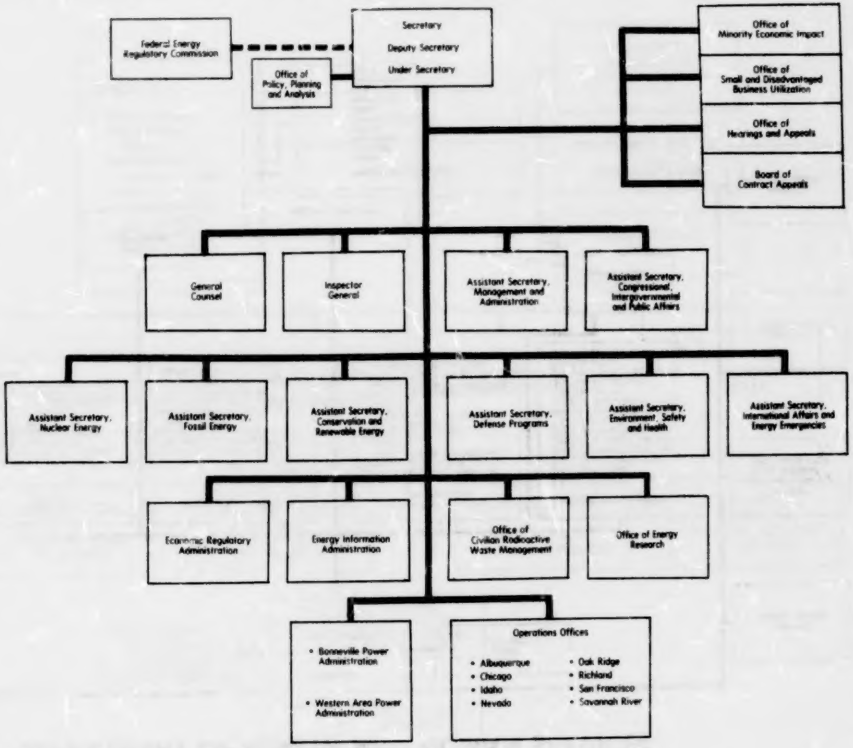

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF PROGRAM APPRAISAL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (MANPOWER & RESERVE AFFAIRS)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, ENGINEERING & SYSTEMS)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (SHIPBUILDING & LOGISTICS)
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
NAVY DEPARTMENT
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS U.S. MARINE CORPS
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
*SHORE ESTABLISHMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL ACQUISITION SUPPORT
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND
NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND
SPACE & NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND
NAVAL EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMAND
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND
NAVAL MEDICAL COMMAND
NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND
NAVAL DATA AUTOMATION COMMAND
NAVAL SPACE COMMAND
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE COMMAND
NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE COMMAND
SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT
MARINE CORPS RESERVE
SUPPORT
* OPERATING FORCES
NAVAL RESERVE FORCE
MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND
U.S. NAVAL FORCES EUROPE
ATLANTIC FLEET (INCLUDES FLEET MARINE FORCES)
PACIFIC FLEET (INCLUDES FLEET MARINE FORCES)
OPERATING FORCES OF THE MARINE CORPS
NAVAL FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND
MINE WARFARE COMMAND
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION FORCE
NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND

*ALSO INCLUDES OTHER DESIGNATED ACTIVITIES NOT SHOWN ON THE CHART, WHICH ARE UNDER THE COMMAND OR SUPERVISION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS DEPICTED

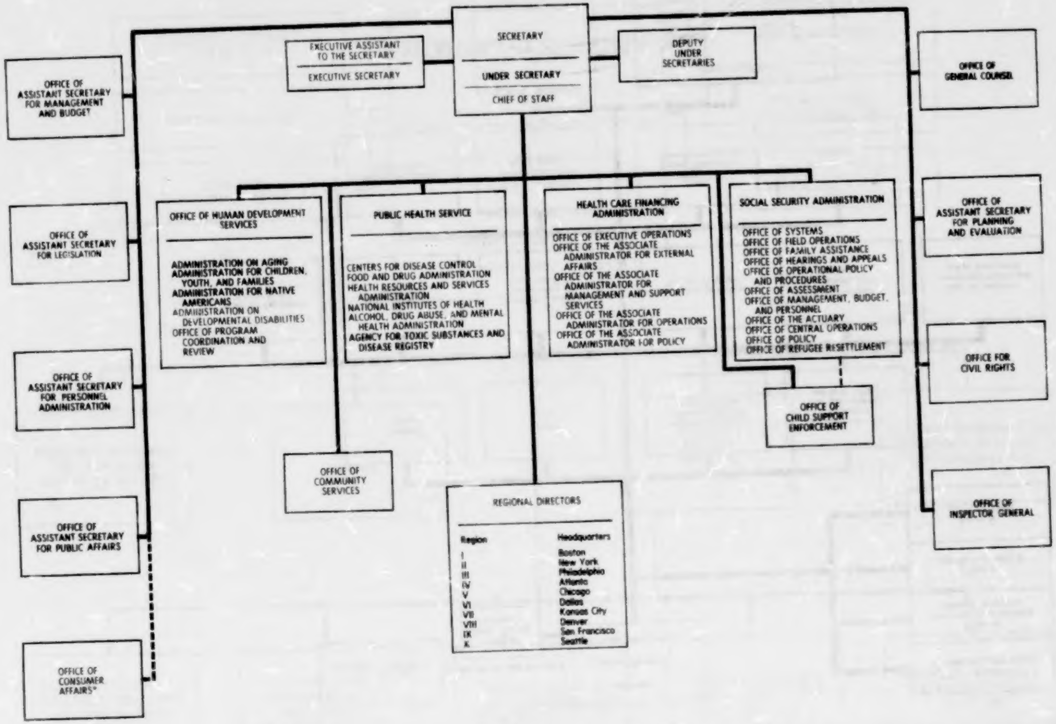
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT/ CHIEF OF STAFF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DIRECTOR REGIONAL LIAISON
SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
UNDER SECRETARY
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARIES
MANAGEMENT
PLANNING, BUDGET AND EVALUATION
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERAGENCY AFFAIRS
INSPECTOR GENERAL
SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR DEREGULATION
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT PRIVATE EDUCATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES
DIRECTOR OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGES AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

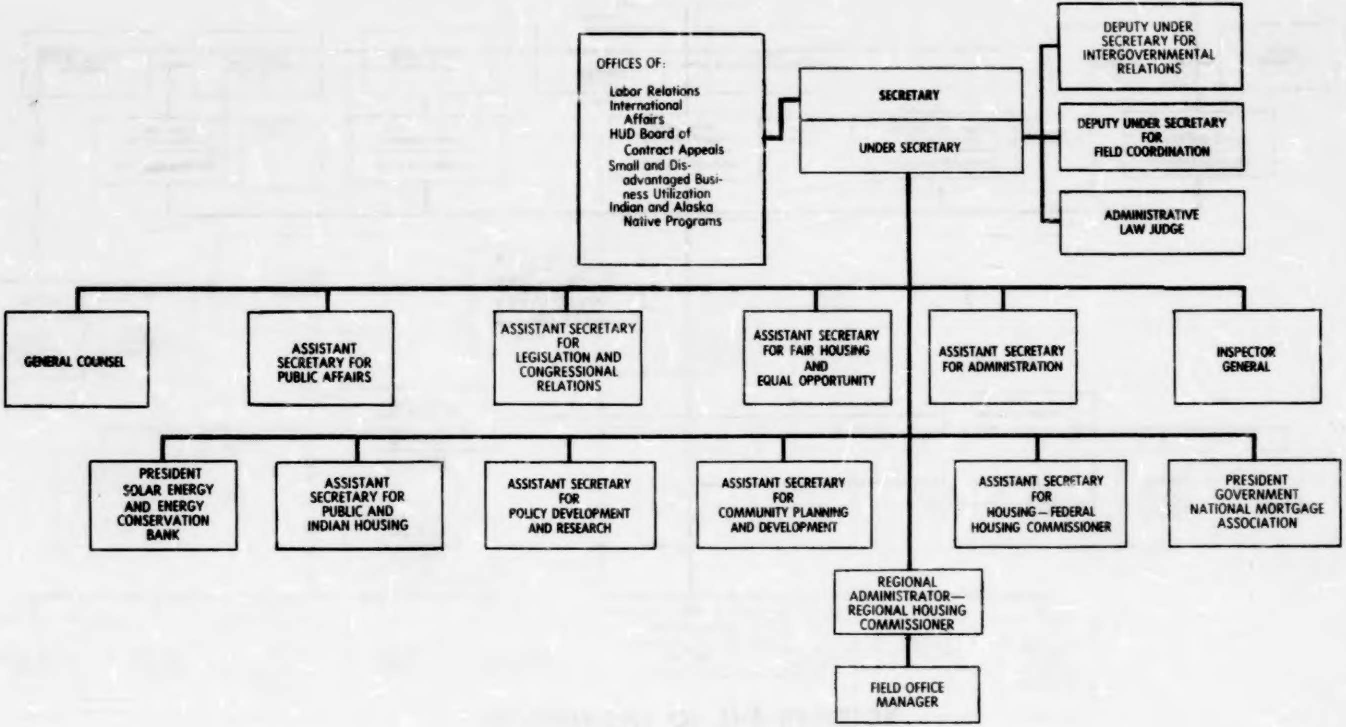

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Under Secretary
Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis
Office of Minority Economic Impact
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Office of Hearings and Appeals
Board of Contract Appeals
General Counsel
Inspector General
Assistant Secretary, Management and Administration
Assistant Secretary, Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs
Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Energy
Assistant Secretary, Fossil Energy
Assistant Secretary, Conservation and Renewable Energy
Assistant Secretary, Defense Programs
Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety and Health
Assistant Secretary, International Affairs and Energy Emergencies
Economic Regulatory Administration
Energy Information Administration
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
Office of Energy Research
• Bonneville Power Administration
• Western Area Power Administration
Operations Offices
• Albuquerque
• Chicago
• Idaho
• Nevada
• Oak Ridge
• Richland
• San Francisco
• Savannah River

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

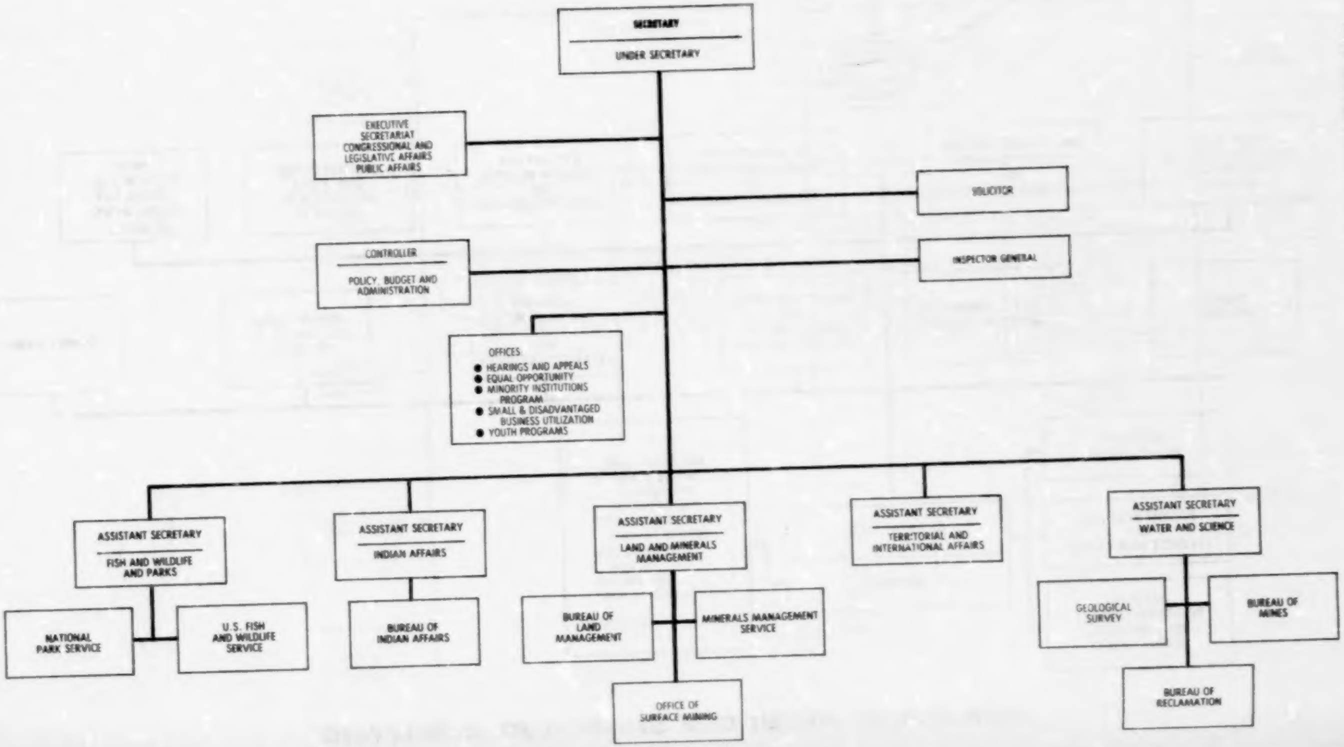

SECRETARY
UNDER SECRETARY
CHIEF OF STAFF
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARIES
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET*
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS*
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES
ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS
ADMINISTRATION ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
OFFICE OF PROGRAM COORDINATION AND REVIEW
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR POLICY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF SYSTEMS
OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE
OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
OFFICE OF OPERATIONAL POLICY AND PROCEDURES
OFFICE OF ASSESSMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT, BUDGET, AND PERSONNEL
OFFICE OF THE ACTUARY
OFFICE OF CENTRAL OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF POLICY
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT
OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
REGIONAL DIRECTORS
Region
Headquarters
I Boston
II New York
III Philadelphia
IV Atlanta
V Chicago
VI Dallas
VII Kansas City
VIII Denver
IX San Francisco
X Seattle

*Located administratively in HHS, but reports to the President

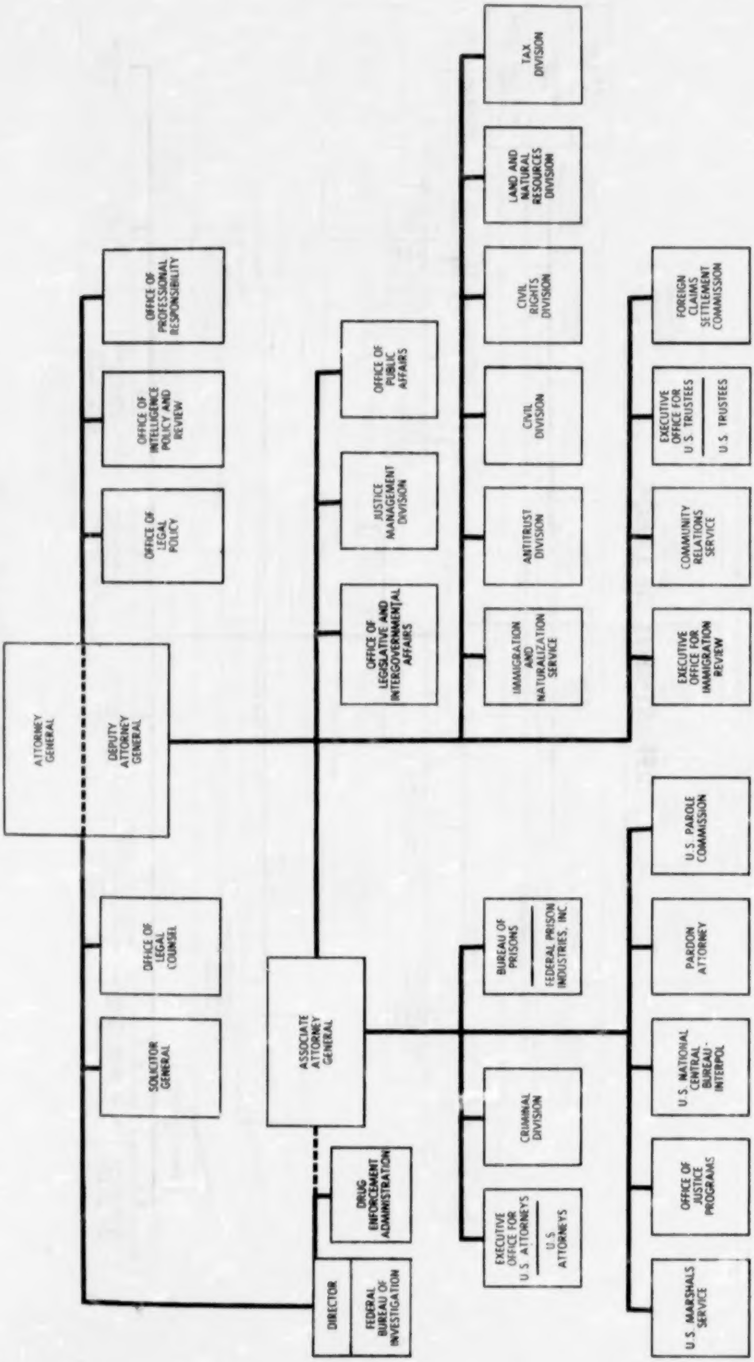
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT


OFFICES OF:
Labor Relations
International Affairs
HUD Board of Contract Appeals
Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Indian and Alaska Native Programs
SECRETARY
UNDER SECRETARY
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR FIELD COORDINATION
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION AND CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
INSPECTOR GENERAL
PRESIDENT SOLAR ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION BANK
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HOUSING—FEDERAL HOUSING COMMISSIONER
PRESIDENT GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR—REGIONAL HOUSING COMMISSIONER
FIELD OFFICE MANAGER

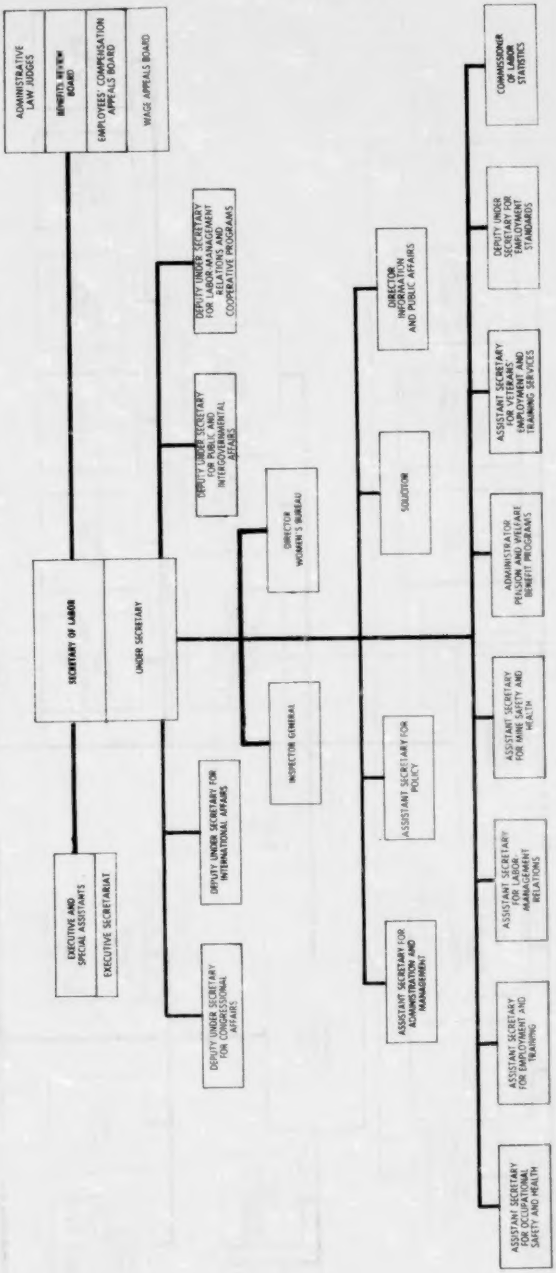
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR


SECRETARY
UNDER SECRETARY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS PUBLIC AFFAIRS
SOLICITOR
CONTROLLER
POLICY, BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION
INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICES
● HEARINGS AND APPEALS
● EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
● MINORITY INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM
● SMALL & DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
● YOUTH PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
INDIAN AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
LAND AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WATER AND SCIENCE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BUREAU OF MINES
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

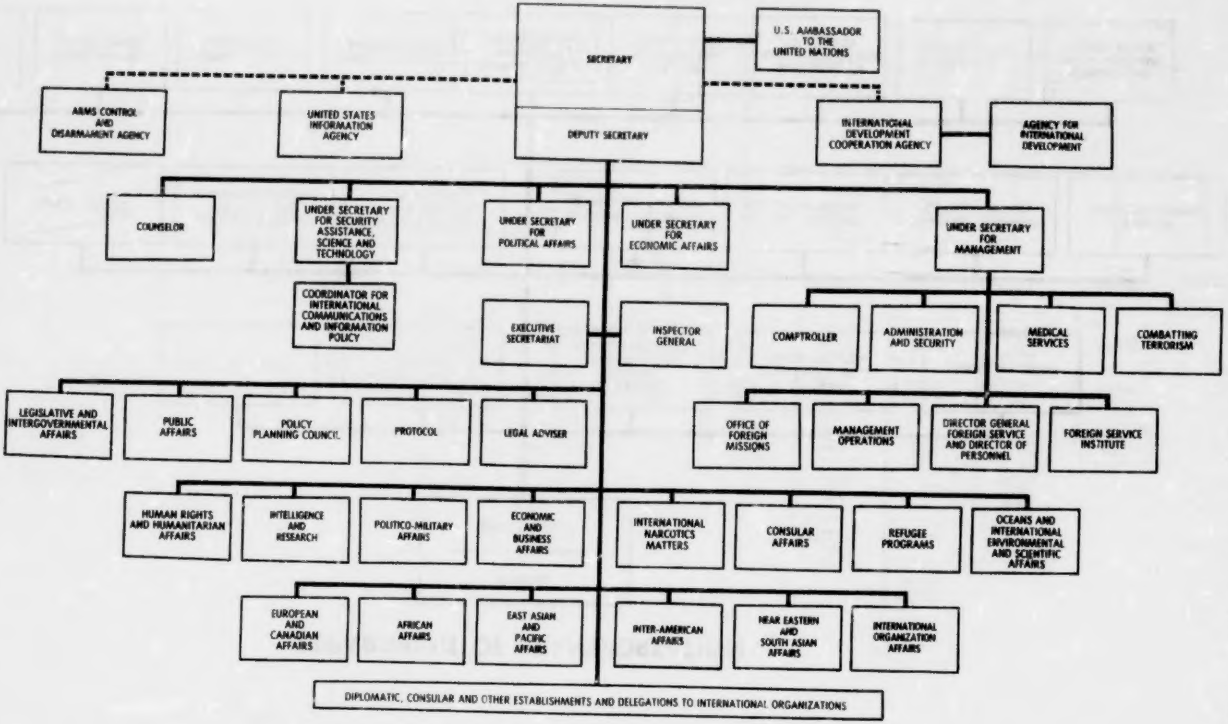
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
SOLICITOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF LEGAL POLICY
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE POLICY AND REVIEW
OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
ANTITRUST DIVISION
CIVIL DIVISION
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION
TAX DIVISION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. TRUSTEES
U.S. TRUSTEES
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. ATTORNEYS
U.S. ATTORNEYS
CRIMINAL DIVISION
BUREAU OF PRISONS
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU-INTERPOL
PARDON ATTORNEY
U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

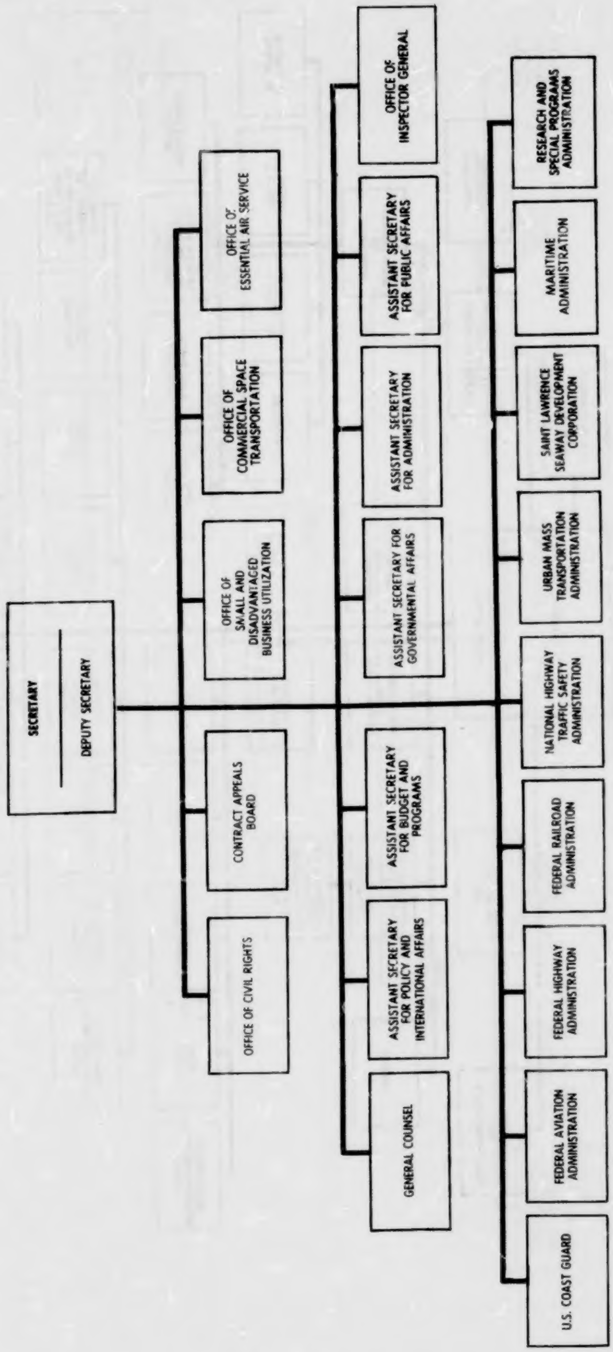
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR


ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
BENEFITS REVIEW BOARD
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD
WAGE APPEALS BOARD
EXECUTIVE AND SPECIAL ASSISTANTS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
SECRETARY OF LABOR
UNDER SECRETARY
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS AND COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS
INSPECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR WOMEN'S BUREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY
SOLICITOR
DIRECTOR INFORMATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH
ADMINISTRATOR PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFIT PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

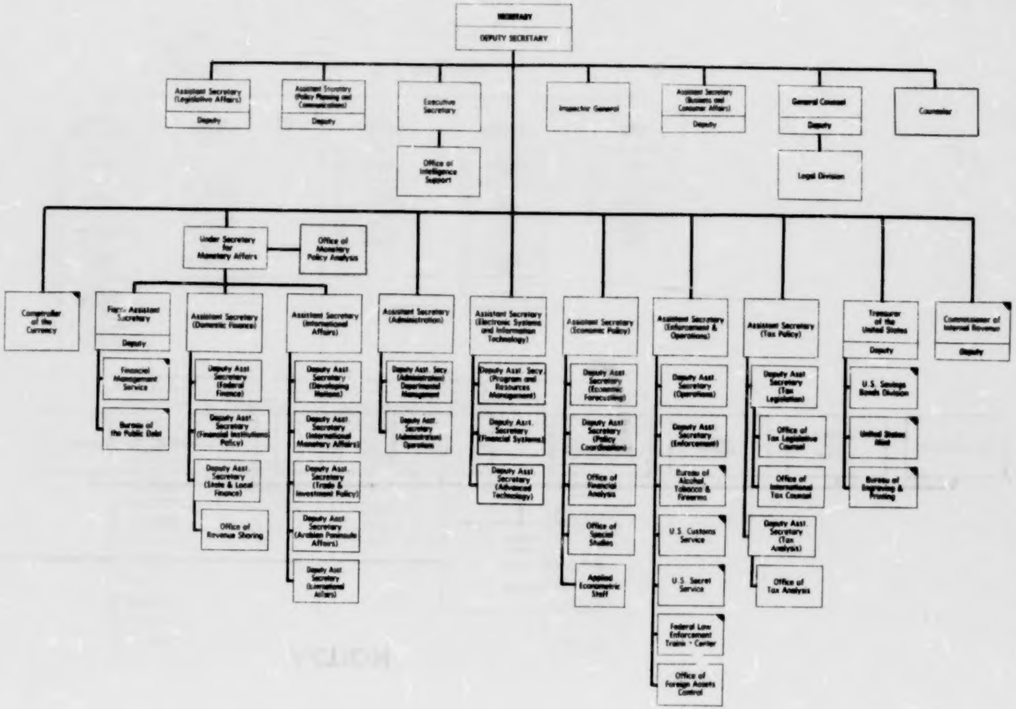
DEPARTMENT OF STATE


SECRETARY
DEPUTY SECRETARY
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
COUNSELOR
UNDER SECRETARY FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY
UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS
UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
INSPECTOR GENERAL
COMPTROLLER
ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY
MEDICAL SERVICES
COMBATTING TERRORISM
LEGISLATIVE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
POLICY PLANNING COUNCIL
PROTOCOL
LEGAL ADVISER
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS
DIRECTOR GENERAL FOREIGN SERVICE AND DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL
FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE
HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
POLITICO-MILITARY AFFAIRS
ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS
CONSULAR AFFAIRS
REFUGEE PROGRAMS
OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS
EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS
AFRICAN AFFAIRS
EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS
DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS AND DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

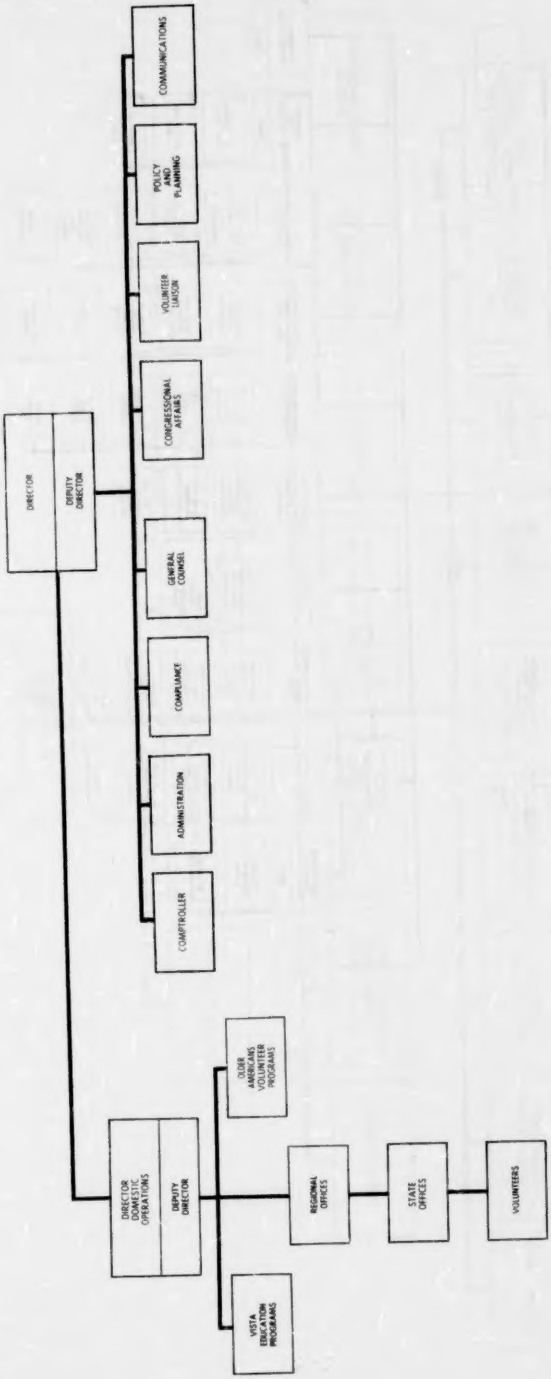

SECRETARY
DEPUTY SECRETARY
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD
OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE
GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. COAST GUARD
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION
SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

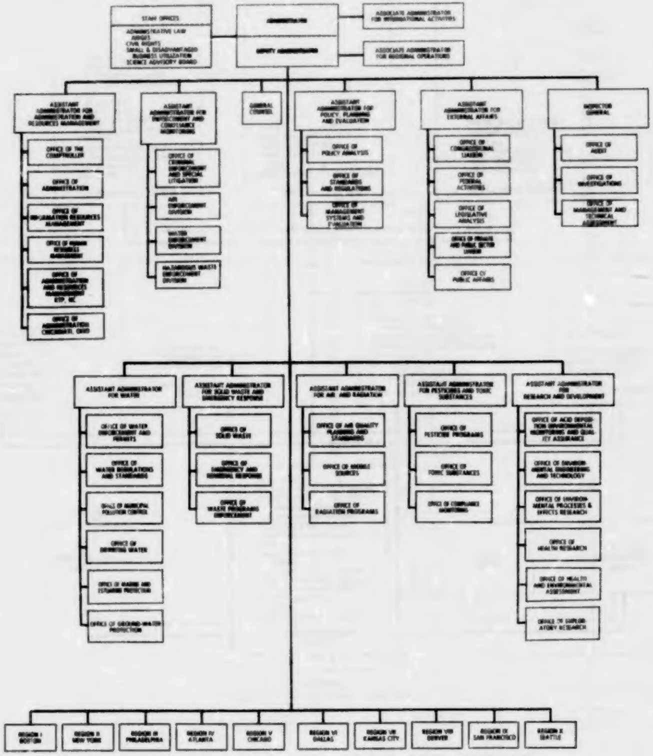

SECRETARY
DEPUTY SECRETARY
Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)
Deputy
Assistant Secretary (Policy Planning and Communications)
Deputy
Executive Secretary
Office of Intelligence Support
Inspector General
Assistant Secretary (Business and Consumer Affairs)
Deputy
General Counsel
Deputy
Legal Division
Counselor
Comptroller of the Currency
Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs
Office of Monetary Policy Analysis
Fiscal Assistant Secretary
Deputy
Financial Management Service
Bureau of the Public Debt
Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Federal Finance)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Financial Institutions Policy)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (State & Local Finance)
Office of Revenue Sharing
Assistant Secretary (International Affairs)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Developing Nations)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (International Monetary Affairs)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Trade & Investment Policy)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Arabian Peninsula Affairs)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (International Affairs)
Assistant Secretary (Administration)
Deputy Asst. Secy. (Administration) Departmental Management
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Administration) Operations
Assistant Secretary (Electronic Systems and Information Technology)
Deputy Asst. Secy. (Program and Resources Management)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Financial Systems)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Advanced Technology)
Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Economic Forecasting)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Policy Coordination)
Office of Financial Analysis
Office of Special Studies
Applied Econometric Staff
Assistant Secretary (Enforcement & Operations)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Operations)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Enforcement)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Secret Service
Federal Law Enforcement Traini · Center
Office of Foreign Assets Control
Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Tax Legislation)
Office of Tax Legislative Counsel
Office of International Tax Counsel
Deputy Asst. Secretary (Tax Analysis)
Office of Tax Analysis
Treasurer of the United States
Deputy
U.S. Savings Bonds Division
United States Mint
Bureau of Engraving & Printing
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Deputy

▼ Indicates bureaus.

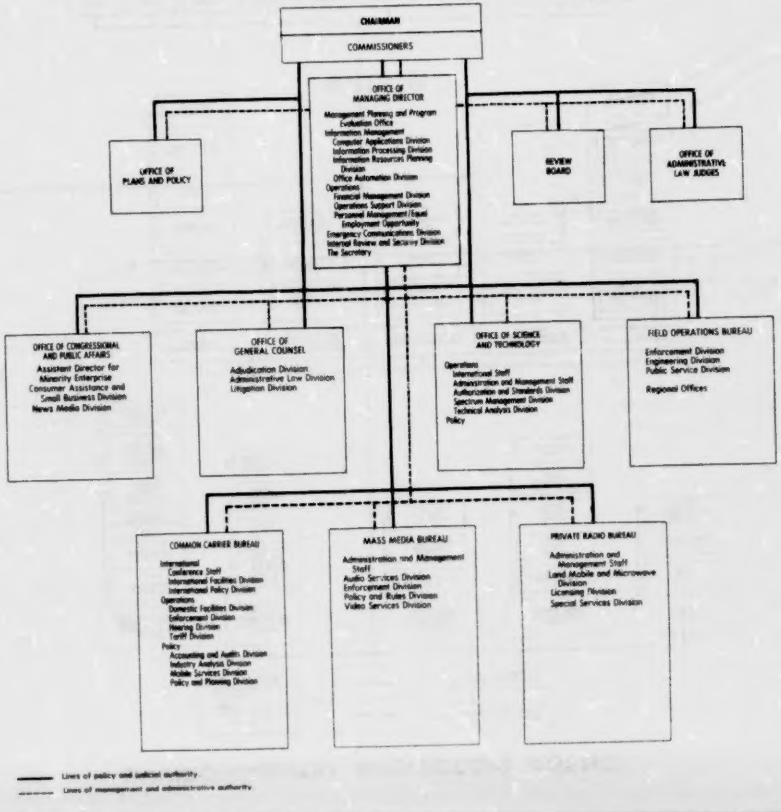
ACTION


DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
COMMUNICATIONS
POLICY AND PLANNING
VOLUNTEER LIAISON
CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL COUNSEL
COMPLIANCE
ADMINISTRATION
COMPTROLLER
DIRECTOR DOMESTIC OPERATIONS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OLDER AMERICANS VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS
REGIONAL OFFICES
STATE OFFICES
VOLUNTEERS
VISTA EDUCATION PROGRAMS

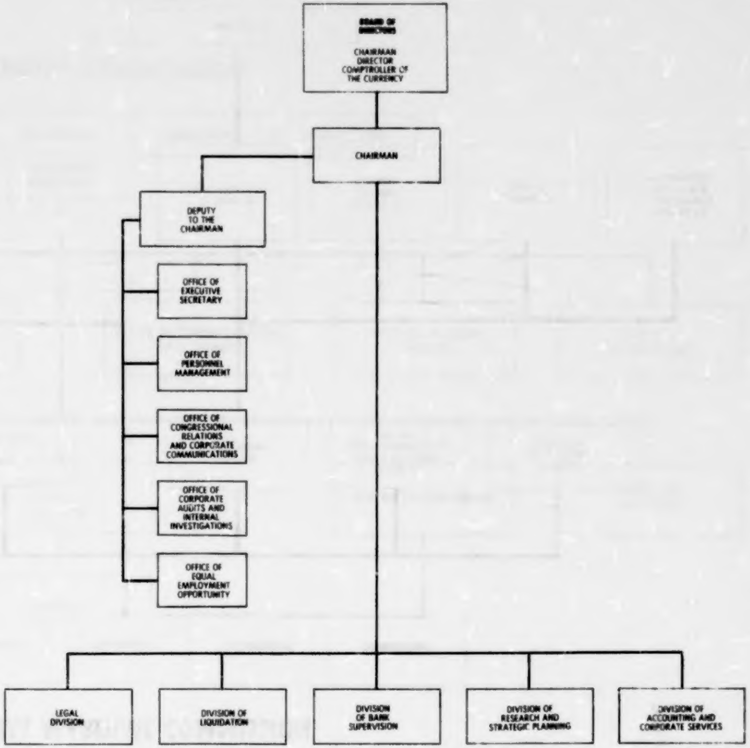
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY


STAFF OFFICES
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
CIVIL RIGHTS
SMALL & DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD
ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES
ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR REGIONAL OPERATIONS
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT RTP, NC
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION CINCINNATI, OHIO
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT AND SPECIAL LITIGATION
AIR ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
WATER ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
GENERAL COUNSEL
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION
OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
OFFICE OF STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND EVALUATION
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON
OFFICE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS
OFFICE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR LIAISON
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF AUDIT
OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR WATER
OFFICE OF WATER ENFORCEMENT AND PERMITS
OFFICE OF WATER REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS
OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL POLLUTION CONTROL
OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER
OFFICE OF MARINE AND ESTUARINE PROTECTION
OFFICE OF GROUND-WATER PROTECTION
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE
OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AIR AND RADIATION
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY PLANNING AND STANDARDS
OFFICE OF MOBILE SOURCES
OFFICE OF RADIATION PROGRAMS
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF ACID DEPOSITION, ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSES & EFFECTS RESEARCH
OFFICE OF HEALTH RESEARCH
OFFICE OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OFFICE OF EXPLORATORY RESEARCH
REGION I BOSTON
REGION II NEW YORK
REGION III PHILADELPHIA
REGION IV ATLANTA
REGION V CHICAGO
REGION VI DALLAS
REGION VII KANSAS CITY
REGION VIII DENVER
REGION IX SAN FRANCISCO
REGION X SEATTLE

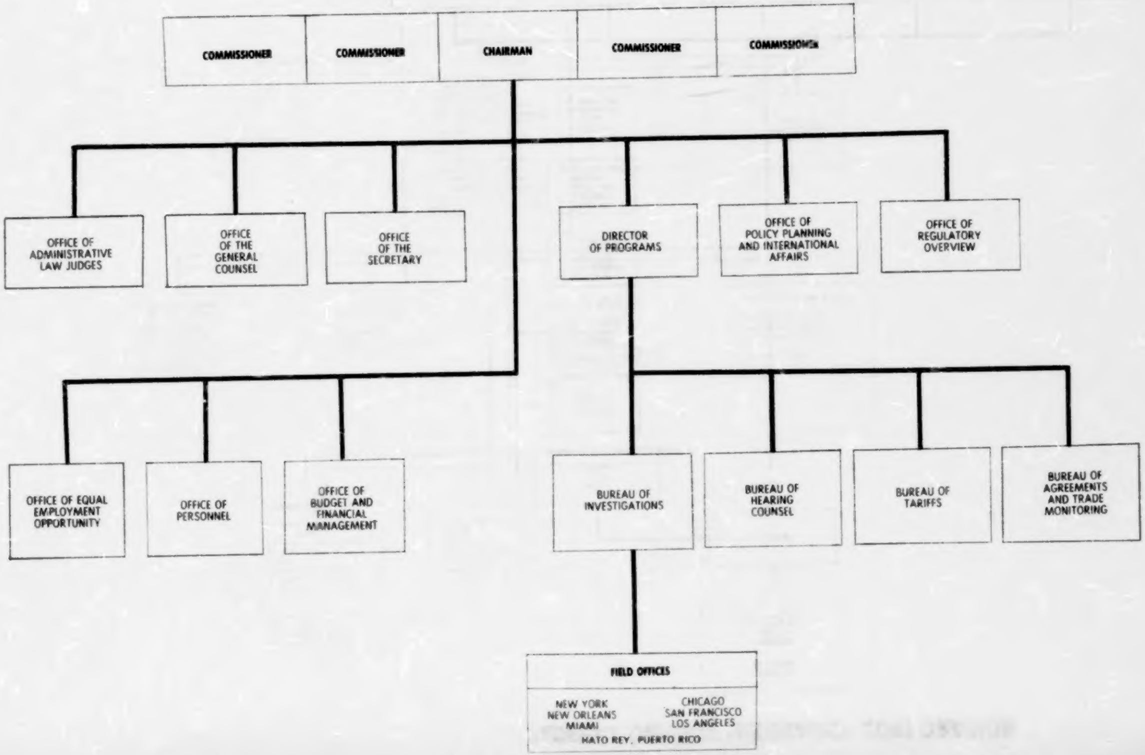
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION


CHAIRMAN
COMMISSIONERS
OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR
Management Planning and Program Evaluation Office
Information Management
Computer Applications Division
Information Processing Division
Information Resources Planning Division
Office Automation Division
Operations
Financial Management Division
Operations Support Division
Personnel Management/Equal Employment Opportunity
Emergency Communications Division
Internal Review and Security Division
The Secretary
OFFICE OF PLANS AND POLICY
REVIEW BOARD
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Assistant Director for Minority Enterprise
Consumer Assistance and Small Business Division
News Media Division
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
Adjudication Division
Administrative Law Division
Litigation Division
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Operations
International Staff
Administration and Management Staff
Authorization and Standards Division
Spectrum Management Division
Technical Analysis Division
Policy
FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU
Enforcement Division
Engineering Division
Public Service Division
Regional Offices
COMMON CARRIER BUREAU
International
Conference Staff
International Facilities Division
International Policy Division
Operations
Domestic Facilities Division
Enforcement Division
Hearing Division
Tariff Division
Policy
Accounting and Audits Division
Industry Analysis Division
Mobile Services Division
Policy and Planning Division
MASS MEDIA BUREAU
Administration and Management Staff
Audio Services Division
Enforcement Division
Policy and Rules Division
Video Services Division
PRIVATE RADIO BUREAU
Administration and Management Staff
Land Mobile and Microwave Division
Licensing Division
Special Services Division
Lines of policy and judicial authority
Lines of management and administrative authority

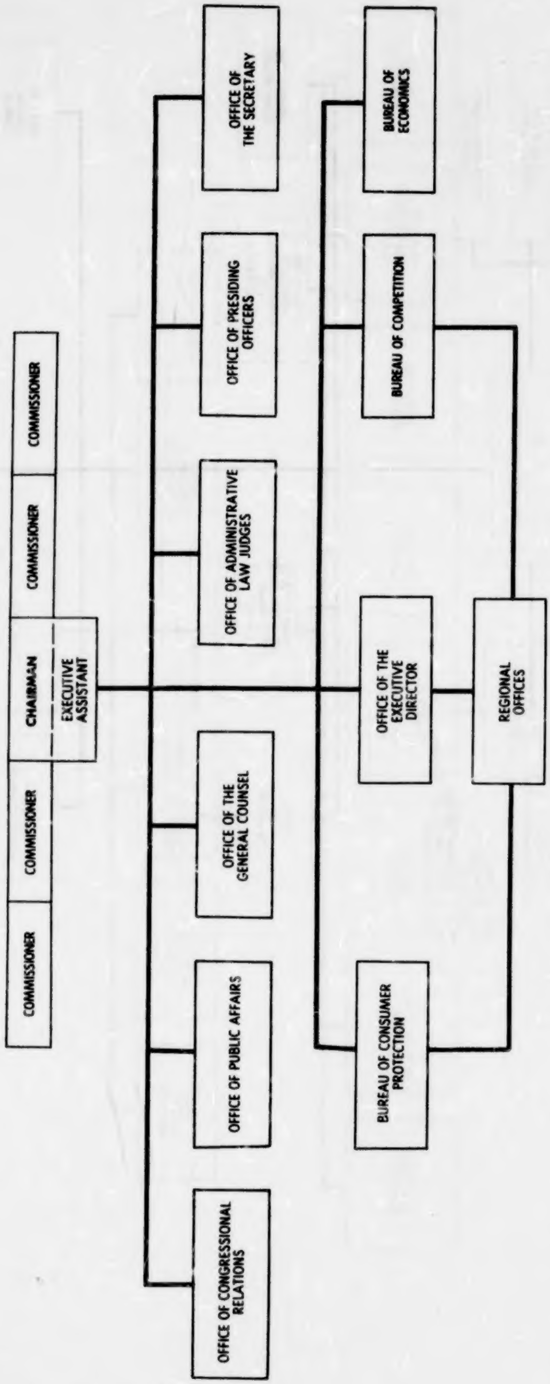
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION


BOARD OF DIRECTORS
CHAIRMAN
DIRECTOR
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
CHAIRMAN
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS AND CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICE OF CORPORATE AUDITS AND INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS
OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
LEGAL DIVISION
DIVISION OF LIQUIDATION
DIVISION OF BANK SUPERVISION
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STRATEGIC PLANNING
DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING AND CORPORATE SERVICES

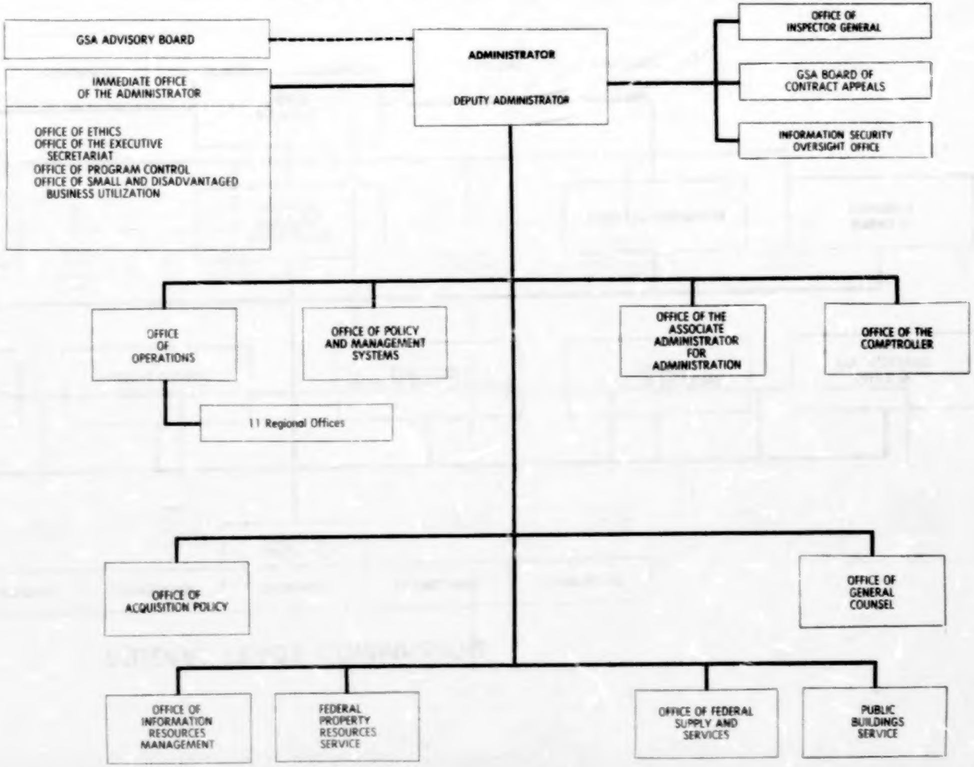
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION


COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER
CHAIRMAN
COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF POLICY PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF REGULATORY OVERVIEW
OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS
BUREAU OF HEARING COUNSEL
BUREAU OF TARIFFS
BUREAU OF AGREEMENTS AND TRADE MONITORING
FIELD OFFICES
NEW YORK
NEW ORLEANS
MIAMI
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
HATO REY, PUERTO RICO

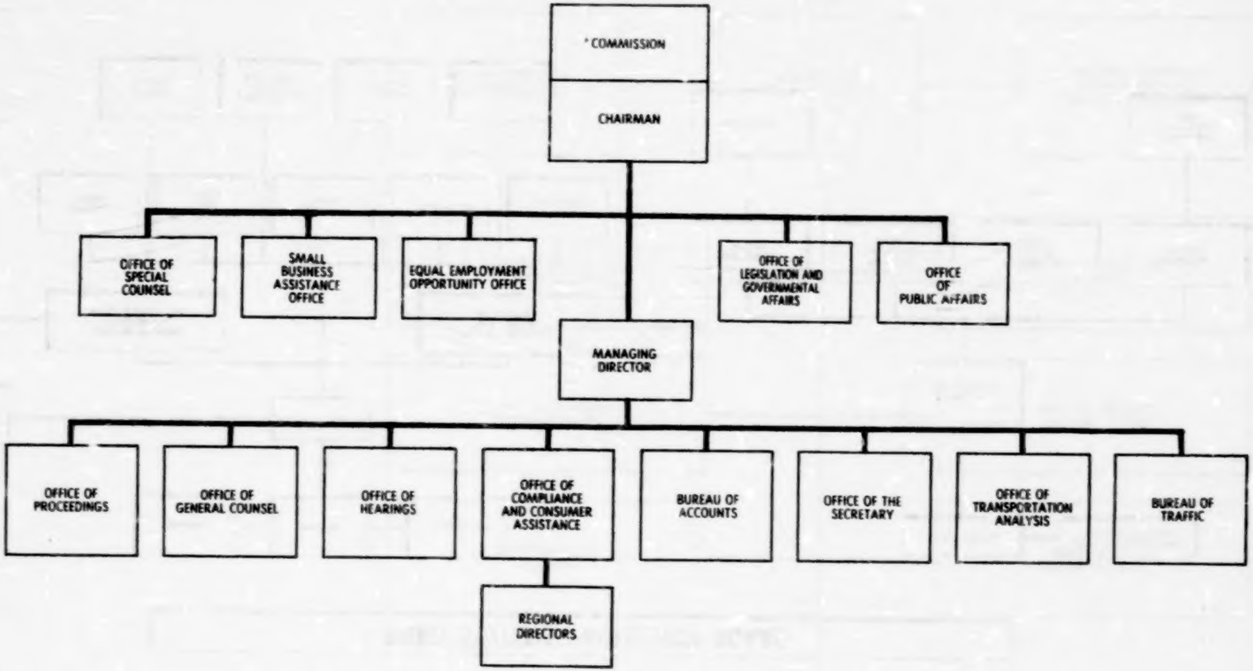
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION


COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER
CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
OFFICE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BUREAU OF CONSUMER PROTECTION
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
REGIONAL OFFICES
BUREAU OF COMPETITION
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION


GSA ADVISORY BOARD
ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
GSA BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS
INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE
IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
OFFICE OF ETHICS
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OFFICE OF PROGRAM CONTROL
OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION
OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
11 Regional Offices
OFFICE OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
OFFICE OF ACQUISITION POLICY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE
OFFICE OF FEDERAL SUPPLY AND SERVICES
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION


*COMMISSION
CHAIRMAN
OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE OFFICE
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
OFFICE OF LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
MANAGING DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PROCEEDINGS
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF HEARINGS
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE AND CONSUMER ASSISTANCE
REGIONAL DIRECTORS
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS
BUREAU OF TRAFFIC

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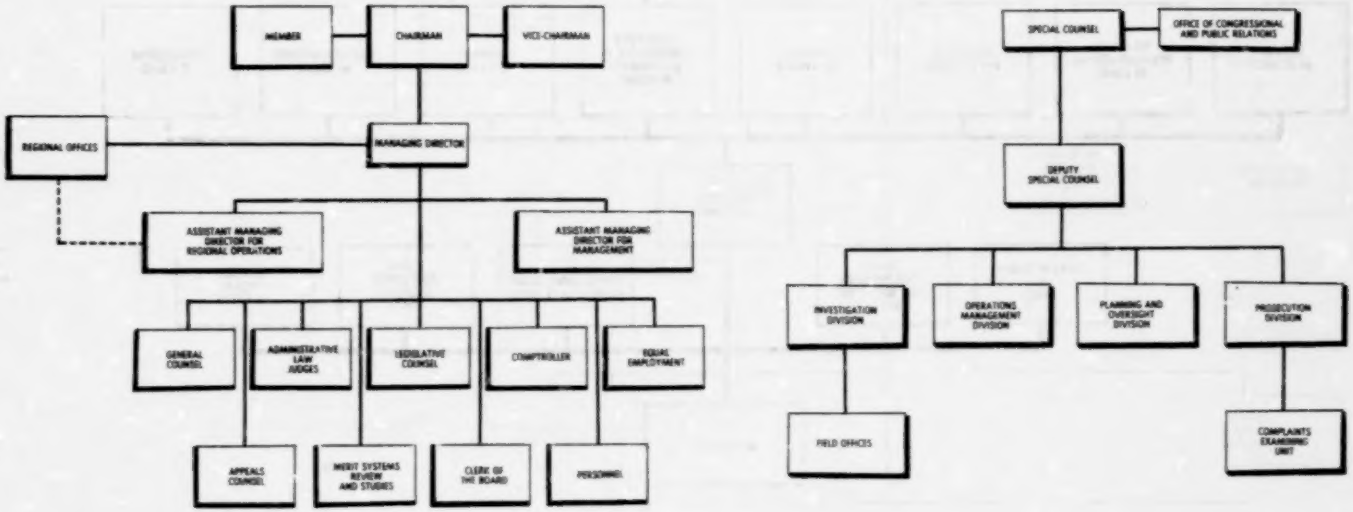
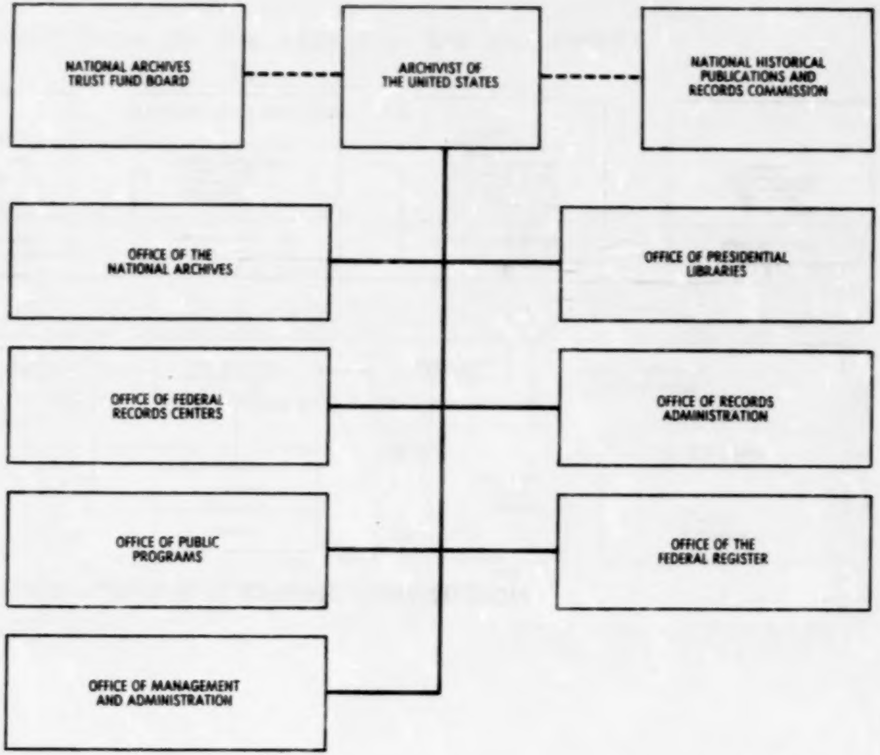
*In deciding most proceedings, the Commission is divided into two divisions of general jurisdiction, each comprised of three Commissioners. Rulemakings and significant adjudications are decided by the entire Commission.

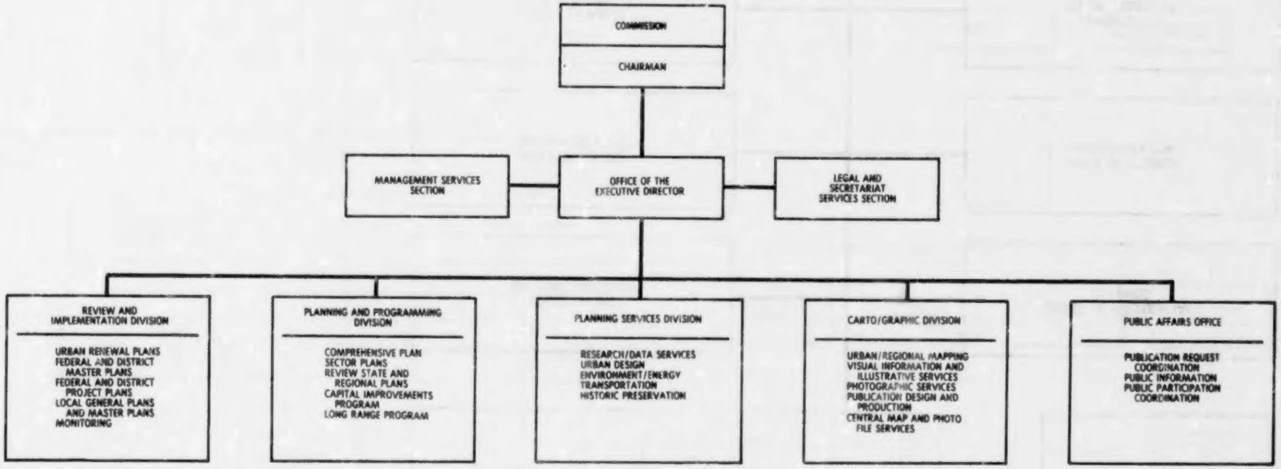
MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD


MEMBER
CHAIRMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
REGIONAL OFFICES
MANAGING DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR REGIONAL OPERATIONS
ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT
GENERAL COUNSEL
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
COMPTROLLER
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
APPEALS COUNSEL
MERIT SYSTEMS REVIEW AND STUDIES
CLERK OF THE BOARD
PERSONNEL
SPECIAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
DEPUTY SPECIAL COUNSEL
INVESTIGATION DIVISION
OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT DIVISION
PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT DIVISION
PROSECUTION DIVISION
FIELD OFFICES
COMPLAINTS EXAMINING UNIT

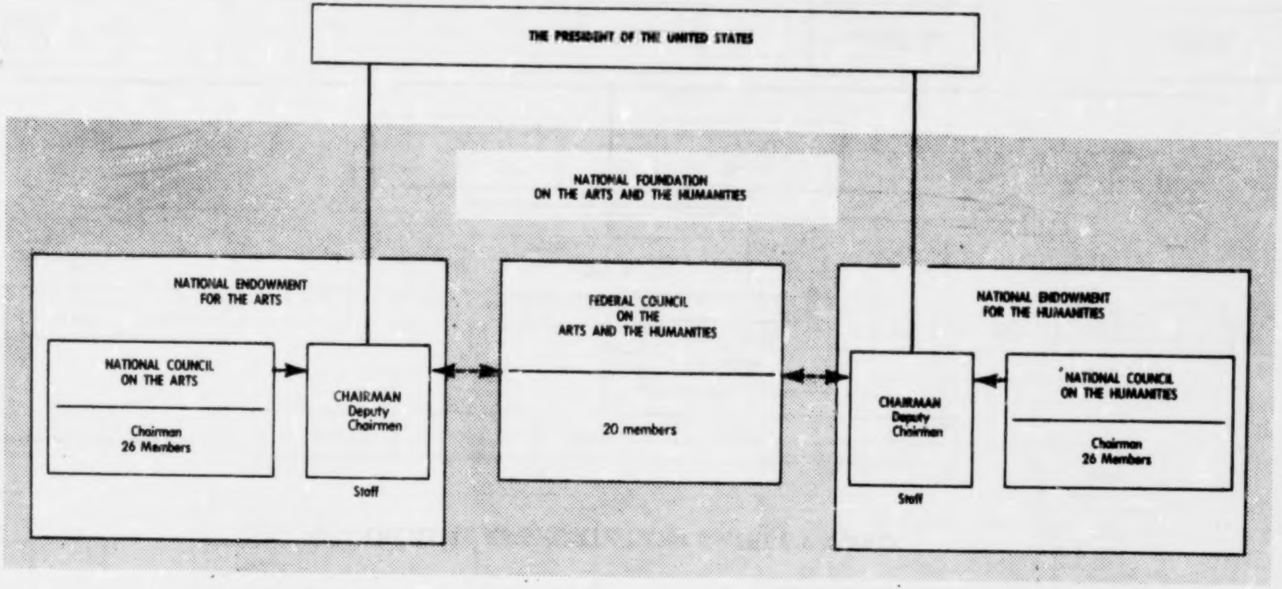
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION


NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD
ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES
OFFICE OF FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS
OFFICE OF RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

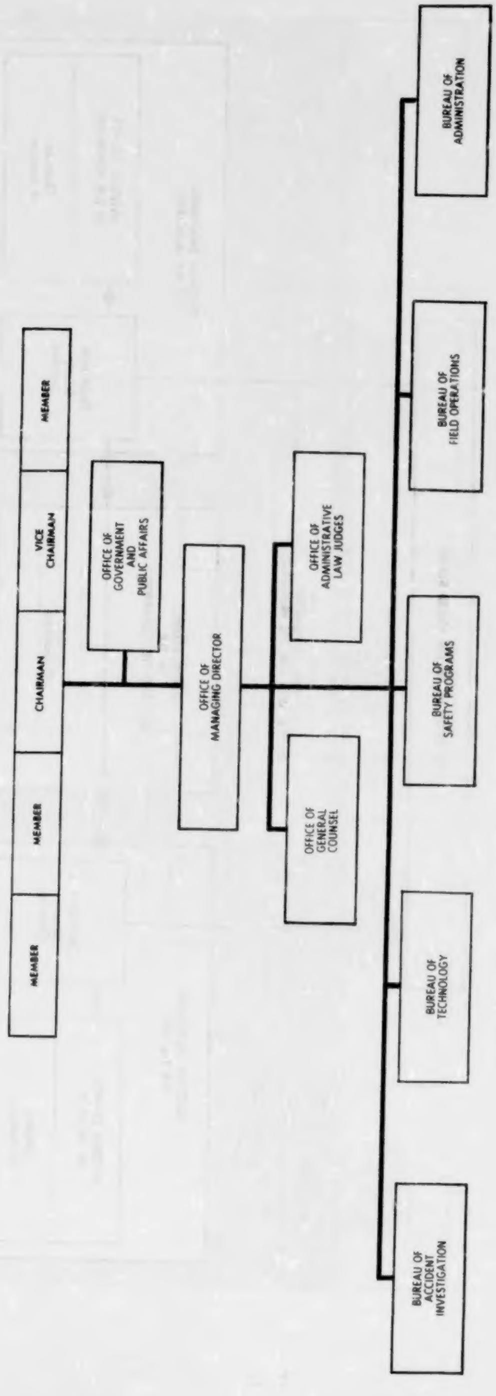
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION


COMMISSION
CHAIRMAN
MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LEGAL AND SECRETARIAT SERVICES SECTION
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION DIVISION
URBAN RENEWAL PLANS
FEDERAL AND DISTRICT MASTER PLANS
FEDERAL AND DISTRICT PROJECT PLANS
LOCAL GENERAL PLANS AND MASTER PLANS
MONITORING
PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING DIVISION
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
SECTOR PLANS
REVIEW STATE AND REGIONAL PLANS
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM
LONG RANGE PROGRAM
PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION
RESEARCH/DATA SERVICES
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENT/ENERGY
TRANSPORTATION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CARTO/GRAPHIC DIVISION
URBAN/REGIONAL MAPPING
VISUAL INFORMATION AND ILLUSTRATIVE SERVICES
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES
PUBLICATION DESIGN AND PRODUCTION
CENTRAL MAP AND PHOTO FILE SERVICES
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
PUBLICATION REQUEST COORDINATION
PUBLIC INFORMATION
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION COORDINATION

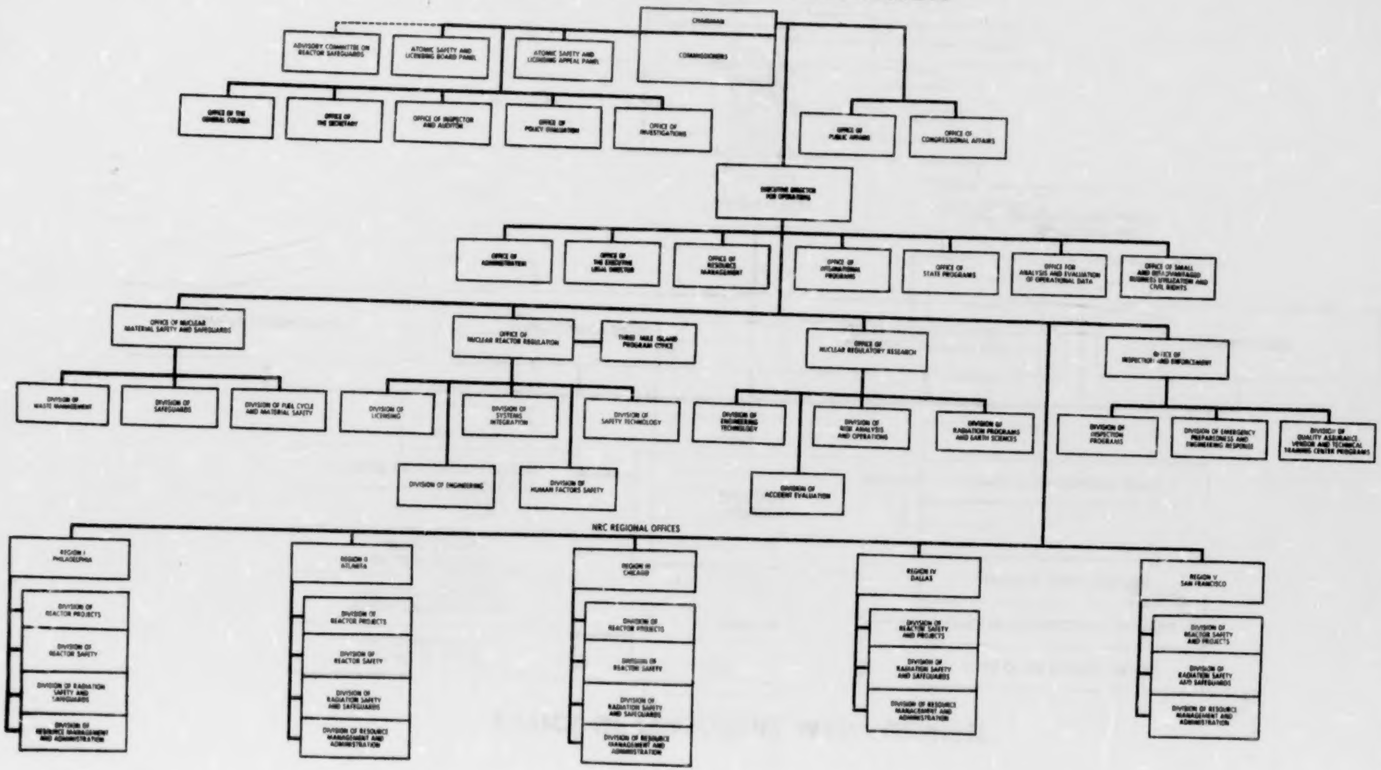
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES


THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS
Chairman
26 Members
CHAIRMAN
Deputy Chairmen
Staff
FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
20 members
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
CHAIRMAN
Deputy Chairmen
Staff
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES
Chairman
26 Members

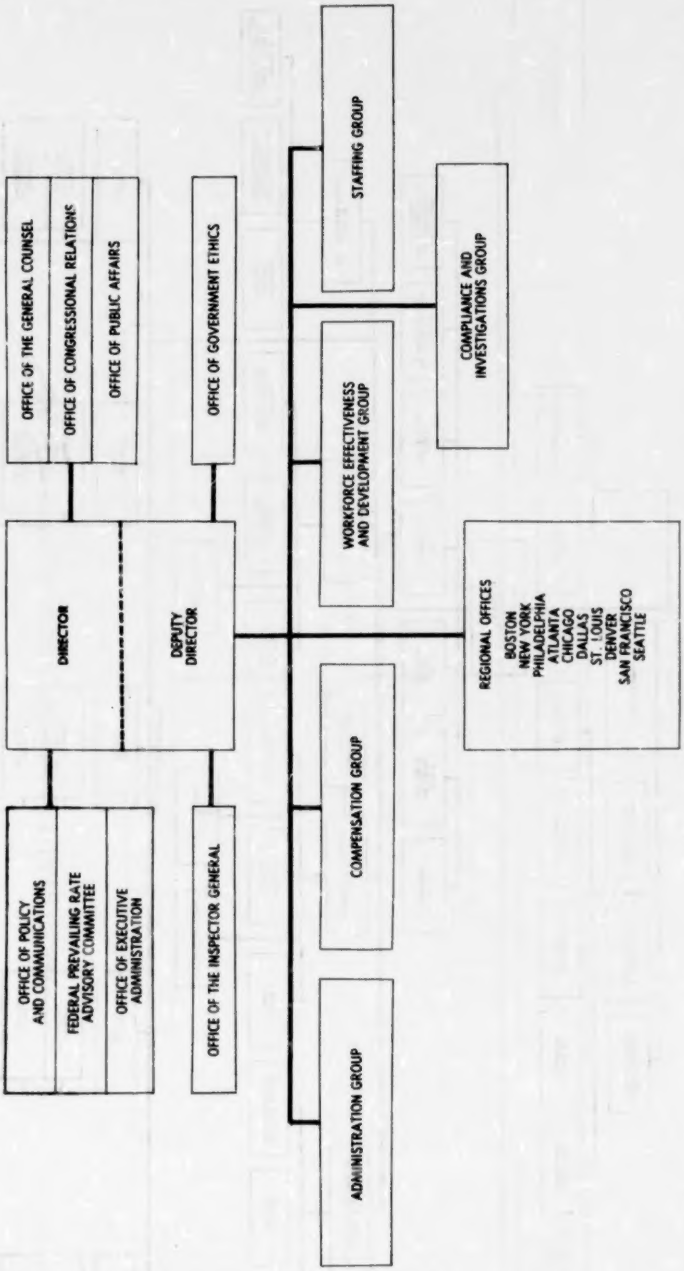
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD


MEMBER
MEMBER
CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
MEMBER
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
BUREAU OF ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
BUREAU OF TECHNOLOGY
BUREAU OF SAFETY PROGRAMS
BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

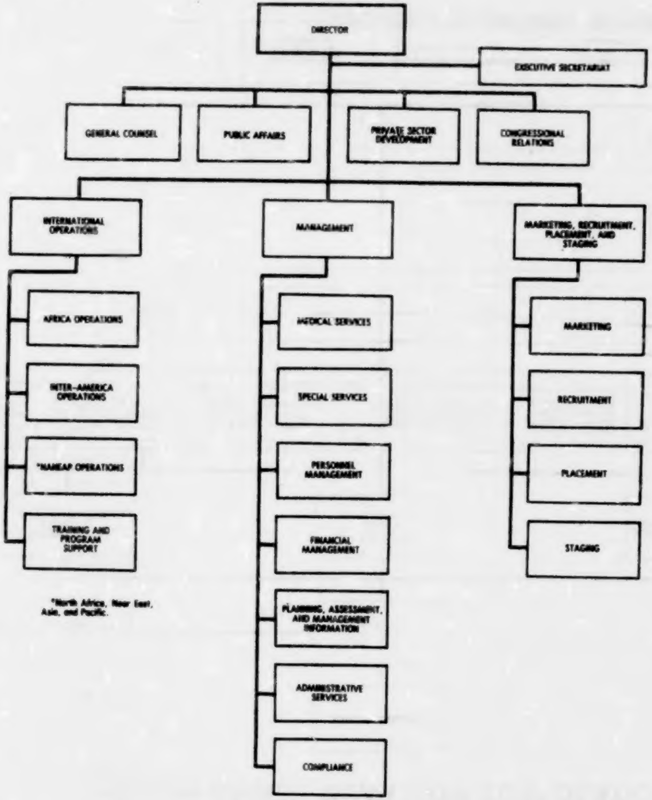
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION


CHAIRMAN
COMMISSIONERS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REACTOR SAFEGUARDS
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD PANEL
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING APPEAL PANEL
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND AUDITOR
OFFICE OF POLICY EVALUATION
OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE LEGAL DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF STATE PROGRAMS
OFFICE FOR ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF OPERATIONAL DATA
OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF FUEL CYCLE AND MATERIAL SAFETY
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
THREE MILE ISLAND PROGRAM OFFICE
DIVISION OF LICENSING
DIVISION OF SYSTEMS INTEGRATION
DIVISION OF SAFETY TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
DIVISION OF HUMAN FACTORS SAFETY
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY RESEARCH
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION OF RISK ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS
DIVISION OF RADIATION PROGRAMS AND EARTH SCIENCES
DIVISION OF ACCIDENT EVALUATION
OFFICE OF INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION OF INSPECTION PROGRAMS
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND ENGINEERING RESPONSE
DIVISION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE VENDOR AND TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER PROGRAMS
NRC REGIONAL OFFICES
REGION I PHILADELPHIA
DIVISION OF REACTOR PROJECTS
DIVISION OF REACTOR SAFETY
DIVISION OF RADIATION SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
REGION II ATLANTA
DIVISION OF REACTOR PROJECTS
DIVISION OF REACTOR SAFETY
DIVISION OF RADIATION SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
REGION III CHICAGO
DIVISION OF REACTOR PROJECTS
DIVISION OF REACTOR SAFETY
DIVISION OF RADIATION SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
REGION IV DALLAS
DIVISION OF REACTOR SAFETY AND PROJECTS
DIVISION OF RADIATION SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
REGION V SAN FRANCISCO
DIVISION OF REACTOR SAFETY AND PROJECTS
DIVISION OF RADIATION SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

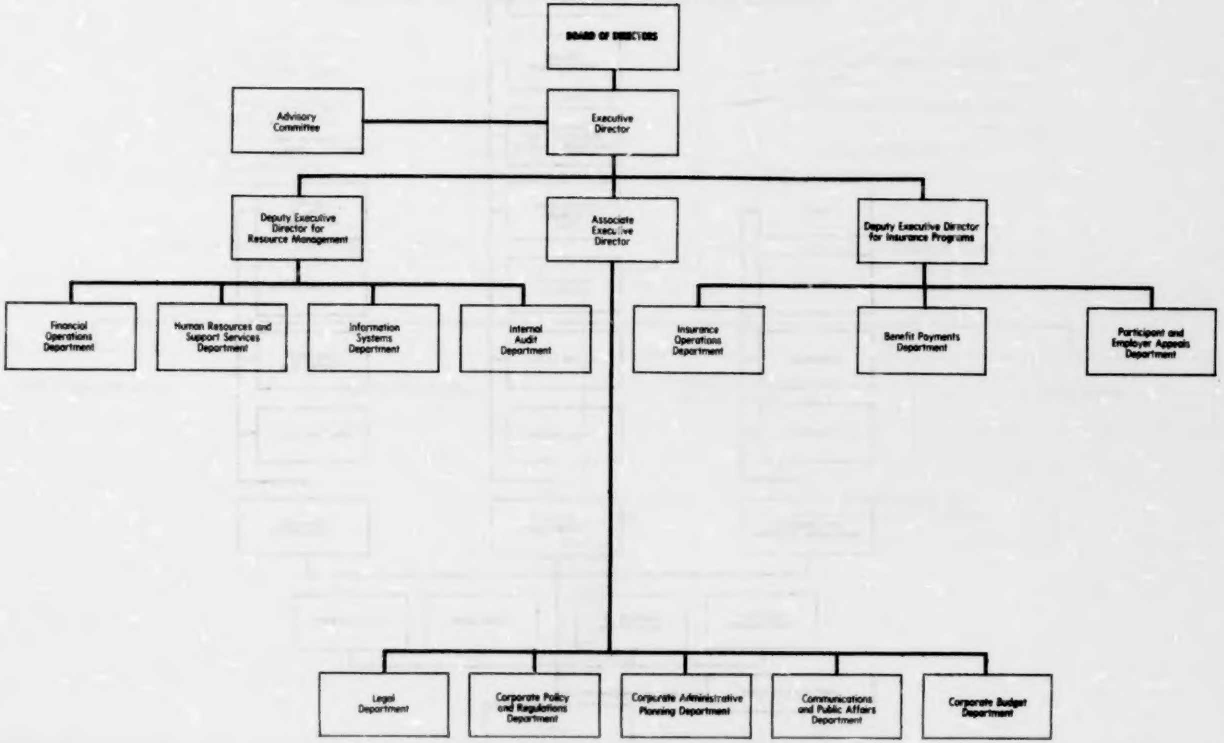

OFFICE OF POLICY AND COMMUNICATIONS
FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS
ADMINISTRATION GROUP
COMPENSATION GROUP
WORKFORCE EFFECTIVENESS AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP
STAFFING GROUP
REGIONAL OFFICES
BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
ATLANTA
CHICAGO
DALLAS
ST. LOUIS
DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
COMPLIANCE AND INVESTIGATIONS GROUP

PEACE CORPS

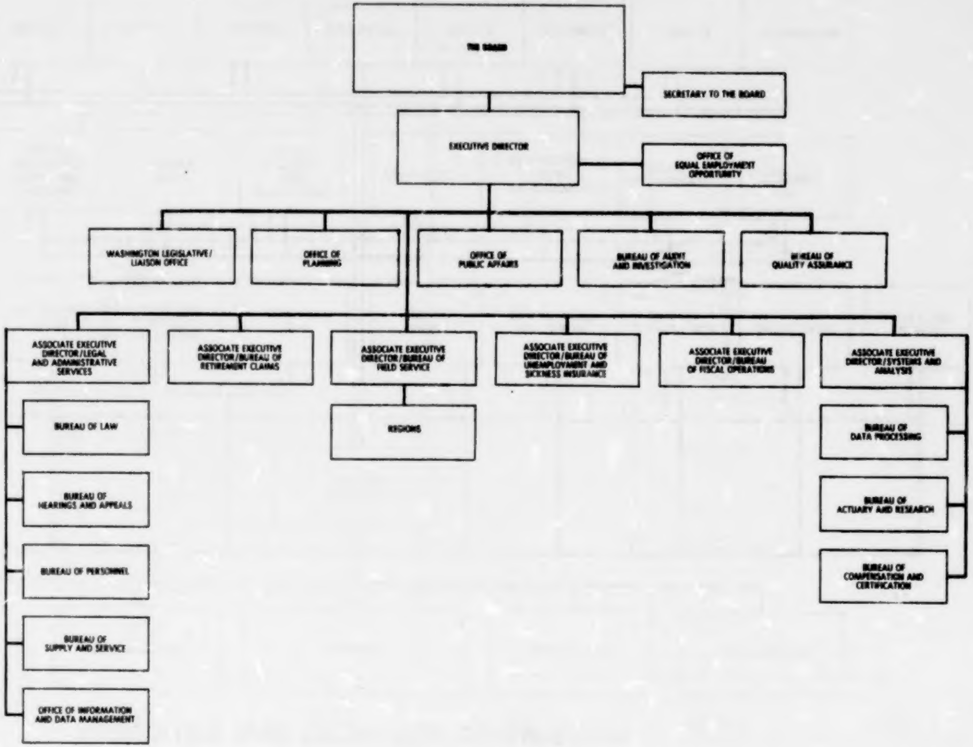

DIRECTOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
GENERAL COUNSEL
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS
MANAGEMENT
MARKETING, RECRUITMENT, PLACEMENT, AND STAGING
AFRICA OPERATIONS
INTER-AMERICA OPERATIONS
*NANEAP OPERATIONS
TRAINING AND PROGRAM SUPPORT
MEDICAL SERVICES
SPECIAL SERVICES
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
PLANNING, ASSESSMENT, AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
COMPLIANCE
MARKETING
RECRUITMENT
PLACEMENT
STAGING

*North Africa, Near East, Asia, and Pacific.

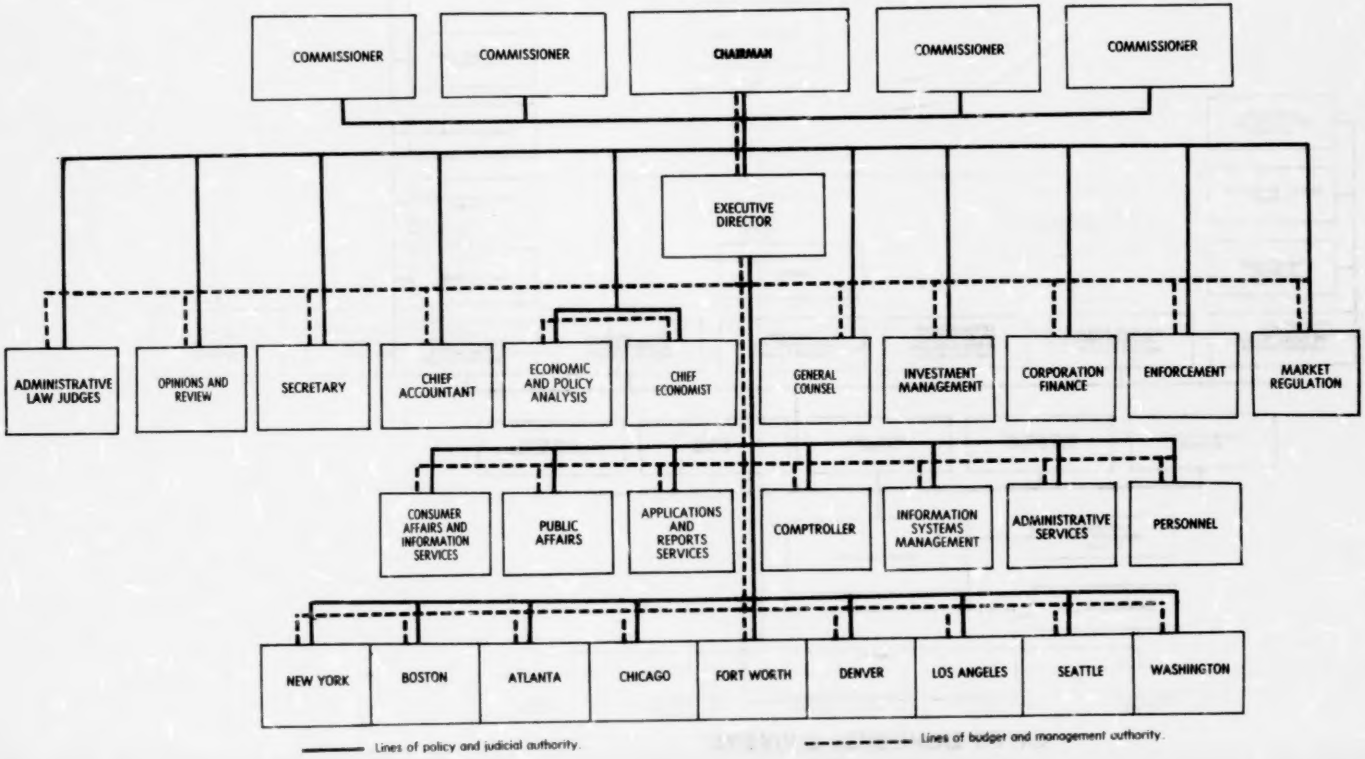
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION


BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Advisory Committee
Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director for Resource Management
Associate Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director for Insurance Programs
Financial Operations Department
Human Resources and Support Services Department
Information Systems Department
Internal Audit Department
Insurance Operations Department
Benefit Payments Department
Participant and Employer Appeals Department
Legal Department
Corporate Policy and Regulations Department
Corporate Administrative Planning Department
Communications and Public Affairs Department
Corporate Budget Department

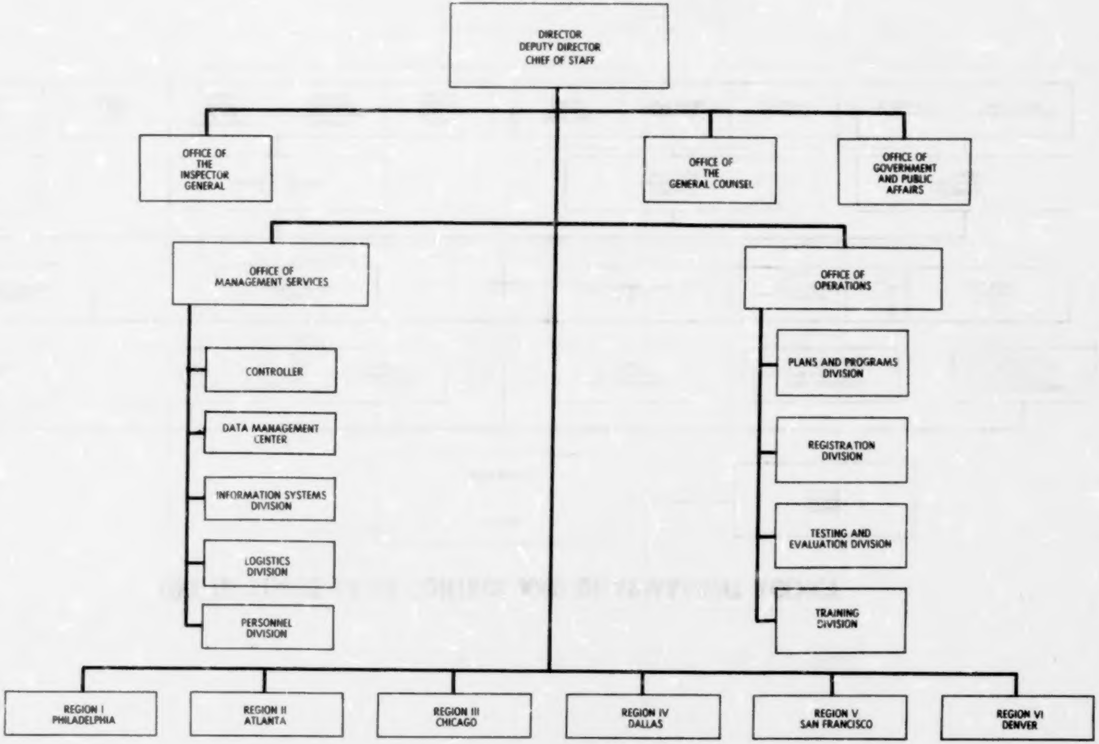
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD


THE BOARD
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON LEGISLATIVE/ LIAISON OFFICE
OFFICE OF PLANNING
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF AUDIT AND INVESTIGATION
BUREAU OF QUALITY ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/BUREAU OF RETIREMENT CLAIMS
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/BUREAU OF FIELD SERVICE
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/BUREAU OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/BUREAU OF FISCAL OPERATIONS
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/SYSTEMS AND ANALYSIS
BUREAU OF LAW
BUREAU OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
BUREAU OF SUPPLY AND SERVICE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT
REGIONS
BUREAU OF DATA PROCESSING
BUREAU OF ACTUARY AND RESEARCH
BUREAU OF COMPENSATION AND CERTIFICATION

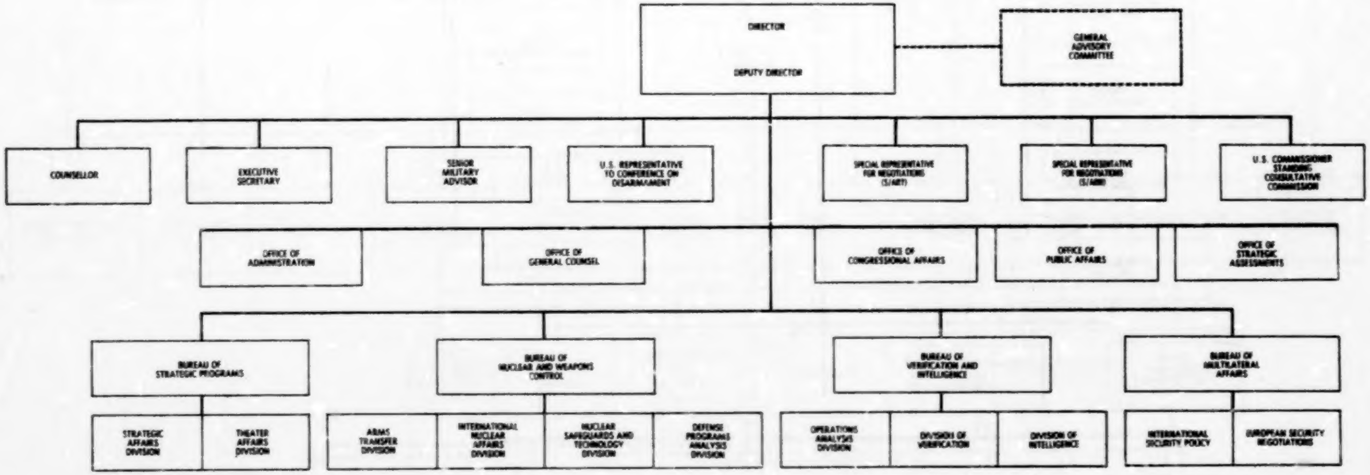
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION


COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER
CHAIRMAN
COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES
OPINIONS AND REVIEW
SECRETARY
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
ECONOMIC AND POLICY ANALYSIS
CHIEF ECONOMIST
GENERAL COUNSEL
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
CORPORATION FINANCE
ENFORCEMENT
MARKET REGULATION
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION SERVICES
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
APPLICATIONS AND REPORTS SERVICES
COMPTROLLER
INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
PERSONNEL
NEW YORK
BOSTON
ATLANTA
CHICAGO
FORT WORTH
DENVER
LOS ANGELES
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON
Lines of policy and judicial authority.
Lines of budget and management authority.

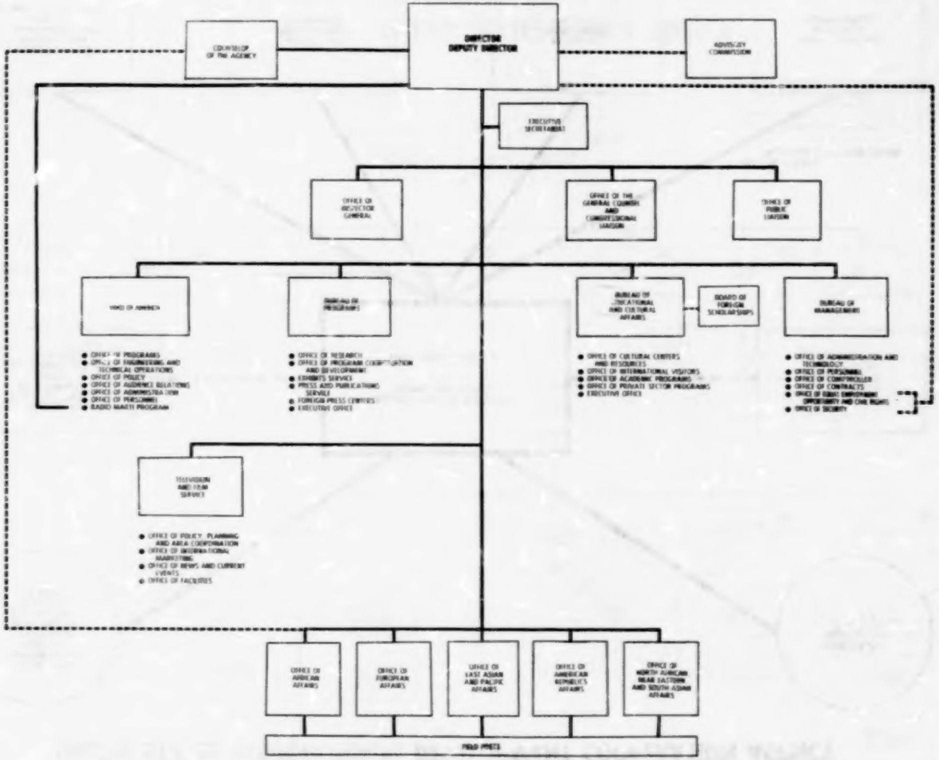
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM


DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
CHIEF OF STAFF
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
CONTROLLER
DATA MANAGEMENT CENTER
INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION
LOGISTICS DIVISION
PERSONNEL DIVISION
OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
PLANS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
REGISTRATION DIVISION
TESTING AND EVALUATION DIVISION
TRAINING DIVISION
REGION I PHILADELPHIA
REGION II ATLANTA
REGION III CHICAGO
REGION IV DALLAS
REGION V SAN FRANCISCO
REGION VI DENVER

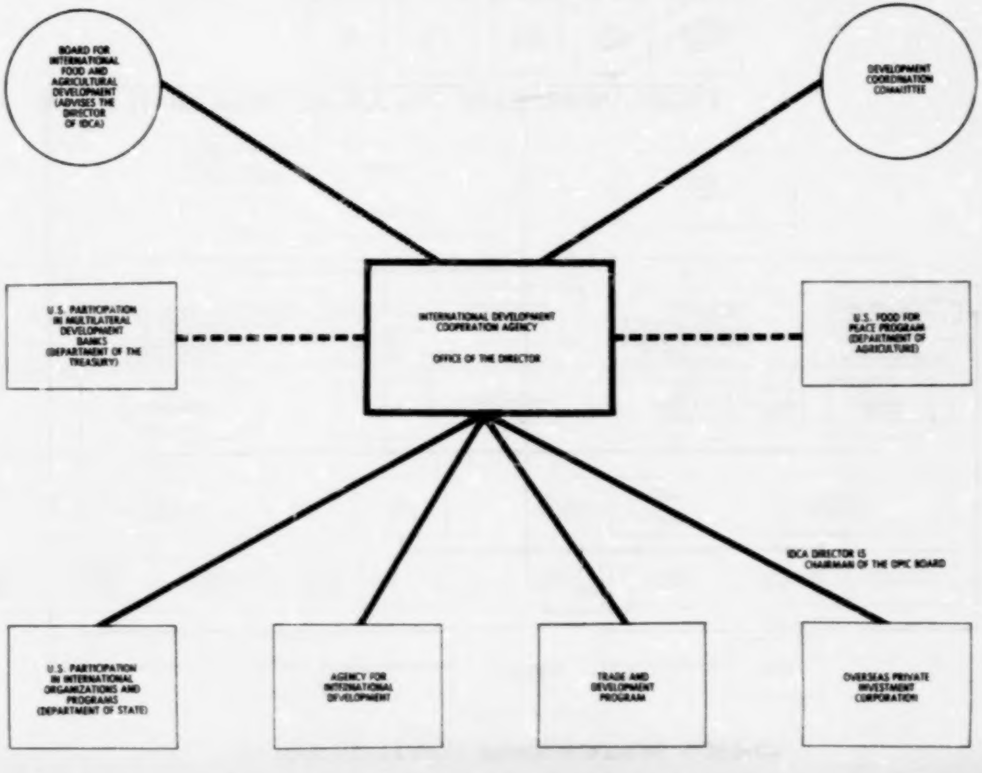
UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY


DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
COUNSELLOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
SENIOR MILITARY ADVISOR
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR NEGOTIATIONS (S/ART)
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR NEGOTIATIONS (S/ARN)
U.S. COMMISSIONER STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC ASSESSMENTS
BUREAU OF STRATEGIC PROGRAMS
STRATEGIC AFFAIRS DIVISION
THEATER AFFAIRS DIVISION
BUREAU OF NUCLEAR AND WEAPONS CONTROL
ARMS TRANSFER DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR AFFAIRS DIVISION
NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
DEFENSE PROGRAMS ANALYSIS DIVISION
BUREAU OF VERIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE
OPERATIONS ANALYSIS DIVISION
DIVISION OF VERIFICATION
DIVISION OF INTELLIGENCE
BUREAU OF MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY POLICY
EUROPEAN SECURITY NEGOTIATIONS

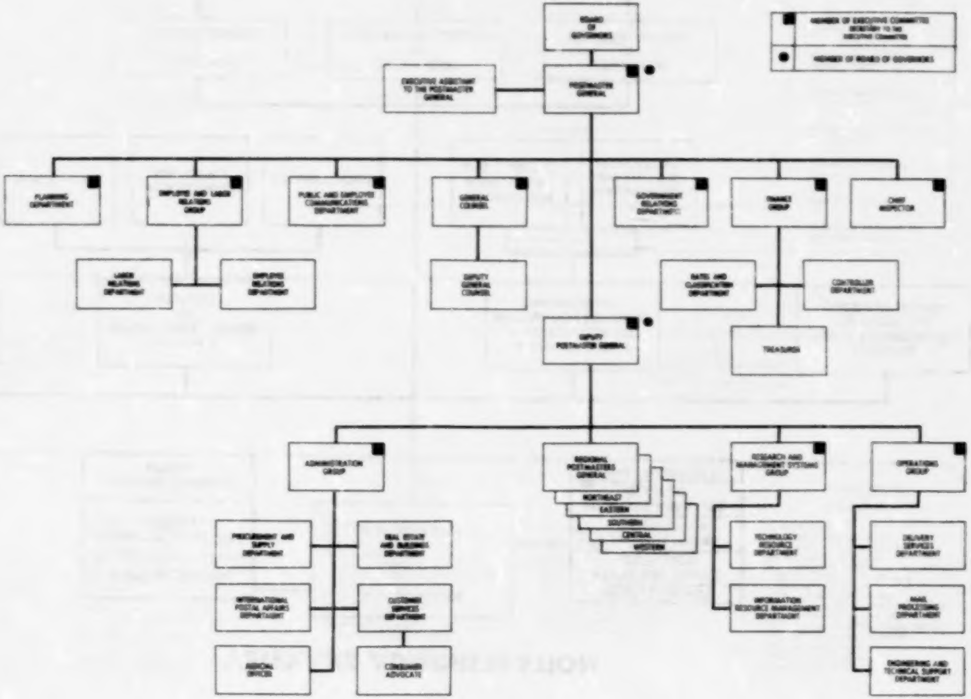
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY


COUNSELOR OF THE AGENCY
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ADVISORY COMMISSION
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL AND CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
VOICE OF AMERICA
● OFFICE OF PROGRAMS
● OFFICE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL OPERATIONS
● OFFICE OF POLICY
● OFFICE OF AUDIENCE RELATIONS
● OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
● OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
● RADIO MARTI PROGRAM
BUREAU OF PROGRAMS
● OFFICE OF RESEARCH
● OFFICE OF PROGRAM COORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT
● EXHIBITS SERVICE
● PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE
● FOREIGN PRESS CENTERS
● EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS
● OFFICE OF CULTURAL CENTERS AND RESOURCES
● OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS
● OFFICE OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
● OFFICE OF PRIVATE SECTOR PROGRAMS
● EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BUREAU OF MANAGEMENT
● OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNOLOGY
● OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
● OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER
● OFFICE OF CONTRACTS
● OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS
● OFFICE OF SECURITY
TELEVISION AND FILM SERVICE
● OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND AREA COORDINATION
● OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL MARKETING
● OFFICE OF NEWS AND CURRENT EVENTS
● OFFICE OF FACILITIES
OFFICE OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF NORTH AFRICAN, NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD POSTS

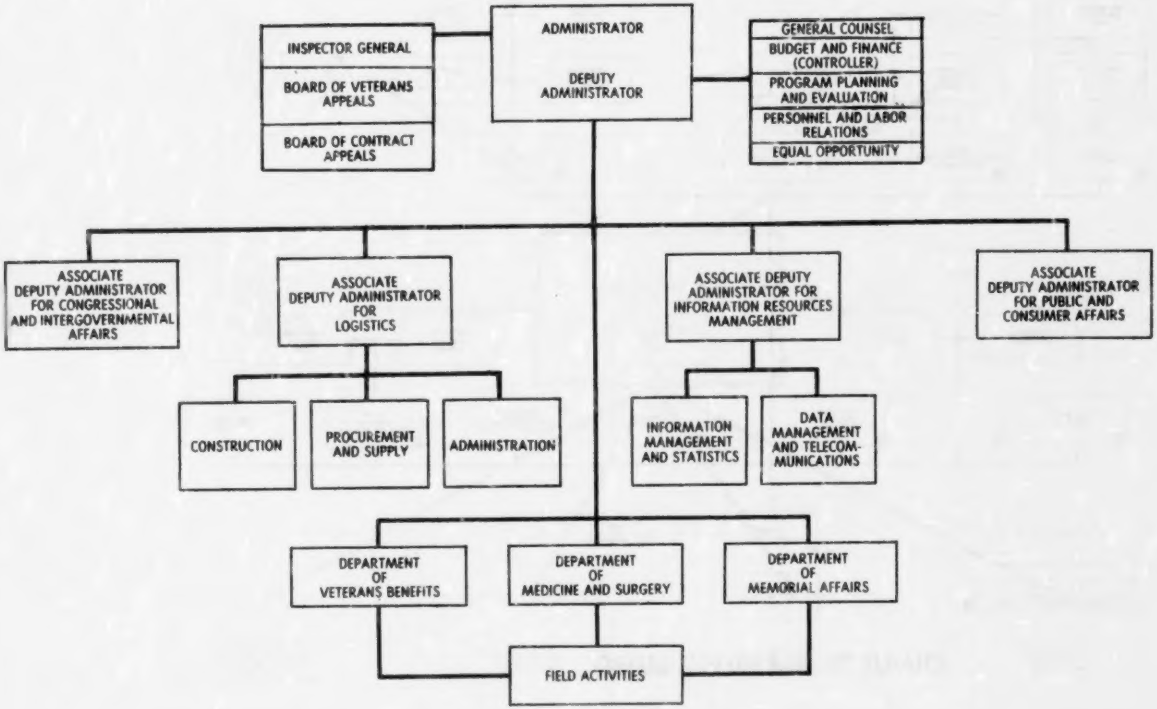
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY


BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (ADVISES THE DIRECTOR OF IDCA)
DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE
U.S. PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY)
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
U.S. FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)
IDCA DIRECTOR IS CHAIRMAN OF THE OPIC BOARD
U.S. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (DEPARTMENT OF STATE)
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

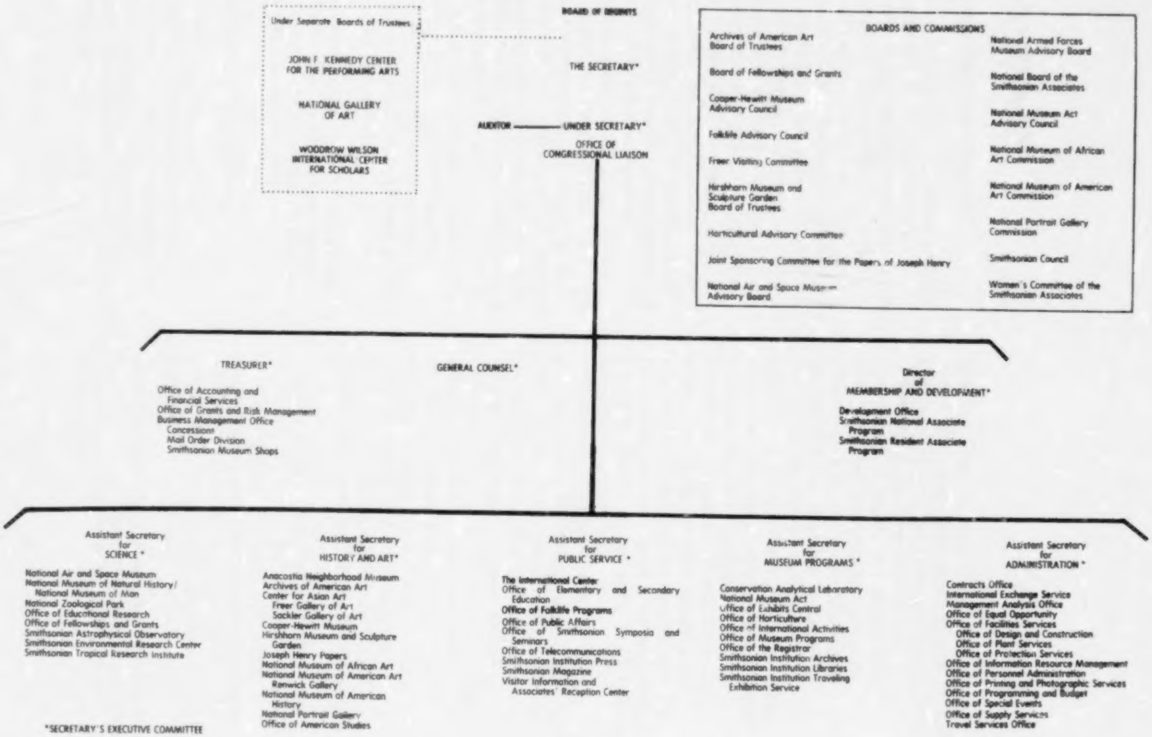
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE


Board of Governors
Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General
Postmaster General
■ Member of Executive Committee Secretary to the Executive Committee
● Member of Board of Governors
Planning Department
Employee and Labor Relations Group
Public and Employee Communications Department
General Counsel
Government Relations Department
Finance Group
Chief Inspector
Labor Relations Department
Employee Relations Department
Deputy General Counsel
Rates and Classification Department
Controller Department
Treasurer
Deputy Postmaster General
Administration Group
Regional Postmasters General
Northeast
Eastern
Southern
Central
Western
Research and Management Systems Group
Operations Group
Procurement and Supply Department
Real Estate and Buildings Department
International Postal Affairs Department
Customer Services Department
Medical Officer
Consumer Advocate
Technology Resource Department
Information Resource Management Department
Delivery Services Department
Mail Processing Department
Engineering and Technical Support Department

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION


ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
INSPECTOR GENERAL
BOARD OF VETERANS APPEALS
BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS
GENERAL COUNSEL
BUDGET AND FINANCE (CONTROLLER)
PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
PERSONNEL AND LABOR RELATIONS
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR LOGISTICS
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR PUBLIC AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION
PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY
ADMINISTRATION
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICS
DATA MANAGEMENT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
DEPARTMENT OF MEMORIAL AFFAIRS
FIELD ACTIVITIES

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



Under Separate Boards of Trustees

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

BOARD OF REGENTS

THE SECRETARY*

AUDITOR — UNDER SECRETARY*

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

- Archives of American Art Board of Trustees
- Board of Fellowships and Grants
- Cooper-Hewitt Museum Advisory Council
- Folklife Advisory Council
- Freer Visiting Committee
- Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Board of Trustees
- Horticultural Advisory Committee
- Joint Sponsoring Committee for the Papers of Joseph Henry
- National Air and Space Museum Advisory Board
- National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board
- National Board of the Smithsonian Associates
- National Museum Act Advisory Council
- National Museum of African Art Commission
- National Museum of American Art Commission
- National Portrait Gallery Commission
- Smithsonian Council
- Women's Committee of the Smithsonian Associates

TREASURER*

Office of Accounting and Financial Services
Office of Grants and Risk Management
Business Management Office
  Concessions
  Mail Order Division
  Smithsonian Museum Shops

GENERAL COUNSEL*

Director
of
MEMBERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT*

Development Office
Smithsonian National Associate Program
Smithsonian Resident Associate Program

Assistant Secretary
for
SCIENCE *

National Air and Space Museum
National Museum of Natural History/
  National Museum of Man
National Zoological Park
Office of Educational Research
Office of Fellowships and Grants
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Assistant Secretary
for
HISTORY AND ART*

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum
Archives of American Art
Center for Asian Art
  Freer Gallery of Art
  Sackler Gallery of Art
Cooper-Hewitt Museum
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden
Joseph Henry Papers
National Museum of African Art
National Museum of American Art
  Renwick Gallery
National Museum of American History
National Portrait Gallery
Office of American Studies

Assistant Secretary
for
PUBLIC SERVICE *

The International Center
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Folklife Programs
Office of Public Affairs
Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars
Office of Telecommunications
Smithsonian Institution Press
Smithsonian Magazine
Visitor Information and
  Associates' Reception Center

Assistant Secretary
for
MUSEUM PROGRAMS *

Conservation Analytical Laboratory
National Museum Act
Office of Exhibits Central
Office of Horticulture
Office of International Activities
Office of Museum Programs
Office of the Registrar
Smithsonian Institution Archives
Smithsonian Institution Libraries
Smithsonian Institution Traveling
  Exhibition Service

Assistant Secretary
for
ADMINISTRATION *

Contracts Office
International Exchange Service
Management Analysis Office
Office of Equal Opportunity
Office of Facilities Services
  Office of Design and Construction
  Office of Plant Services
  Office of Protection Services
Office of Information Resource Management
Office of Personnel Administration
Office of Printing and Photographic Services
Office of Programming and Budget
Office of Special Events
Office of Supply Services
Travel Services Office

*SECRETARY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

APPENDIX D

Standard Federal Regions

Standard Federal administrative regions were established to achieve more uniformity in the location and geographic jurisdiction of Federal field offices. Standard regions are a basis for promoting more systematic coordination among agencies and Federal-State-local governments and for securing management improvements and economies through greater interagency and intergovernmental cooperation. OMB Circular A–105, *Standard Federal Regions,* provides further guidance on the policies and requirements governing standard administrative regions. Boundaries were drawn and regional office locations designated for 10 regions, and agencies are required to adopt the uniform system when changes are made or new offices established. A map showing the standard boundaries is printed on page 878.

The regional structures of agencies not conforming to the uniform regional system can be found in the tables accompanying their descriptions, when provided by the agency.

For further information, contact the Management Reform Division, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202–395–3050.

Federal Executive Boards

Federal Executive Boards (FEB's) were established by Presidential directive to improve internal Federal management practices and to provide a central focus for Federal participation in civic affairs in major metropolitan centers of Federal activity. They carry out their functions under the supervision and control of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Federal Executive Boards are composed of heads of Federal field offices in the metropolitan area. A Chairman is elected annually from among the membership to provide overall leadership to the Board's operations. Committees and task forces carry out interagency projects consistent with the Board's missions.

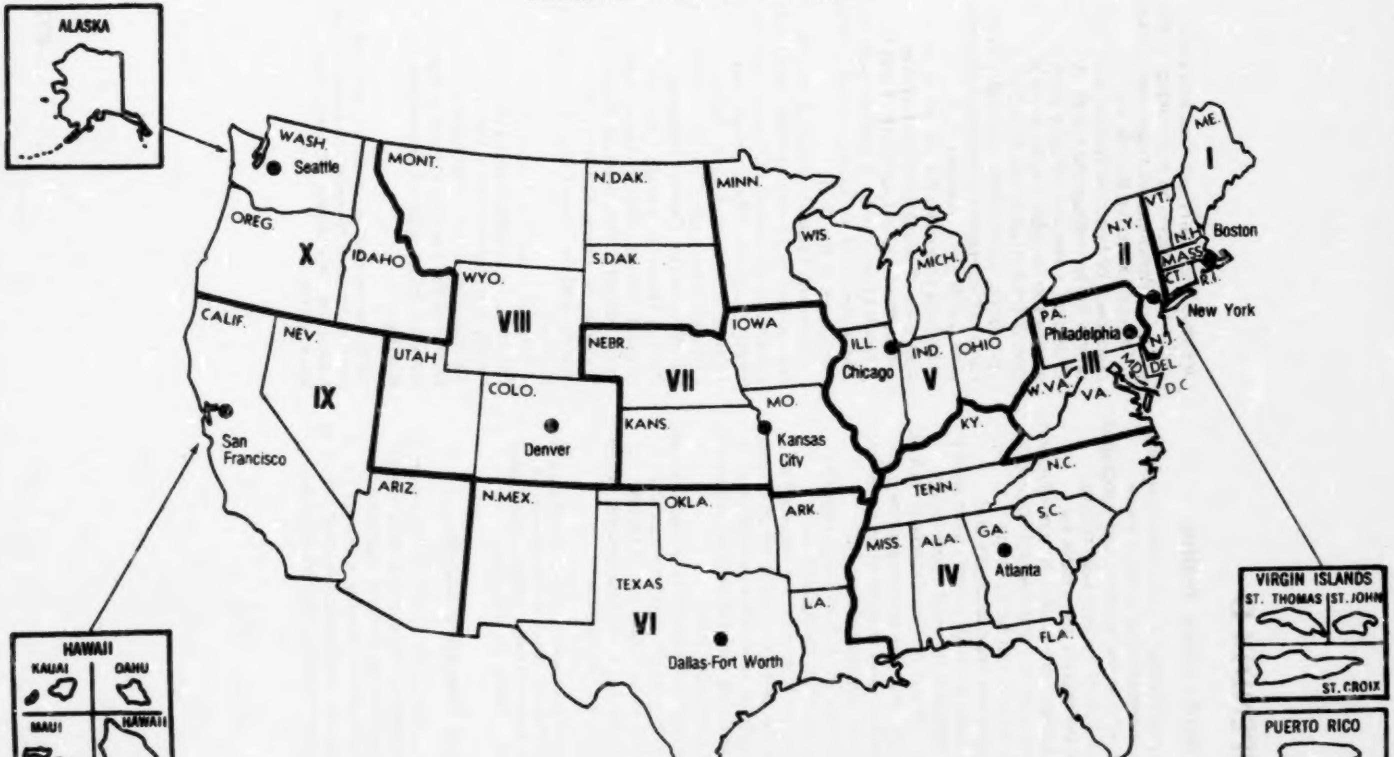
Federal Executive Boards serve as a means for disseminating information within the Federal Government and for promoting discussion of Federal policies and activities of importance to all Federal executives in the field.

Currently, Federal Executive Boards are located in 26 metropolitan areas that are important centers of Federal activity. These areas are: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu-Pacific, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul).

Federal Executive Associations, Councils, or Committees have been locally organized in over 100 other metropolitan areas to perform functions similar to the Federal Executive Boards but on a lesser scale of organization and activity.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415. Phone, 202–632–6104.

STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS


ALASKA
WASH.
Seattle
OREG.
X
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
VIII
N.DAK.
S.DAK.
MINN.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
II
VT.
ME.
I
N.H.
Boston
MASS.
CT.
R.I.
New York
CALIF.
NEV.
IX
San Francisco
UTAH
COLO.
Denver
NEBR.
VII
KANS.
IOWA
MO.
Kansas City
ILL.
Chicago
IND.
V
OHIO
PA.
Philadelphia
N.J.
III
MD.
DEL.
W.VA.
VA.
D.C.
KY.
ARIZ.
N.MEX.
OKLA.
TEXAS
VI
Dallas-Fort Worth
ARK.
LA.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
IV
GA.
Atlanta
FLA.
HAWAII
KAUAI
OAHU
MAUI
HAWAII
VIRGIN ISLANDS
ST. THOMAS
ST. JOHN
ST. CROIX
PUERTO RICO

APPENDIX E: Agencies Appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations

NOTE: This section contains an alphabetical listing of agencies appearing in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR). The listing was revised as of March 15, 1985.

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
45, XII	ACTION
41, 5A	Acquisition Policy, Office of
1, I	Administrative Committee of the Federal Register
1, III	Administrative Conference of the United States
5, VII	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
5, IV	Advisory Committee on Federal Pay
36, VIII	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
22, XV	African Development Foundation
22, II; 41, 7; 48, 7	Agency for International Development
7, I, IX, X, XI	Agricultural Marketing Service
7, V	Agricultural Research Service
7, VII	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
	Agriculture Department
7, I, IX, X, XI	Agricultural Marketing Service
7, V	Agricultural Research Service
7, VII	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
7, III; 9, I, III	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
7, XIV	Commodity Credit Corporation
7, XXIV	Contract Appeals, Board of
7, XXXIV	Cooperative State Research Service
7, XXIX	Energy, Office of
7, XXXI	Environmental Quality, Office of
7, XVIII	Farmers Home Administration
48, 4	Federal Acquisition Regulation
7, IV	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
7, VIII	Federal Grain Inspection Service
41, 4	Federal Procurement Regulations System
7, II	Food and Nutrition Service
9, III	Food Safety and Inspection Service
7, XV	Foreign Agricultural Service
7, XXI	Foreign Economic Development Service
36, II	Forest Service
7, XXV	General Sales Manager, Office of
7, XXXII	Grants and Programs Systems, Office of
7, XXVII	Information Resources Management, Office of
7, XXVI	Inspector General, Office of
7, XXII	International Cooperation and Development Office
7, XXX	Operations and Finance, Office of
9, II	Packers and Stockyards Administration
7, XVII	Rural Electrification Administration
7, XVI	Rural Telephone Bank

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
7, Subtitle A	Secretary of Agriculture, Office of
7, VI	Soil Conservation Service
32, VII	Air Force Department
10, XV	Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of the Federal Inspector
27, I	Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of
49, VII	Amtrak
36, IV	American Battle Monuments Commission
7, III; 9, I	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
5, IX	Appalachian Regional Commission
36, XI	Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
22, VI; 41, 23	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S.
32, V	Army Department
33, II; 36, III	Engineers, Corps of
20, VII	Benefits Review Board
34, V	Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of
41, 51	Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Committee for Purchase from
22, XIII	Board for International Broadcasting
5, III	Budget, Office of Management and
15, I	Census Bureau
32, XIX	Central Intelligence Agency
45, III	Child Support Enforcement, Office of
45, VII	Civil Rights Commission
34, I	Civil Rights, Office for (Education Department)
4, II	Claims Collection Standards, Federal
33, I; 46, I, III; 49, IV	Coast Guard
	Commerce Department
15, I	Census Bureau
15, VIII	Economic Analysis, Bureau of
13, III	Economic Development Administration
50, IV	Endangered Species Committee
48, 13	Federal Acquisition Regulation
41, 13	Federal Procurement Regulations System
50, VI	Fishery Conservation and Management
15, VI	Industrial Economics, Bureau of
15, III; 19, III	International Trade Administration
15, II	National Bureau of Standards
50, II, IV	National Marine Fisheries Service
15, IX; 50, II, III, IV	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
15, XXIII	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
37, I	Patent and Trademark Office
37, IV	Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary
15, Subtitle A	Secretary of Commerce, Office of
15, XII	United States Travel Service
41, 51	Committee for Purchase from Blind and Other Severely Handicapped
7, XIV	Commodity Credit Corporation
17, I	Commodity Futures Trading Commission

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
24, V, VI	Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for
45, X	Community Services, Office of
12, I	Comptroller of the Currency
29, IX	Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission
16, II	Consumer Product Safety Commission
7, XXIV	Contract Appeals, Board of
7, XXXIV	Cooperative State Research Service
37, II	Copyright Office
37, III	Copyright Royalty Tribunal
40, V	Council on Environmental Quality
19, I	Customs Service, United States
32, Subtitle A	Defense Department
32, VII	Air Force Department
32, V; 33, II; 36, III	Army Department
33, II; 36, III	Engineers, Corps of
48, 2	Federal Acquisition Regulation
32, VI	Navy Department
32, I	Secretary of Defense, Office of
32, XII	Defense Logistics Agency
18, III	Delaware River Basin Commission
12, XII	Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee
21, II	Drug Enforcement Administration
15, XIII	East-West Foreign Trade Board
15, VIII	Economic Analysis, Bureau of
13, III	Economic Development Administration
	Education, Department of
34, V	Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of
34, I	Civil Rights, Office for
34, VII	Educational Research and Improvement, Office of
34, II	Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of
41, 34	Federal Procurement Regulations System
34, VI	Postsecondary Education, Office of
34, Subtitle A	Secretary of Education, Office of
34, III	Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of
34, IV	Vocational and Adult Education, Office of
34, VII	Educational Research and Improvement, Office of
34, II	Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of
29, XXV	Employee Benefits Security, Office of
20, IV	Employees' Compensation Appeals Board
5, V	Employees Loyalty Board, International Organizations
20, V	Employment and Training Administration
20, VI	Employment Standards Administration
50, IV	Endangered Species Committee
10, II, III, X; 41, 109	Energy, Department of
48, 9	Federal Acquisition Regulation
18, I	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
41, 9	Federal Procurement Regulations System
7, XXIX	Energy, Office of, Department of Agriculture
33, II; 36, III	Engineers, Corps of
31, VI	Engraving and Printing, Bureau of

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
40, I; 41, 115; 48, 15	Environmental Protection Agency
7, XXXI	Environmental Quality, Office of (Agriculture Department)
29, XIV	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
24, I	Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for
3, I	Executive Office of the President
5, XV	Administration, Office of
12, IV	Export-Import Bank of the United States
45, II	Family Assistance, Office of
12, VI	Farm Credit Administration
7, XVIII	Farmers Home Administration
48, I	Federal Acquisition Regulation
14, I	Federal Aviation Administration
4, II	Federal Claims Collection Standards
47, I	Federal Communications Commission
41, 60	Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of
7, IV	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
12, III	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
11, I	Federal Election Commission
41, 44; 44, I; 48, 44	Federal Emergency Management Agency
18, I	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
12, XI	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
12, VIII	Federal Financing Bank
7, VIII	Federal Grain Inspection Service
23, I, II; 49, III	Federal Highway Administration
12, V	Federal Home Loan Bank Board
1, IV	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
41, Subtitle E, Ch. 201	Federal Information Resources Management Regulations
10, XV	Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of
5, XIV; 22, XIV	Federal Labor Relations Authority, and General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority
31, VII	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
46, IV	Federal Maritime Commission
29, XII	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
29, XXVII	Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission
5, IV	Federal Pay, Advisory Committee on
28, III	Federal Prison Industries
41, 1	Federal Procurement Regulations
41, Subtitle A	Federal Procurement Regulations System
41, 101	Federal Property Management Regulations
41, Subtitle C	Federal Property Management Regulations System
49, II	Federal Railroad Administration
1, I	Federal Register, Administrative Committee of
1, II	Federal Register, Office of
12, II	Federal Reserve System
5, XIV	Federal Service Impasses Panel
16, I	Federal Trade Commission
36, X; 45, XXI	Fine Arts Commission
31, II	Fiscal Service
50, I, IV	Fish and Wildlife Service, United States
50, VI	Fishery Conservation and Management
50, III	Fishing and Whaling, International Regulatory Agencies

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
21, I	Food and Drug Administration
7, II	Food and Nutrition Service
9, III	Food Safety and Inspection Service
7, XV	Foreign Agricultural Service
31, V	Foreign Assets Control, Office of
45, V	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of United States
7, XXI	Foreign Economic Development Service
22, IX	Foreign Service Grievance Board
22, XIV	Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel
22, XIV	Foreign Service Labor Relations Board
15, IV	Foreign-Trade Zones Board
36, II	Forest Service
4, I, II, III	General Accounting Office
7, XXV	General Sales Manager, Office of
41, 5	General Services Administration
41, 5A	Acquisition Policy, Office of
48, 61	Contract Appeals Board
48, 5	Federal Acquisition Regulation
41, Subtitle E, Ch. 201	Federal Information Resources Management Regulations
41, 1, 5A	Federal Procurement Regulations System
41, 101, 105	Federal Property Management Regulations System
30, IV	Geological Survey
24, III	Government National Mortgage Association
7, XXXII	Grants and Program Systems, Office of
46, III	Great Lakes Pilotage
45, XVIII	Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation
45, Subtitle A	Health and Human Services, Department of
45, III	Child Support Enforcement, Office of
45, X	Community Services, Office of
45, II	Family Assistance, Office of
48, 3	Federal Acquisition Regulation
41, 3	Federal Procurement Regulations System
21, I	Food and Drug Administration
42, IV	Health Care Financing Administration
45, XIII	Human Development Services Office
42, I	Public Health Service
45, IV	Refugee Resettlement, Office of
42, III	Saint Elizabeths Hospital
20, III; 45, IV	Social Security Administration
42, IV	Health Care Financing Administration
	Housing and Urban Development, Department of
24, V, VI	Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for
24, I	Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for
48, 24	Federal Acquisition Regulation
41, 24	Federal Procurement Regulations System
24, III	Government National Mortgage Association
24, II, VIII, X, XX	Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for
24, XII	Inspector General, Office of
24, XV	Mortgage Insurance and Loan Programs Under Emergency Homeowners' Relief Act

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
24, IX	Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for
24, Subtitle A, VII	Secretary, Office of
24, XI	Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank
24, II, VIII, X, XX	Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for
45, XIII	Human Development Services Office
8, I	Immigration and Naturalization Service
25, I; 41, 14H	Indian Affairs, Bureau of
25, II	Indian Arts and Crafts Board
15, VI	Industrial Economics, Bureau of, Commerce Department
22, V; 41, 19	Information Agency, United States
7, XXVII	Information Resources Management, Office of, Agriculture Department
32, XX	Information Security Oversight Office
7, XXVI	Inspector General, Office of, Agriculture Department
24, XII	Inspector General, Office of, Housing and Urban Development Department
22, X	Inter-American Foundation
5, VII	Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory Commission on
	Interior Department
50, IV	Endangered Species Committee
48, 14	Federal Acquisition Regulation
41, 14	Federal Procurement Regulations System
41, 114	Federal Property Management Regulations System
50, I, IV	Fish and Wildlife Service, United States
30, IV	Geological Survey
25, I; 41, 14H	Indian Affairs, Bureau of
25, II	Indian Arts and Crafts Board
43, II	Land Management Bureau
30, II	Minerals Management Service
30, VI	Mines, Bureau of
36, I	National Park Service
43, I	Reclamation Bureau
43, Subtitle A	Secretary of the Interior, Office of
30, III	Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of
30, VII	Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of
50, I, IV	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
41, 14R	Water Research and Technology, Office of
18, IV	Water Resources Research, Office of
26, I	Internal Revenue Service
22, XI	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico
7, XXII	International Cooperation and Development Office
22, II; 41, 7	International Development, Agency for
22, XII	International Development Cooperation Agency
22, II; 41, 7	International Development, Agency for
22, IV	International Joint Commission, United States and Canada
5, V	International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board
50, III	International Regulatory Agencies (Fishing and Whaling)
15, III; 19, III	International Trade Administration
19, II	International Trade Commission, United States
49, X	Interstate Commerce Commission

CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter	*Agency*
20, VIII	Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries
28, I; 41, 128	Justice Department
21, II	Drug Enforcement Administration
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4, II	Federal Claims Collection Standards
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RECENT CHANGES

(Personnel actions brought to the attention of *Manual* editors July 1–August 1)

Page	Agency	Action
44	Government Printing Office.	Ralph E. Kennickell, Jr., nominated Jan. 3 to be Public Printer; vice Danford L. Sawyer, Jr., resigned.
56	Copyright Royalty Tribunal.	Nominated to be Commissioners: Rose Marie Monk nominated Apr. 30 to be a Commissioner; vice Thomas C. Brennan, term expired. J.C. Argetsinger nominated Aug. 1 to be a Commissioner; vice Douglas Coulter, term expired. (*See also* page 465.)
61	U.S. Courts of Appeals.	Roger J. Miner confirmed July 19 as U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit (new position).
62	U.S. Courts of Appeals.	Ralph B. Guy, Jr., nominated July 23 to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit (new position).
63	U.S. Courts of Appeals.	Roger L. Wollman confirmed July 19 as U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit (new position).
63	U.S. Courts of Appeals.	Alex Kozinski nominated June 5 to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit (new position).
64	U.S. Courts of Appeals.	Stephen H. Anderson nominated July 23 to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit (new position).
81	Office of Management and Budget.	James C. Miller III nominated August 1 to be Director; vice David A. Stockman, resigned. (*See also* pages 470 and 527.)
92	Department of Agriculture.	Vance L. Clark nominated July 17 to be Administrator, Farmers Home Administration; vice Charles Wilson Shuman.
92	Department of Agriculture.	Raymond D. Lett nominated July 17 to be Assistant Secretary, Marketing and Inspection Services; vice C.W. McMillan, resigned.
130	Department of Commerce.	Bruce S. Smart, Jr., confirmed July 26 as Under Secretary for International Trade; vice Lionel H. Olmer, resigned.
131	Department of Commerce.	Orson G. Swindle III nominated July 18 to be Assistant Secretary, Economic Development Administration; vice J. Bonnie Newman, resigned.
132	Department of Commerce.	Anthony J. Calio nominated July 17 to be Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; vice John V. Byrne, resigned.
132	Department of Commerce.	Donald J. Quigg nominated July 26 to be Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks; vice Gerald J. Mossinghoff, resigned.
153	Department of Defense.	Donald Alden Hicks confirmed July 31 as Under Secretary for Research and Engineering; vice Richard D. DeLauer, resigned.
160	Department of Defense.	Robert B. Sims nominated Aug. 1 to be Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs); vice Michael Ira Burch, resigned. (*See also* page 80.)
161	Department of Defense.	William J. Crowe, Jr., confirmed July 31 as Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; vice Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., retiring.
177	Department of the Air Force.	Maj. Gen. Murphy A. Chesney confirmed July 16 as Surgeon General.
188	Department of the Army.	Robert K. Dawson nominated June 3 to be Assistant Secretary (Civil Works); vice William L. Gianelli, resigned.
203	Department of the Army.	Col. Roy K. Flint confirmed July 16 as Dean of the Academic Board, U.S. Military Academy.
245	Department of Education.	Gary L. Bauer confirmed July 11 as Under Secretary; vice Gary L. Jones, resigned.

RECENT CHANGES—Continued

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245	Department of Education.	Chester Evans Finn, Jr., confirmed July 18 as Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement; vice Donald J. Senese, resigned.
252	Department of Energy.	Donna R. Fitzpatrick nominated Aug. 1 to be Assistant Secretary, Conservation and Renewable Energy; vice Joseph J. Tribble, resigned.
252	Department of Energy.	Charles A. Trabandt confirmed July 31 as a Commissioner, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; vice Georgiana H. Sheldon, term expired.
295	Department of Housing and Urban Development.	Richard H. Francis nominated Jan. 3 to be President, Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank; vice Joseph S. Bracewell.
295	Department of Housing and Urban Development.	Glenn R. Wilson, Jr., confirmed July 16 as President, Government National Mortgage Association; vice Robert W. Karpe, resigned.
311	Department of the Interior.	William P. Horn confirmed July 31 as Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife; vice G. Ray Arnett, resigned.
334	Department of Justice.	William Bradford Reynolds nominated Apr. 26 to be Associate Attorney General; vice D. Lowell Jensen.
334	Department of Justice.	Richard Kennon Willard nominated July 17 to be Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division; vice William F. Baxter, resigned.
334	Department of Justice.	Douglas Ginsburg confirmed July 29 as Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division; vice J. Paul McGrath, resigned. (*See also* page 82.)
335	Department of Justice.	John C. Lawn confirmed July 16 as Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration; vice Francis M. Mullen, Jr., resigned.
341	Department of Justice.	Maurice Ellsworth confirmed July 16 as U.S. Attorney for the District of Idaho; vice Guy Gordon Hurlbutt, resigned. (*See also* page 311.)
342	Department of Justice.	Lydia E. Glover confirmed July 31 as U.S. Marshal for the District of South Carolina; vice William C. Whitworth.
342	Department of Justice.	Vinton DeVane Lide confirmed July 31 as U.S. Attorney for the District of South Carolina; vice Henry Dargan McMaster, resigned.
369	Department of Labor.	Michael E. Baroody confirmed Aug. 1 as Assistant Secretary for Policy; vice John F. Cogan.
390	Department of State.	John C. Whitehead confirmed July 8 as Deputy Secretary; vice Kenneth W. Dam.
390	Department of State.	Confirmed as Assistant Secretaries: Elliott Abrams confirmed July 11 as Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs; vice Langhorne A. Motley. Rozanne L. Ridgway confirmed July 16 as Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs; vice Richard R. Burt. (*See also* page 397.)
390	Department of State.	Richard T. McCormack confirmed July 11 as Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States; vice J. William Middendorf II. (*See also* page 391.)
391	Department of State.	Confirmed as Assistant Secretaries: Douglas W. McMinn confirmed July 11 as Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs; vice Richard T. McCormack, resigning. John Dimitri Negroponte confirmed July 11 as Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; vice James L. Malone. Bernard Kalb confirmed July 31 as Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; vice Robert John Hughes, resigned.
391	Department of State.	Hugh Montgomery nominated Aug. 1 to be Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations; vice Harvey J. Feldman.

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391	Department of State.	Herbert S. Okun nominated Aug. 1 to be Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations; vice Jose S. Sorzano.
397	Department of State.	Nicholas Ruwe nominated May 20 to be U.S. Ambassador to Iceland; vice Marshall Brement. James W. Spain nominated July 19 to be U.S. Ambassador to Maldives and concurrently as U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka; vice John Hathaway Reed. Winston Lord nominated July 23 to be U.S. Ambassador to China; vice Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.
397	Department of State.	Confirmed as U.S. Ambassadors on July 11: L. Craig Johnstone as U.S. Ambassador to Algeria, vice Michael H. Newlin; Edward Morgan Rowell as U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia, vice Edwin Gharst Corr; Harry G. Barnes, Jr., as U.S. Ambassador to Chile, vice James Daniel Theberge; Lewis Arthur Tambs as U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica, vice Curtin Windsor, Jr.; Edward Joseph Perkins as U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, vice William Lacy Swing; and Thomas Anthony Nassif as U.S. Ambassador to Morocco, vice Joseph Verner Reed, Jr.
397	Department of State.	Confirmed as U.S. Ambassadors on July 16: Edwin Gharst Corr as U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, vice Thomas R. Pickering; and Richard R. Burt as U.S. Ambassador to Germany, vice Arthur F. Burns. (*See also* page 390.)
397	Department of State.	Joe M. Rodgers confirmed July 18 as U.S. Ambassador to France; vice Evan Griffith Galbraith.
397	Department of State.	Confirmed as U.S. Ambassadors on July 31: Thomas M.T. Niles as U.S. Ambassador to Canada, vice Paul Heron Robinson, Jr.; John Blane as U.S. Ambassador to Chad, vice Jay P. Moffat; John P. Ferriter as U.S. Ambassador to Djibouti, vice Alvin P. Adams, Jr.; Francis J. Meehan as U.S. Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, vice Rozanne L. Ridgway; Robert Vossler Keeley as U.S. Ambassador to Greece, vice Monteagle Stearns; Gary L. Matthews as U.S. Ambassador to Malta, vice James Malone Rentschler; Richard Wayne Bogosian as U.S. Ambassador to Niger, vice William Robert Casey; and George Cranwell Montgomery as U.S. Ambassador to Oman, vice John R. Countryman.
397	Department of State.	Confirmed as U.S. Ambassadors on Aug. 1: John Gunther Dean as U.S. Ambassador to India, vice Harry G. Barnes, Jr.; and Frank Shakespeare as U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, vice Henry Allen Holmes.
398	Department of State.	James W. Spain nominated July 19 to be U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka and concurrently as U.S. Ambassador to Maldives; vice John Hathaway Reed.
398	Department of State.	Confirmed as U.S. Ambassadors on July 11: Lannon Walker as U.S. Ambassador to Senegal, vice Charles W. Bray III; John Douglas Scanlan as U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia, vice David Anderson; and Paul J. Hare as U.S. Ambassador to Zambia, vice Nicholas Platt.
398	Department of State.	Confirmed as U.S. Ambassadors on July 31: Irvin Hicks as U.S. Ambassador to Seychelles, vice David Joseph Fischer; and Harvey Frans Nelson, Jr., as U.S. Ambassador to Swaziland, vice Robert H. Phinny.
403	Department of Transportation.	Confirmed as Assistant Secretaries on July 19: Jennifer A. Hillings as Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, vice Mari Maseng, resigned; and Rebecca Gernhardt Range as Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs, vice Charles G. Hardin, resigned.
438	Department of the Treasury.	George D. Gould nominated Aug. 1 to be Under Secretary of the Treasury; vice Norman B. Ture, resigned.
438	Department of the Treasury.	Charles O. Sethness nominated Aug. 1 to be Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance); vice Thomas J. Healey, resigned.
465	ACTION.	Henry M. Ventura confirmed July 31 as Deputy Director; vice Betty H. Brake, resigned.

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482	Consumer Product Safety Commission.	Anne Graham nominated July 1 to be a Commissioner; vice Nancy Harvey Steorts, resigned. (*See also* page 245.)
484	Environmental Protection Agency.	J. Winston Porter confirmed July 30 as Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste; vice Lee M. Thomas.
494	Farm Credit Administration.	Larry L. De Vuyst nominated July 26 to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board; vice Jewell Haaland, term expired.
502	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.	L. William Seidman nominated Aug. 1 to be a member of the Board of Directors; vice William M. Isaac, term expired.
505	Federal Election Commission.	Thomas John Josefiak nominated July 23 to be a Commissioner; vice Frank P. Reiche, term expired.
558	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	Bill D. Colvin nominated July 23 to be Inspector General; vice June Gibbs Brown, resigned.
575	National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.	Edward A. Curran nominated Apr. 5 to be Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities; vice William J. Bennett. (*See also* page 603.)
585	National Science Foundation.	Confirmed as members of the National Science Board on July 31: Perry L. Adkisson, vice Lewis M. Branscomb, term expired; Thomas B. Day, vice Michael Kasha, term expired; and James Johnson Duderstadt, vice Edwin Ernest Salpeter, term expired.
585	National Science Foundation.	Richard S. Nicholson confirmed Aug. 1 as Assistant Director for Mathematical and Physical Sciences; vice Edward A. Knapp.
590	National Transportation Safety Board.	Vernon L. Grose nominated Jan. 3 to be a member; vice Francis H. McAdams, term expired.
597	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.	John R. Wall nominated June 14 to be a Commissioner; vice Robert A. Rowland.
598	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.	Robert E. Rader, Jr., nominated Apr. 4 to be a Commissioner; vice Timothy F. Cleary, term expired.
599	Office of Personnel Management.	Constance J. Horner confirmed Aug. 1 as Director; vice Donald J. Devine, term expired. (*See also* page 81.)
609	Postal Rate Commission.	Patti Birge Tyson confirmed July 30 as a Commissioner; vice James H. Duffy, term expired. (*See also* page 261.)
630	United States Information Agency.	Marvin L. Stone confirmed July 10 as Deputy Director; vice Leslie Lenkowsky, resigned.
630	United States Information Agency.	Charles E. Courtney confirmed July 11 as an Associate Director; vice W. Scott Thompson.
637	United States International Development Cooperation Agency.	Dwight A. Ink nominated June 5 to be Assistant Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean, Agency for International Development; vice Victor M. Rivera.
647	United States International Trade Commission.	Anne E. Brunsdale nominated May 29 to be a Commissioner; vice Veronica Haggart, resigned.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1985 O - 472-811